

THE ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF HEALTH

Founded 1876

LIBRARY REGULATIONS

(a) Books, periodicals and pamphlets may be borrowed by Fellows, Ordinary Members, Associates and Affiliates personally or by a messenger producing a written order. The person to whom such publications are delivered shall sign a receipt for them in a book provided for that purpose.

(b) Publications may be borrowed through the post upon a written order. An acknowledgement of the receipt of such publications must be made on the form provided and returned to the Society immediately. Failing this, it will be assumed that the borrower has received the books, for which he will accordingly be held responsible. The postage of publications returned to the Society shall be defrayed by the borrower.

(c) A borrower may not have more than three publications in his possession at one time.

(d) A borrower will be considered liable for the value of any publication lost or damaged while on loan to him, and, if it be a single volume or part of a set, for the value of the whole work thereby rendered imperfect. Marking or writing in the publications is not permitted, and borrowers are requested to call attention to damage of this character.

(e) Books and pamphlets may be retained for twenty-eight days. Periodicals may be retained for fourteen days. Applications for extension of the loan period must be made in writing before its expiry. This loan period cannot be extended without application being made to the Secretary of the Society whose decision in this matter must be accepted as final and binding.

(f) Books and pamphlets added to the Library will not be lent until after the expiry of one month from the date received. The current number of a periodical may not be borrowed.

(g) Borrowers retaining publications longer than the time specified, and neglecting to return them when demanded, forfeit the right to borrow until they be returned, and for such further time as may be ordered by the Council.

Any borrower failing to comply with a request for the return of a publication shall be considered liable for the cost of replacing it, and the Council, may, after giving due notice to him, order it to be replaced at his expense.

No publication may be reissued to the same borrower until at least seven days have elapsed after its return, neither may it be transferred by one borrower to another.

(h) Publications may not be taken or sent out of the United Kingdom.

(i) Publications returned through the post must be securely packed and adequately protected.

(j) Parcels should be addressed: THE LIBRARIAN,

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH

90 BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

— June, 1960

O.B., TRURO



22500150270

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

FOR THE PROMOTION

OF HEALTH

90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1

Class No. NAAA/90

Acc. No. 24285

This book is returnable on or before the last date Marked below

--	--

THE
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S
STATISTICAL REVIEW
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES

FOR THE YEAR

1955

PART III

COMMENTARY

LONDON

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1957

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Explanatory Notes	xi
INTRODUCTION	1
POPULATION	6
Population of England and Wales	6
Population movement	6
Sex and age	6
Marital condition	6
Estimates of numbers at risk of women married once only by age and duration of marriage	7
Local populations	8
Local age distributions	11
BIRTHS, FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVITY	14
Live births	14
Birth rates per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44	14
Reproduction rates	15
Age, duration and parity	18
Incomplete statement at registration	18
Illegitimate births and pre-marital conceptions	19
Legitimate births and fertility	21
Legitimate fertility by age of mother and duration of marriage	22
Cohort analysis	24
Generation replacement rates	27
Maternity rates for all married women and those married more than once	29
First maternities (legitimate)	34
Birth occurrences and registration time lag	34
Seasonal incidence of births	35
Sex ratio at birth	38
Multiple births	39
Birth rates in different parts of the country	40
Area Comparability Factors	41
All live births	42
Illegitimate live births	42
Stillbirths	43
MARRIAGES	44
Marriage analyses by sex, age, and prior marital condition	45
Marriages of minors	48
Marriage rates and fertility	48
Factors influencing marriage	49
Total married women of reproductive age	50
Seasonal incidence of marriage	53
Marriage incidence in different parts of the country	54
WIDOWHOOD AND WIDOWERHOOD	55
DIVORCES AND REMARRIAGE OF DIVORCED PERSONS	57
Divorces	57
Remarriage of divorced persons	58
GENERAL MORTALITY	61
Death rates	61
Crude death rates	61
Sex-age specific death rates	61
The comparative mortality index (C.M.I.)	62
Area comparability factors (A.C.Fs.)	63
Local adjusted death rates	63
The general trend of mortality	63
Life tables and expectation of life	64
Quarterly deaths and death rates	66

GENERAL MORTALITY—(continued)

	Page
Death rates by sex and age	66
Causes of death at different ages	68
Death rates by sex and age in different parts of England and Wales	68
Percentage of deaths by cause in which a post-mortem was performed or there was record of an operation	78
INFANT MORTALITY	79
Causes of infant mortality	80
Regional variations in infant mortality rates	81
Secular trends in stillbirths and infant mortality	94
Infant mortality among illegitimate children	95
MATERNAL MORTALITY	99
TUBERCULOSIS	109
Respiratory tuberculosis	110
Comparative mortality indices	113
Non-respiratory tuberculosis	114
Regional variation in respiratory tuberculosis rates	116
Regional mortality—non-respiratory tuberculosis	120
CANCER	124
Cancer of the female breast and uterus	125
Cancer of the lung and cancer of the larynx	134
The secular changes in age specific rates	138
Cancer of the larynx	142
Regional differences in mortality in cancer of lung and larynx, 1950–54	145
GENITO-URINARY DISEASES	150
Regional standard mortality ratios	156
Sex ratios	158
ACCIDENTAL AND VIOLENT DEATHS	161
Motor and other vehicle accidents	162
Aircraft accidents	169
Railway accidents	170
Water transport accidents	170
Accidental poisoning	170
Suicides	170
Accidents in the home	175
MISCELLANEOUS	190
Infectious diseases—deaths occurring a long period after onset of disease	190
Deaths following vaccination or other prophylactic inoculation	191
Tetanus	191
Multiple-cause analysis	193
Deaths, England and Wales, registered in April-June, 1955	193
Tuberculosis	193
Diabetes	194
Cancer	195
Live births, stillbirths and stillbirth rates by age and parity of mother and place of confinement	214
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND	220
Vital statistics	220
Population	221
Marriage rates	221
Birth rates	221
Death rates	221
Infant mortality rates	221
Causes of death	222

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN POPULATION AND HEALTH STATISTICS	Page 227
United Nations	227
Population Commission	227
Economic and Social Council : resumed nineteenth session	228
European Working Group on Censuses of Population	229
World Health Organization	230
Conference for the Seventh Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death	230
Eighth World Health Assembly	231
Regional Committee for Europe	231
W.H.O. Centre for the Classification of Diseases	232
International Labour Organisation	232
Working Group of Experts on the International Standard Classification of Occupations	232
Organization for European Economic Co-operation	232
Manpower Committee : Group of Experts on Future Population Trends	232
International Statistical Institute	233
Conference on Cancer Registration	233
Visitors from Overseas	233
References	233

THE REGISTRATION SERVICE	235
Searches and certificates	235
Re-registration of births of legitimated persons	235
Adoptions	235

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CENTRAL REGISTER	236
---	-----

PARLIAMENTARY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTORS	237
Electoral registers	237
Total electorate	237
Central index of service voters	238

APPENDICES

A. Fertility tables by year of marriage for women married since 1920 :	
Tables 1(a)-(g). Mean family size	240
Tables 2(a)-(g). Fertility rates	246
B. Supplements to Tables HH, II, KK, MM and OO of Part II, 1952. Women married more than once and all married women	252
C. Membership of the Registrar General's Advisory Committee on Medical Nomenclature and Statistics and its sub-Committees, 1955	272
D. Statistics Division of the General Register Office, 1st January, 1957	273
E. Committees on which officers of the General Register Office served during 1955	273
F. Articles by officers of the General Register Office published during 1955	274

TABLES

POPULATION

I Estimated population of England and Wales, mid-1955	6
II Estimated Total population by sex, age and marital condition, mid-1955, England and Wales	7
III Local authority areas with population increases of 1,000 and 8 per cent or more, or decreases of 1,000 or more, England and Wales	9
IV Sex and age distribution of mid-1955 Home population of England and Wales (per 1,000 total) and ratios of distribution for regions, conurbations and remainders of regions to England and Wales (per 1,000)	11

BIRTHS, FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVITY

V Live birth rates per 1,000 women aged 15-44 ; 1841-1955, England and Wales	15
--	----

BIRTHS, FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVITY—(continued)		<i>Page</i>
VI	Gross and net reproduction rates, 1841-1955, England and Wales	16
VII	Ratio of legitimate live births to legitimate maternities by age of mother at maternity, 1955, England and Wales	18
VIII	"Not stated" cases per 10,000 total legitimate maternities, 1938 and 1946 to 1955, England and Wales	18
IX	Illegitimate maternities and pre-maritally conceived legitimate maternities, 1938 to 1955, England and Wales	20
X	Extra-maritally conceived maternities per 1,000 unmarried females, 1938 to 1955, England and Wales	21
XI	Legitimate maternity rates for women married once only by age and marriage duration, 1952 to 1955, England and Wales	23
XII	Mean ultimate family size of marriage cohorts since 1871, all marriage ages under 45, England and Wales	25
XIII	Generation replacement rates (female births), 1838-43 to 1948-53, England and Wales	28
XIV	Percentage ratios of legitimate maternity rates of women married once only to those of all married women by age at maternity and duration of current marriage, 1952, England and Wales	30
XV	Percentage ratios of legitimate maternity rates of women married more than once to those of women married once only by age at maternity and duration of current marriage, 1952, England and Wales	31
XVI	Percentage ratios of legitimate maternity rates of women married once only to those of all married women by age at, and year of, current marriage, 1952, England and Wales	32
XVII	Percentage ratios of legitimate maternity rates of women married more than once to those of women married once only by age at, and year of, current marriage, 1952, England and Wales	33
XVIII	Ratio of quarterly births to average quarterly births taken as 100 : 1939 and 1949 to 1955, England and Wales	35
XIX	Relative birth incidence in calendar months, 1939, 1951-54 and 1955, England and Wales	36
XX	Monthly incidence of legitimate live births in relation to the trend, 1952 to 1955, England and Wales	38
XXI	Male births per 1,000 female births, distinguishing legitimacy and whether live or still, 1928 to 1955, England and Wales	39
XXII	Multiple births 1938-1954 and 1955, England and Wales	39
XXIII	Birth rates in standard regions, conurbations and urban and rural aggregates, 1955	40
XXIV	Ranking comparison of birth rates in conurbations and remainders of regions, urban and rural aggregates, 1955	41
MARRIAGES		
XXV	Marriage rates per 1,000 total population of all ages and per 1,000 unmarried population aged 15 and over by sex, 1938 to 1955, England and Wales ..	44
XXVI	Annual marriage rates per 1,000 bachelors, widowers and divorced men, spinsters, widows and divorced women, by age, 1931 and 1938 to 1955, England and Wales	45
XXVII	Ratios of marriage rates for bachelors, widowers and divorced men, spinsters, widows and divorced women to those of 1938 taken as 100, by age, 1931 and 1939 to 1955, England and Wales	47
XXVIII	Married women per 1,000 total female population at each age-group, 1911, 1931, 1938 and 1946 to 1955, and ratio of proportion to that of 1938 taken as 100, England and Wales	51
WIDOWHOOD AND WIDOWERHOOD		
XXIX	Percentage "not stated" to "stated" marital condition ; deceased men, 1939 and 1946 to 1955, England and Wales	55
XXX	Widowerhoods per 1,000 married men and widowhoods per 1,000 married women in each age-group, 1939 and 1946 to 1955, England and Wales ..	56

DIVORCES AND REMARRIAGE OF DIVORCED PERSONS

	<i>Page</i>
XXXI	Petitioning for divorce and decrees absolute granted, 1918 to 1930 and 1945 to 1955, England and Wales 57
XXXII	Annual number of persons divorced and of divorced persons who remarried, 1926 to 1955, England and Wales 59
XXXIII	Annual number of divorced men and women remarrying as a percentage of those divorced in the same period, 1926 to 1955, England and Wales .. 59

GENERAL MORTALITY

XXXIV	Crude annual death rates per 1,000 living and comparative mortality indices, 1841-1950 and 1941 to 1955 63
XXXV	Abridged life table, 1953-55, England and Wales 64
XXXVI	Expectation of life at birth and at age 1 year, 1838-1932 and 1943 to 1955, England and Wales 65
XXXVII	Annual death rates per 1,000 living, by quarters in each year 1931 to 1955, with ratios to each yearly rate taken as 100, England and Wales 66
XXXVIII	Average annual death rates per 1,000 living, by sex and age, 1841-1955, England and Wales 67
XXXIX	Death rates by sex from certain causes at different periods of life, 1955, England and Wales 70
XL	All causes : Death rates per 1,000 living, by sex and age in standard regions and urban and rural aggregates within regional groups, 1955, England and Wales 72
XLI	Deaths from certain causes (a) by sex and age ; (b) distinguishing deaths in which a post-mortem was performed or there was a record of operation and (c) the percentage to all deaths, 1955, England and Wales 74

INFANT MORTALITY

XLII	Principal causes of death under one year, arranged in aetiological groups : (a) Age-group distribution per cent of all deaths assigned to each cause ; (b) Cause distribution per 1,000 total deaths in each age-group, 1955, England and Wales 82
XLIII	Principal causes of death under one year and in the neonatal, post-neonatal and other age periods, by sex, per 1,000 related live births, 1955, England and Wales 84
XLIV	Stillbirths per 1,000 total births, infant deaths and deaths in the early neonatal and other age periods, by sex, per 1,000 related live births, and death rates from the principal causes of infant mortality ; comparison of annual and quarterly rates, 1955, England and Wales 86
XLV	Infant mortality per 1,000 related live births, and combined stillbirth and infant death rates per 1,000 total births according to age, 1955, England and Wales, standard regions and conurbations 87
XLVI	Infant mortality per 1,000 related live births, and combined stillbirth and infant death rates per 1,000 total births, according to age, 1955, England and Wales, and urban and rural aggregates within regional groups .. 88
XLVII	Principal causes of death under one year : Death rates per 1,000 related live births showing regional rates as percentages of corresponding national rates, 1955, England and Wales and four regional groups 90
XLVIII	Secular trend of stillbirths per 1,000 total births, 1930-1955, and of deaths in the neonatal, post-neonatal and other age periods under one year per 1,000 live births, 1906-1955, England and Wales 92
XLIX	Secular trend of stillbirths per 1,000 total births, and of deaths in the neonatal and post-neonatal periods per 1,000 related live births, 1951 to 1955, England and Wales, standard regions 97
L	Secular trend of stillbirths per 1,000 total births, and of deaths in the early neonatal, late neonatal and post-neonatal periods per 1,000 related live births, distinguishing illegitimacy, 1936-39, 1940-44 and 1945 to 1955, England and Wales 98

MATERNAL MORTALITY

LI	Maternal mortality, distinguishing principal causes, and associated maternal mortality. Death rates per 1,000 total births, 1931 to 1955, England and Wales 100
LII	Death rates from maternal causes (including abortion) per 100,000 total births, 1921 to 1955, England and Wales and four regional groups .. 101

MATERNAL MORTALITY—(continued)		Page
LIII	Maternal Mortality : Deaths attributed to or associated with abortion, 1931 to 1955, England and Wales	102
LIV	Deaths from maternal causes and death rates per 100,000 total (live and still) births in the period 1954-55, by cause and age	103
LV.A	Deaths of women certified as due to pregnancy and childbearing, by civil condition, age and cause, 1954	104
LV.B	Deaths of women certified as due to pregnancy and childbearing, by civil condition, age and cause, 1955	105
LVI.A	Deaths of women not classed to pregnancy or childbearing, but certified as associated therewith, 1954	106
LVI.B	Deaths of women not classed to pregnancy or childbearing, but certified as associated therewith, 1955	107
LVII	Deaths of women not classed to pregnancy or childbearing, but associated therewith, 1940-45, 1946-50 averages and 1951 to 1955	108
TUBERCULOSIS		
LVIII	Tuberculosis of respiratory system : Notification rates per 100,000 living by sex and age, 1938 to 1955	110
LIX	Tuberculosis of respiratory system : Death rates per million living by sex and age, 1931 to 1955	113
LX	Tuberculosis : Comparative mortality indices for various sites, 1931 to 1955	114
LXI	Non-respiratory tuberculosis : Notification rates per million living by sex and age, 1938 to 1955	114
LXII	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system, and other non-respiratory tuberculosis. Death rates per million living by sex and age, 1931-55	116
LXIII	Tuberculosis of respiratory system : Death rates per million living by sex and age and notifications per 100 deaths in standard regions and urban and rural aggregates within regional groups, 1955	118
LXIV	Tuberculosis of respiratory system : Ratio of deaths per 100 notifications by sex and age and equivalent average notification rates for persons aged 15-44 in standard regions, 1955	121
LXV	Tuberculosis of respiratory system : Notification rates per 100,000 living, by sex and age for standard regions, 1955	122
LXVI	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system, and other non-respiratory tuberculosis : Death rates per million living in standard regions, 1955	123
CANCER		
LXVII	Deaths from cancer by sex and age according to histological type, and death rates per million living, 1955, England and Wales	124
LXVIII	Cancer : Sex and age-specific death rates per million living from cancer at various sites and the percentage of mortality at each site to "All Sites", Males, 1955, England and Wales	126
LXIX	Cancer : Sex and age-specific death rates per million living from cancer at various sites and the percentage of mortality at each site to "All Sites", Females, 1955, England and Wales	128
LXX	Cancer of breast (I.S.C. No. 170) : Standardised mortality ratios for standard regions, 1946 to 1955	130
LXXI	Cancer of uterus (I.S.C. Nos. 171-174) : Standardised mortality ratios for standard regions, 1946 to 1955	130
LXXII	Cancer of lung and bronchus (I.S.C. Nos. 162-163) : Standardised mortality ratios by sex for standard regions 1946 to 1955	147
LXXIII	Cancer of lung and pleura : Death rates per million living by sex and age in each quinquennium, 1901-1955	148
LXXIV	Cancer of certain sites : Standardised mortality ratios by sex in regional groups, standard regions, conurbations and urban and rural aggregates, 1950-54, England and Wales	149

GENITO-URINARY DISEASES		<i>Page</i>
LXXV	Genito-urinary system : Death rates by sex from certain causes per million living at all ages, 1940 to 1955, England and Wales	152
LXXVI	Diseases of genito-urinary system : Comparative mortality indices for certain causes, 1940 to 1955, England and Wales	158
LXXVII	Diseases of genito-urinary system : Infant mortality per 1,000 live births, and death rates per million living, by sex at certain ages in England and Wales and four regional groups for the period 1951-55	159
ACCIDENTAL AND VIOLENT DEATHS		
LXXXVIII	Accidents and violence : Proportion of deaths attributed to violent causes per 100 deaths from all causes, by sex and age, 1901 to 1955	161
LXXXIX	Accidents and violence : Death rates per million living by sex and age, 1901 to 1955	163
LXXX	Motor vehicle accidents : Death rates per million living by sex and age, and comparative mortality indices by sex, 1931 to 1955	164
LXXXI	Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E835) : Death rates per million living by sex and age in standard regions, conurbations, urban and rural aggregates, 1955	165
LXXXII	Deaths of pedestrians, pedal cyclists, motorcyclists, motor vehicle occupants and others in motor vehicle traffic accidents, motor vehicle non-traffic accidents and other road vehicle accidents, by sex, 1936-40, 1941-45, 1946-49 and 1949 to 1955	167
LXXXIII	Motor vehicle accidents (I.S.C. Nos. E810-E835) : Deaths by nature of injury according to external cause, 1955, England and Wales	168
LXXXIV	Deaths occurring to riders or passengers of motorcycles (I.S.C. E814, E815 and E821) by nature of injury, 1950 to 1955, England and Wales	169
LXXXV	Suicide : Death rates per million living by sex and age, and comparative mortality indices by sex, 1901 to 1955	171
LXXXVI	Suicide : Proportions per 1,000 deaths according to external agent, by sex and age in the period 1951-55	172
LXXXVII	Suicide : Death rates per million living and sex ratios by age in England and Wales, standard regions, conurbations and urban and rural aggregates in the period 1951-55	173
LXXXVIII	Suicide : Death rates per million living expressed as a percentage of England and Wales by sex and age in standard regions, conurbations and urban and rural aggregates in the period 1951-55	174
LXXXIX	Deaths from accidents in the home and residential institutions at ages under 5 years, 1955, England and Wales	177
XC	Deaths from accidents in the home and residential institutions by cause, sex and age, 1955, England and Wales	180
XCI	Accidents in the home and residential institutions : Deaths by sex at certain ages, 1950 to 1955, England and Wales	181
XCII	Accidents in the home and residential institutions : Death rates per million living by sex at certain ages, 1950 to 1955, England and Wales	183
XCIII	Deaths from accidents in the home and residential institutions by month of occurrence, combined years 1950-1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955	185
XCIV	Accidental deaths by cause and sex at ages 65 and over at home and in residential institutions, 1955, England and Wales	187
XCV	Accidental falls : Death rates per million living by sex and age, and comparative mortality indices by sex, 1901 to 1955	188
XCVI	Accidental falls (E900-E904) : Annual average of deaths and percentage distribution by place of occurrence in the period 1951-55	188
XCVII	Homicide : Deaths by sex in standard regions in the period 1951-55, distinguishing infanticide and others	189
XCVIII	Proportion of deaths per 1,000 violent deaths according to nature of injury, 1955	189
MISCELLANEOUS		
XCIX	Deaths due to tetanus by sex and age showing cause of tetanus, 1955, England and Wales	192
C	Multiple causes : Tuberculosis : Deaths, England and Wales, April-June, 1955, with mention of tuberculosis	197

MISCELLANEOUS—(continued)

		Page
CI	Multiple causes : Tuberculosis : Deaths, England and Wales, April-June, 1955. Conditions secondary to respiratory tuberculosis (001-008) as underlying cause	199
CII	Multiple causes : Tuberculosis : Deaths, England and Wales, April-June, 1955. Conditions secondary to non-respiratory tuberculosis (010-019) as underlying cause	201
CIII	Multiple causes : Tuberculosis : Deaths, England and Wales, April-June, 1955. Underlying causes with respiratory tuberculosis (001-008) as secondary condition	202
CIV	Multiple causes : Tuberculosis : Deaths, England and Wales, April-June, 1955. Underlying causes with non-respiratory tuberculosis (010-019) as secondary condition	204
CV	Multiple causes : Diabetes : Deaths, England and Wales, April-June, 1955. Conditions secondary to diabetes as underlying cause	205
CVI	Multiple causes : Diabetes : Deaths, England and Wales, April-June, 1955. Underlying causes with diabetes as secondary condition	206
CVII	Multiple causes : Cancer : Deaths, England and Wales, April-June, 1955. Total mention of cancer by site	207
CVIII	Multiple causes : Cancer : Deaths, England and Wales, April-June, 1955. Classified cancer site in association with other cancer sites mentioned	209
CIX	Multiple causes : Cancer : Deaths, England and Wales, April-June, 1955, assigned to cancer. Classified cancer site by specification as primary or secondary and method of confirmation of diagnosis	211
CX	Births by place of confinement, 1955, England and Wales	214
CXI	Live births by age and parity of mother and place of confinement, 1955, England and Wales	216
CXII	Stillbirths by age and parity of mother and place of confinement, 1955, England and Wales	217
CXIII	Percentage distribution of births for each place of confinement within each age and parity, 1955, England and Wales	218
CXIV	Stillbirth rates per 1,000 total births, by age and parity of mother and place of confinement, 1955, England and Wales	219
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND		
CXV	Vital statistics : 1938, 1946-1950 and 1952 to 1955, Great Britain and Ireland	220
CXVI	Deaths and death rates by cause and sex, 1955, Great Britain and Ireland	223
PARLIAMENTARY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTORS		
CXVII	Parliamentary and Local Government electors 1951 to 1955, England and Wales	237

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. New or Recent Changes in Presentation

Standard Regions, Conurbations, Urban and Rural Aggregates

All figures given for regions relate to the Standard Regions whose constitution is set out in Note 6.

Six conurbation areas are distinguished in certain tables. For the constitution and the list of conurbations *see* Note 7.

Urban and Rural Aggregates relate to aggregates of conurbations, and of areas outside conurbations. The latter are sub-divided into (a) Urban Areas with (i) populations of 100,000 and over, (ii) populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 and (iii) populations under 50,000 (for this purpose areas are allocated according to the size of their enumerated population at the 1951 Census) and (b) Rural Districts. "Urban Areas" includes Boroughs and Urban Districts as defined under the Local Government Acts, and Rural Districts are as defined under those Acts.

2. Populations

The estimates of population appearing in this volume and described as "home" or "total" populations, have the following content :—

Home population—the population, of all types, actually in England and Wales, distributed by area according to residence.

Total population—the home population *plus* members of H.M. Forces belonging to England and Wales and serving overseas but *excluding* members of the Armed Forces of other Commonwealth and Allied Countries temporarily in the country.

The mid-1955 estimates of population, both national and local, have been based upon final figures from the full tabulations of the 1951 Census.

3. Numbering of Tables

Of the tables referred to in this review, those numbered in Arabic numerals will be found in "Part I Tables, Medical" and those lettered will be found in "Part II Tables, Civil" for the year in question, while those numbered in Roman numerals appear in this volume.

4. Indication of Significance

Rates based upon less than 20 births, deaths or notifications are distinguished by italic type as a warning to the user that the smallness of the experiences may affect their significance.

Rates given as 0 indicate that the rate is less than half the final digit shown. A dash (—) in any column indicates that there were no events.

5. Definition of Areas

London A.C. = Administrative County of London which consists of the City of London (including the Inner and Middle Temples) and the Metropolitan Boroughs.

C.B. = County Borough ; **M.B.** = Municipal Borough ; **Met. B.** = Metropolitan Borough ; **U.D.** = Urban District ; **R.D.** = Rural District.

6. Standard Regions

The constitution of the Standard Regions of England and Wales used in this volume is as follows :—

REGION I. <i>Northern</i> Cumberland Durham Northumberland Westmorland Yorkshire, North Riding	REGION IV. <i>Eastern</i> Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire Ely, Isle of Essex, Part of ² Hertfordshire, Part of ³ Huntingdonshire Norfolk Suffolk, East Suffolk, West	REGION VI. <i>Southern</i> Berkshire Buckinghamshire Dorset Oxfordshire Southampton Wight, Isle of	Wales II. (Remainder) Anglesey Caernarvonshire Cardiganshire Denbighshire Flintshire Merionethshire Montgomeryshire Pembrokeshire Radnorshire
REGION II. <i>East and West Ridings</i> Yorkshire, East Riding Yorkshire, West Riding	REGION V. <i>London and South Eastern</i> Essex, Part of ⁴ Hertfordshire, Part of ⁵ Kent London Admin. County Middlesex Surrey Sussex, East Sussex, West	REGION VII. <i>South Western</i> Cornwall Devon Gloucestershire Somerset Wiltshire	REGION IX. <i>Midland</i> Herefordshire Shropshire Staffordshire Warwickshire Worcestershire
REGION III. <i>North Midland</i> Derbyshire, Part of ¹ Leicestershire Lincolnshire— Parts of Holland Parts of Kesteven Parts of Lindsey Northamptonshire Nottinghamshire Peterborough, Soke of Rutland		REGION VIII. <i>Wales I. (South East)</i> Brecknockshire Carmarthenshire Glamorganshire Monmouthshire	REGION X. <i>North Western</i> Cheshire Derbyshire, Part of ⁶ Lancashire

1. All except Buxton M.B., Glossop M.B., New Mills U.D., Whaley Bridge U.D., and Chapel en le Frith R.D.
2. All except East Ham C.B., West Ham C.B., Chingford M.B., Wanstead and Woodford M.B., Leyton M.B., Walthamstow M.B., Ilford M.B., Barking M.B., Dagenham M.B., Waltham Holy Cross U.D., and Chigwell U.D.
3. All except Barnet U.D., Bushey U.D., Cheshunt U.D., East Barnet U.D., and Elstree R.D.
4. All areas stated in 2 above.
5. All areas stated in 3 above.
6. All areas stated in 1 above.

7. Conurbations

The conurbation areas used in this volume are those which were agreed in 1950, under the aegis of the Interdepartmental Committee on Social and Economic Research and the Central Statistical Office, for the presentation of official statistics generally.* They each consist of an aggregation of entire local authority areas and are constituted as follows :—

Tyneside			
Durham		Northumberland	
Gateshead C.B.	Felling U.D.	Newcastle upon Tyne C.B.	Longbenton U.D.
South Shields C.B.	Hebburn U.D.	Tynemouth C.B.	Newburn U.D.
	Jarrow M.B.		Wallsend M.B.
	Whickham U.D.	Gosforth U.D.	Whitley Bay M.B.

West Yorkshire			
Yorkshire, West Riding			
Bradford C.B.	Aireborough U.D.	Heckmondwike U.D.	Ossett M.B.
Dewsbury C.B.	Baildon U.D.	Holmfirth U.D.	Pudsey M.B.
Halifax C.B.	Batley M.B.	Horbury U.D.	Queensbury and Shelf U.D.
Huddersfield C.B.	Bingley U.D.	Horsforth U.D.	Ripponden U.D.
Leeds C.B.	Brighouse M.B.	Keighley M.B.	Rothwell U.D.
Wakefield C.B.	Colne Valley U.D.	Kirkburton U.D.	Shipley U.D.
	Denby Dale U.D.	Meltham U.D.	Sowerby Bridge U.D.
	Denholme U.D.	Mirfield U.D.	Spenborough M.B.
	Elland U.D.	Morley M.B.	Stanley U.D.

* See *Census 1951, England and Wales, Preliminary Report*, page xxii, H.M.S.O. price 5s. 0d. (5s. 3d. by post); also *Census 1951, England and Wales, Report on Greater London and Five other Conurbations*, page xv, H.M.S.O. price £5 5s. 0d. (£5 6s. 9d. by post).

South East Lancashire

Cheshire

Lancashire

Stockport C.B.	Bolton C.B.	Horwich U.D.	Urmston U.D.
Alderley Edge U.D.	Bury C.B.	Irlam U.D.	Wardle U.D.
Altrincham M.B.	Manchester C.B.	Kearsley U.D.	Westthroughton U.D.
Bowdon U.D.	Oldham C.B.	Lees U.D.	Whitefield U.D.
Bredbury and Romiley U.D.	Rochdale C.B.	Littleborough U.D.	Whitworth U.D.
Cheadle and Gatley U.D.	Salford C.B.	Little Lever U.D.	Worsley U.D.
Dukinfield M.B.	Ashton under Lyne M.B.	Middleton M.B.	
Hale U.D.	Audenshaw U.D.	Milnrow U.D.	
Hazel Grove and Bramhall U.D.	Chadderton U.D.	Mossley M.B.	
Hyde M.B.	Crompton U.D.	Prestrich M.B.	
Marple U.D.	Denton U.D.	Radcliffe M.B.	
Sale M.B.	Droylsden U.D.	Royton U.D.	
Stalybridge M.B.	Eccles M.B.	Stretford M.B.	
Wilmslow U.D.	Failsforth U.D.	Swinton and Pendlebury M.B.	
Disley R.D.	Farnworth M.B.	Tottington U.D.	
	Heywood M.B.		

Merseyside

Cheshire

Lancashire

Birkenhead C.B.	Ellesmere Port M.B.	Bootle C.B.	Huyton with Roby U.D.
Wallasey C.B.	Hoylake U.D.	Liverpool C.B.	Litherland U.D.
Bebington M.B.	Neston U.D.	Crosby M.B.	
	Wirral U.D.		

West Midlands

Staffordshire

Warwickshire

Worcestershire

Smethwick C.B.	Darlaston U.D.	Birmingham C.B.	Dudley C.B.
Walsall C.B.	Rowley Regis M.B.	Solihull M.B.	Halesowen M.B.
West Bromwich C.B.	Sedgley U.D.	Sutton Coldfield M.B.	Oldbury M.B.
Wolverhampton C.B.	Tettenhall U.D.		Stourbridge M.B.
Aldridge U.D.	Tipton M.B.		
Amblecote U.D.	Wednesbury M.B.		
Bilston M.B.	Wednesfield U.D.		
Brierley Hill U.D.	Willenhall U.D.		
Coseley U.D.			

Greater London

London (whole county)

Kent

Essex

Middlesex (whole county)

Beckenham M.B.
Bexley M.B.
Bromley M.B.
Chislehurst and Sidcup U.D.
Crayford U.D.
Erith M.B.
Orpington U.D.
Penge U.D.

East Ham C.B.
West Ham C.B.

Surrey

Croydon C.B.	Kingston upon Thames M.B.
Banstead U.D.	Malden and Coombe M.B.
Barnes M.B.	Merton and Morden U.D.
Beddington and Wallington M.B.	Mitcham M.B.
Carshalton U.D.	Richmond M.B.
Coulsdon and Purley U.D.	Surbiton M.B.
Epsom and Ewell M.B.	Sutton and Cheam M.B.
Esher U.D.	Wimbledon M.B.

Hertfordshire

Barnet U.D.
Bushey U.D.
Cheshunt U.D.
East Barnet U.D.
Elstree R.D.

Barking M.B.
Chigwell U.D.
Chingford M.B.
Dagenham M.B.
Ilford M.B.

Leyton M.B.
Waltham Holy Cross U.D.
Walthamstow M.B.
Wanstead and Woodford M.B.

8. Assignment of Vital Statistics by Area

In all tables births and stillbirths are classified according to the area of usual residence of the parents (or mother), and deaths according to the usual residence of the deceased. The definition of usual residence for this purpose was modified in 1953, the main change being that inmates of hospitals for the chronic sick and of mental and mental deficiency hospitals were in that year regarded as having been resident in the hospital. (A similar change with regard to persons dying in accommodation provided under Parts III and IV of the National Assistance Act, 1948, had already been brought into effect during 1952.) Rates for areas in 1953 are therefore not comparable with those for 1952. Details of the new definitions were conveyed to Medical Officers of Health in 1952 in a memorandum which was reproduced in the 1953 Text Volume. The method of classification of chronic sick hospitals for this purpose was slightly modified in 1954 and from that year rates for a certain number of smaller areas may not be comparable with those of 1953.

9. General

See also the Explanatory Notes to the Tables volumes, Parts I and II.

INTRODUCTION

The primary object of this volume is to provide a commentary on those statistics of the year 1955 which have already been published in the Tables volumes of the *Statistical Review*. This commentary aims to set the statistics in perspective, particularly by drawing attention to trends and significant characteristics which will be a guide to research workers and others concerned with public health and with vital and health statistics. It also seeks to explain the reasons for changes in presentation of the statistics as the interest and the significance of different factors change.

In addition to this primary aim it is necessary to relate the vital statistics of a year to other work in similar fields. In particular, there have been great developments since the war in international discussion and interest in the fields of demography and health statistics; reference to the activities of such bodies as the World Health Organization and the Population and Statistical Commissions of the United Nations assists understanding of their influence on work in similar fields in this country and at the same time illustrates the contribution made by this country to their work. Some account of these activities is given below.

A brief description is added of some other activities of the General Register Office. This includes an account of the volume of business in the registration service during the year, a list of committees on which the Registrar General was represented and a list of published contributions by officers of the Department.

Civil and Medical Statistics

The statistical commentary in this volume falls into two main parts, corresponding to the division of the Tables volumes into Civil and Medical statistics respectively.

The civil part is concerned in the main with population, births, marriages and divorces. The primary aim here is to show what trends are apparent in post-war experience and to compare them as far as possible with the pre-war tendencies.

The medical part of the volume deals primarily with mortality statistics derived from registration records, which are still the most useful and reliable general statistics on disease and death.

This volume does not reflect the attention given by the Department to attempts at the more direct study of morbidity, the results of which are published from time to time in supplements to the *Statistical Review* and in the series of General Register Office *Studies on Medical and Population Subjects*.

Further supplements on statistics derived from mental health, cancer registration and hospital in-patient records, and studies on tuberculosis notifications and general practitioners' records, are in preparation.

As in previous years, the Registrar General is indebted to the Advisory Committee on Medical Nomenclature and Statistics, under the chairmanship of Sir Ernest Rock Carling, for much valuable advice and assistance in connexion with the various medical enquiries undertaken by the Department and generally. A Report relating to the Committee's work during 1953 and 1954 was published in the 1954 Part III, Commentary. The membership of the main Committee and of the Sub-Committees is shown in Appendix C.

Population

Estimates of the total, home and civilian populations of England and Wales by sex and age and of the total population by marital condition were prepared for 1955 on the usual lines. Estimates of the population of local areas show the movement from the conurbations and large towns to surrounding areas and New Towns.

The sex and age distribution of the population of the principal divisions of the country is discussed in relation to the distribution for the country as a whole.

Births and Fertility

There was a slight decrease in the number of live births in 1955 (667,811), as compared with 1954 (673,651). The 1955 figure represented a rate per thousand population of all ages of 15·0, as compared with 15·1 both in 1954 and in 1938. The 1955 rate continued the persistent though very gradual downward trend which followed the violent movement of the war and immediate post-war years, but the beginnings of an upturn, perhaps temporary, became visible in the latter part of the year.

Various factors are examined bearing on the question whether the births currently occurring are sufficient to ensure the maintenance of the population at its present level. It is suggested that if the proportions marrying continue high, and mortality remains low, as in 1955, the family size indicated as a long-term projection of current trends would be sufficient for replacement of recent generations, perhaps with a slight margin to spare (see pages 27-29).

The detailed analysis continues the various features which have customarily formed the subject of comment in recent *Statistical Reviews*. The estimates of married women of childbearing age in the years 1952 to 54, together with the maternity rates based on these estimates, and the figures of mean family size, have been revised on the basis of the final results of the 1951 Census (see page 23).

Marriages

During 1955 there were 357,918 marriages registered in England and Wales as compared with 341,731 in 1954. The marriage rate per 1,000 population of all ages was 4 per cent above that of 1954.

In relation to the unmarried population as a whole, the experience of 1955 represents a sharp rise in the incidence of marriage after the slight decline in the years 1952-54. Marriage rates for both spinsters and bachelors were higher in 1955 than in 1954 at each age and particularly at young ages, and the average age at marriage was still falling. One factor underlying the persistence of high marriage rates is that, while the ratio of males to females at ages 15-44 in the total population has been rising continuously since 1921, it has risen still more in the unmarried section of the population at these ages (see page 49).

Divorce and Remarriage

Since the end of the Second World War there have been large fluctuations in the annual number of divorces. In 1955 some 27,000 decrees were made absolute and 28,000 new petitions were filed. Several more years will be needed before the long-term trend can be ascertained. The 1955 level of incidence of decrees, when related to the number of antecedent marriages from which they arise, indicates that about 7 per cent of marriages are terminated by divorce.

To ascertain the impact of divorce on the population and on the number of legitimate births, it is necessary to examine the combined effect of the incidence of divorce and of the remarriage of divorced persons. Such consideration suggests that the proportion of divorced persons who remarry is still rising. In 1955 this was in the region of three quarters, so that the net loss to the married population was only a fraction of the total number divorced. The number of divorced men who remarried exceeded that of divorced women who remarried.

Mortality in 1955

The number of deaths registered in England and Wales in 1955 was 518,864. The crude death rate was 12·5 per thousand males and 10·9 per thousand females, and that for the sexes combined 11·7, very slightly higher than in 1954.

On the basis of the death rates for 1953–55, the average expectation of life at birth would be 67·5 years for males and 72·9 years for females, and 22 per cent of males and 40 per cent of females would reach the age of 80.

At ages 5 to 64 there was a large excess of male mortality due to accidents, particularly road accidents. At ages from 25 upwards, coronary heart disease contributed largely to the male excess and at ages 50 and over the male rates for cancer, and particularly cancer of the lung, were notably greater than the female rates.

Infant Mortality and Stillbirths

In 1955 the infant mortality rate was 24·9 per 1,000 related live births compared with 25·4 in 1954. The rate has fallen steadily over the last ten years, the 1955 rate being 55 per cent of the rate for 1945.

Approximately 60 per cent of infant deaths now occur in the first week of life, over 30 per cent in the first day. The death rate under one day particularly resists improvement. The principal causes of these early deaths continue to be immaturity, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis, birth injuries, and congenital malformations.

There was no material change in the stillbirth rate, which in 1955 was 23·2 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

During 1955 there was again very wide variation in the infant mortality rates for the various areas of England and Wales, the infant mortality rate in Wales and the Northern region being 50 per cent higher than that of the Eastern region. Wales had a stillbirth rate 22 per cent higher than that for England and Wales as a whole.

Maternal Mortality

The maternal mortality rate in 1955 was 0·64 per 1,000 total births and was the lowest so far recorded. The present volume (pages 99–108) discusses recent changes in maternal mortality.

Tuberculosis

The fall in the number of deaths from tuberculosis continued in 1955. There were 4,172 male and 1,665 female deaths from respiratory tuberculosis. These were 47 and 32 per cent, respectively, of the deaths in 1950.

Cancer

During 1955, 48,160 deaths among men and 43,180 among women were attributed to cancer, forming for men 18 per cent and for women 17 per cent of the deaths from all causes. Between the ages of 45 and 64 approximately one quarter of male and one third of female deaths were due to cancer.

In both sexes the digestive tract was the most frequent site ; the next most frequent in women being cancer of the breast and genito-urinary system and, in men, cancer of the lung.

Accidental and Violent Deaths

There were 12,932 male and 8,537 female deaths in 1955 from accidental or violent causes. Accidental falls, suicides and motor vehicle accidents were the most frequent causes of violent deaths.

Motor vehicle accidents on public highways caused the deaths of 3,552 males and 1,256 females in 1955, an increase of 8 per cent for both sexes over the figures for 1954. The most serious rise was among males aged 15-24. There was a rise of 14 per cent in the number of deaths of motorcyclists, among whom head injuries accounted for 80 per cent of all fatal injuries.

The number of accidental deaths due to poisoning by illuminating gas again rose, to 320 male and 464 female deaths, an increase of 40 and 84, respectively, over the 1954 figures.

During 1955, 5,000 people in England and Wales committed suicide. Compared with 1954, there was a slight fall, from 3,178 to 3,060, in the number of males and a rise, from 1,865 to 1,940, in the number of females, who committed suicide. The number of male suicides was the highest, apart from 1954, since 1939 ; the female suicides, the highest this century.

International Co-operation in Population and Health Statistics

An account of the Department's contribution to international co-operation in population and health statistics in 1955 will be found on pages 227-234.

The United Kingdom was represented at the eighth session of the United Nations Population Commission by an officer of the Department who was elected *Rapporteur*. The session followed in the wake of a re-organisation of the United Nations Secretariat and the fact-finding World Population Conference in Rome in 1954, two events which had considerable bearing on its agenda.

A Working Group on Censuses of Population met in Geneva in August under the auspices of United Nations and the Economic Commission for Europe. The purpose of the meeting, at which over twenty European countries were represented, was to consider a draft set of *General Principles for a Population Census* which would ultimately come up for discussion in the Population and Statistical Commissions of United Nations. An officer of the Department was elected as Chairman.

The *International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death* was the subject of a revision Conference held in Paris under the auspices of the World Health Organization. The Conference also recommended some changes in the *WHO Nomenclature Regulations 1948*. Three officers of the Department represented the United Kingdom ; one of them served as a *Rapporteur*.

The Department participated in two other arrangements made by inter-governmental organisations, viz. a meeting at Geneva of a Working Group of Experts appointed to advise the International Labour Office on the *International Standard Classification of Occupations* and a brief final session in Paris at which the OEEC Manpower Committee's Group of Experts on Future Population Trends approved a final report for publication.

The Registrar General attended the 29th session of the International Statistical Institute in Rio de Janeiro and the concluding sessions of the 1955 Conference of the Inter-American Statistical Institute.

The Department was represented at an informal conference held in Copenhagen under the auspices of the Danish Government to discuss the aims, organisation and methods of cancer registration schemes in European countries.

General Register Office,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.2.
July, 1957.

POPULATION

Population of England and Wales

The estimated population of England and Wales at mid-1955 is shown in Table I.

Table I.—Estimated Population of England and Wales, Mid-1955

(Thousands)

	Persons	Males	Females
Total	44,623	21,569	23,054
Home	44,441	21,389	23,052
Civilian	43,916	20,879	23,037

The three types of population shown are based on different concepts. The *total* population is an estimate of the population belonging or economically attached to England and Wales. It therefore includes an estimate of the Armed Forces provided by England and Wales, wherever they may be stationed, and excludes all other Commonwealth and Allied Armed Forces, even though they are stationed here. Merchant seamen of England and Wales and visitors abroad ought to be included and visitors to this country excluded; however, it is assumed that the two numbers are about the same so that the estimate is not affected. The *home* population includes Armed Forces of any nationality (that is including other Commonwealth and Allied Forces) who are stationed in England and Wales, but excludes any Armed Forces stationed in other countries even though they may be regarded as drawn from England and Wales. The *civilian* population excludes all Armed Forces.

Population Movement

The estimate of total population at mid-1955 was made, in the usual way, by adding births and immigrants to the estimate at mid-1954 and subtracting deaths and emigrants from it. There is no difficulty about births and deaths, but the data on migration are scanty. Fortunately such information as there is shows that there was a negligible balance of migration so that any errors are not likely to affect the population estimate seriously.

Sex and Age

The estimates of the total, home and civilian populations of England and Wales by sex and age at mid-1955 are shown in Tables 1 and A2. The method of preparing them was briefly described on page 6 of the 1954 Commentary Volume.

Marital Condition

Estimates of the total population by marital condition are shown in Table A3.

Table II.—Estimated Total Population by Sex, Age and Marital Condition, Mid-1955, England and Wales

(Figures in thousands)

Age Group	Persons	Males				Females			
	All Conditions	All Conditions	Single	Married	Widowed and Divorced	All Conditions	Single	Married	Widowed and Divorced
0—	3,283	1,682	1,682	—	—	1,601	1,601	—	—
5—	3,690	1,887	1,887	—	—	1,803	1,803	—	—
10—	3,053	1,560	1,560	—	—	1,493	1,493	—	—
15—	2,834	1,434	1,425	9	—	1,400	1,330	70	—
20—	2,846	1,441	1,063	374	4	1,405	666	736	3
25—	3,003	1,506	511	988	7	1,497	289	1,197	11
30—	3,346	1,667	282	1,365	20	1,679	206	1,439	34
35—	2,973	1,469	187	1,256	26	1,504	170	1,281	53
40—	3,322	1,637	168	1,433	36	1,685	188	1,414	83
45—	3,294	1,626	149	1,439	38	1,668	227	1,332	109
50—	3,053	1,478	134	1,292	52	1,575	224	1,185	166
55—	2,599	1,183	91	1,031	61	1,416	206	968	242
60—	2,219	966	69	817	80	1,253	189	742	322
65—	1,867	785	62	619	104	1,082	166	513	403
70—	1,476	596	49	421	126	880	135	322	423
75 and over	1,765	652	55	337	260	1,113	183	221	709
All Ages ..	44,623	21,569	9,374	11,381	814	23,054	9,076	11,420	2,558

Table II is a combined table showing the total population by sex, age and marital condition. The children aged 5 to 9 are those born in the years immediately after the war when there were exceptionally large numbers of births. The young people aged 15 to 24 were born in the decade before the war when the birth rate was at its lowest. The proportions married, both of men and women, at the youngest ages have continued to increase, as has the excess of single men over single women at ages under 25. These two trends are closely related.

Estimates of Numbers at Risk of Women Married Once Only by Age and Duration of Marriage

The method of making these estimates used for the years 1938–54 was described in Appendix II of the Civil Text Volume of the *Registrar General's Statistical Review* for the years 1940–45. The method, which used a geometrical approach to the problem, did not make any allowance for the distribution of marriages within single years of age of bride. The assumption was “that the basic marriages occurred on average.....at the middle of each integral year of age.” This assumption is certainly good enough for marriages at ages over 25; for marriages at younger ages and especially at ages under 20, the rate of change of the number of marriages with age is not linear and the assumption needs modification.

There are in fact no data on the distribution of marriages with sub-divisions of less than a year of age of bride so that to make allowance for non-linearity it is necessary to assume a distribution. The assumption that is made is that within an age span of not more than five years there is a quadratic relationship between bride's age and the number of marriages.

By summing the number of brides and the length of time spent at each age and duration of marriage (i.e. by integrating with respect to age and date of marriage) it is not difficult to produce a simple eight coefficient formula for the duration specific exposed-to-risk at each age in terms of the number of marriages at the relevant integral age of bride.

The summation can be done separately for each month of marriage so as to take account of seasonality of marriages. There are no data of monthly marriages by age of bride so it is necessary to make the further assumption that seasonality is the same at all ages. The twelve sets of coefficients are combined, using monthly marriages at all ages as weights, to produce a single set for use with the year's marriages.

Similarly the summation can be done to produce exposed-to-risk at any duration. In fact, quarterly durations (under 3 months, 3 but under 6 months etc.) are the most that are needed.

It is not necessary to estimate in this way more than the first four quarterly durations because later durations are the same as one year earlier except for ageing and losses by death, widowhood, etc.

The summation can also be done so as to produce a formula that is applicable to a census tabulation by year of marriage and age at census. This formula was used to produce the exposed-to-risk at durations of 1 or more in 1951. Exposed-to-risk for subsequent marriages (i.e. duration 0 in 1951 and later years) were calculated using the formula in terms of marriages by age at marriage.

Although the earlier method was perfectly adequate at marriage ages above 25, this revised method is now used at all ages.

Local Populations

Estimates of the home populations of all boroughs, urban districts and rural districts in England and Wales at mid-1955 are shown in Tables 12 and E. The method of making these estimates was described briefly in the 1954 Commentary Volume.

Table III shows a list of all the areas where the mid-1955 home population increased by 1,000 and 8 per cent or more, or decreased by 1,000 or more as compared with the population at mid-1954. Areas where such a change occurred because of Armed Forces movements or boundary changes have been excluded.

The Appendices to Parts I and II give details of all changes of boundary during the year.

Table III.—Local Authority Areas with Population Increases of 1,000 and 8% or more, or Decreases of 1,000 or more, England and Wales

INCREASES							
Local Authority	County	Increase	% of 1954	Local Authority	County	Increase	% of 1954
Stevenage U.D.	Hertfordshire	4,040	28.7	Formby U.D.	Lancashire	1,190	11.9
Billesdon R.D.	Leicestershire	2,030	24.8	Horsham R.D.	West Sussex	4,690	10.9
Burgess Hill U.D.	East Sussex	1,540	17.0	Wednesfield U.D.	Staffordshire	2,150	10.7
Corby U.D.	Northamptonshire	3,470	17.0	Darlington R.D.	Durham	1,680	10.4
Middleton M.B.	Lancashire	6,060	16.7	Basildon U.D.	Essex	4,820	9.7
Longbenton U.D.	Northumberland	4,910	15.2	Brentwood U.D.	Essex	3,370	9.7
Whiston R.D.	Lancashire	7,000	15.1	Cwmbran U.D.	Monmouthshire	1,470	9.4
Rayleigh U.D.	Essex	1,440	14.3	Meriden R.D.	Warwickshire	3,280	8.3
Keynsham U.D.	Somerset	1,280	14.1	Hemel Hempstead M.B.	Hertfordshire	2,740	8.1
Havant and Waterloo U.D.	Southampton	5,200	12.8	Welwyn Garden City U.D.	Hertfordshire	1,770	8.0

Table III.—*continued*

DECREASES

Local Authority	County	Decrease	% of 1954		Local Authority	County	Decrease	% of 1954
Bethnal Green Met.B.	London	1,670	3.0	..	Leyton M.B.	Essex	1,100	1.1
Wolverhampton C.B.	Staffordshire	3,600	2.3	..	Manchester C.B.	Lancashire	6,800	1.0
Portsmouth C.B.	Southampton	4,900	2.0	..	Walthamstow M.B.	Essex	1,200	1.0
Poplar Met.B.	London	1,430	2.0	..	Lambeth Met.B.	London	2,000	0.9
Newcastle upon Tyne C.B.	Northumberland	5,500	1.9	..	Tottenham M.B.	Middlesex	1,100	0.9
Fulham Met.B.	London	2,100	1.7	..	Liverpool C.B.	Lancashire	6,200	0.8
Bermondsey Met.B.	London	1,010	1.7	..	Hackney Met.B.	London	1,400	0.8
Southwark Met.B.	London	1,550	1.6	..	Woolwich Met.B.	London	1,200	0.8
Hammersmith Met.B.	London	1,800	1.5	..	Islington Met.B.	London	1,700	0.7
St. Pancras Met.B.	London	1,900	1.4	..	Willesden M.B.	Middlesex	1,300	0.7
East Ham C.B.	Essex	1,600	1.4	..	Kensington Met.B.	London	1,200	0.7
Salford C.B.	Lancashire	2,200	1.3	..	Camberwell Met.B.	London	1,100	0.6
Paddington Met.B.	London	1,600	1.3	..	Birmingham C.B.	Warwickshire	6,000	0.5
Oxford C.B.	Oxfordshire	1,400	1.3	..	Bristol C.B.	Gloucestershire	2,400	0.5
Westminster Met.B.	London	1,240	1.3	..	Sheffield C.B.	Yorkshire West Riding	2,300	0.5
Edmonton M.B.	Middlesex	1,100	1.1	..				

Of the gaining areas, Stevenage, Corby, Horsham, Darlington, Basildon, Cwmbran, Hemel Hempstead and Welwyn Garden City contain New Towns, and all the rest are on the fringes either of conurbations or of very large towns and are receiving overspill population. Burgess Hill in Sussex is exceptional because it is, relatively, a long way out from Greater London and because most of the new houses have been built privately and not by the Local Authority or a Development Corporation. The losing areas are all in conurbations or large towns. The percentage changes of the losing areas are therefore necessarily much smaller than those of the gaining areas.

Local Age Distributions

The estimates of the home population at mid-1955 by sex and age in Standard Regions, Wales, Conurbations and Urban and Rural Aggregates are shown in Tables 2 and A4.

Estimates of the number of children under 15 years of age in Administrative Counties, County and Metropolitan Boroughs at mid-1955 have been published in the *Registrar General's Quarterly Return* No. 429 (1st Quarter of 1956), page 28. Their basis was described briefly on page 8 of the 1954 Commentary Volume.

Table IV shows the sex and age distribution of the home population of the principal divisions of the country expressed as ratios to the distribution for the country as a whole.

Table IV.—Sex and Age Distribution of mid-1955 Home population of England and Wales (per 1,000 total) and ratios of Distribution for Regions, Conurbations and Remainders of Regions to England and Wales (per 1,000).

Area	All Ages	Under 15	15-44		45-64		65 and over
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	{ M. 481·3 F. 518·7	225·6	202·0	206·3	118·2	133·0	114·9
Regions and Conurbations :							
Northern	{ M. 1,020 F. 982	1,069	1,026	1,003	977	940	906
Tyneside Conurbation ..	{ M. 994 F. 1,005	1,045	996	1,039	977	984	891
Remainder of Northern ..	{ M. 1,029 F. 973	1,078	1,037	990	977	924	911
East and West Ridings ..	{ M. 998 F. 1,002	1,012	978	1,001	1,028	1,020	963
West Yorkshire Conurbation	{ M. 975 F. 1,024	959	936	988	1,057	1,117	1,019
Remainder of East and West Ridings	{ M. 1,014 F. 987	1,048	1,007	1,010	1,008	953	923
North Western	{ M. 985 F. 1,014	1,008	962	1,002	1,018	1,050	973
South East Lancashire Conurbation	{ M. 979 F. 1,019	989	957	1,010	1,032	1,073	961
Merseyside Conurbation ..	{ M. 979 F. 1,019	1,134	977	1,048	909	937	859
Remainder of North Western	{ M. 992 F. 1,007	958	958	971	1,063	1,086	1,044

Table IV.—*continued*

Area	All ages	Under 15	15-44		45-64		65 and over
		Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons
Regions and Conurbations— <i>contd.</i>							
North Midland	{ M. 1,020 F. 982	1,036	1,024	989	998	957	957
Midland	{ M. 1,018 F. 983	1,059	1,050	1,022	971	926	872
West Midlands Conurbation	{ M. 1,003 F. 997	1,066	1,031	1,050	964	939	833
Remainder of Midland ..	{ M. 1,033 F. 970	1,052	1,069	993	979	914	910
Eastern .. .	{ M. 1,017 F. 984	1,012	1,020	966	977	959	1,073
London and South Eastern ..	{ M. 972 F. 1,026	933	970	1,038	1,008	1,050	1,050
Greater London .. .	{ M. 974 F. 1,024	920	993	1,067	1,023	1,047	971
Remainder of South Eastern	{ M. 966 F. 1,032	970	900	947	965	1,061	1,293
Southern .. .	{ M. 1,028 F. 974	993	1,084	947	944	949	1,077
South Western .. .	{ M. 1,006 F. 994	984	998	938	997	1,013	1,136
Wales (including Monmouthshire) .. .	{ M. 1,018 F. 984	1,025	989	980	1,040	988	979
Wales I (South East) ..	{ M. 1,021 F. 980	1,034	998	1,001	1,051	974	912
Wales II (Remainder) ..	{ M. 1,010 F. 991	1,002	966	926	1,014	1,022	1,148
Urban/Rural Aggregates :							
Conurbations .. .	{ M. 980 F. 1,018	977	986	1,046	1,008	1,031	943
<i>Areas outside Conurbations :</i>							
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over ..	{ M. 994 F. 1,005	1,016	990	1,006	999	1,004	971
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	{ M. 990 F. 1,009	992	983	990	989	1,015	1,058
Urban areas with populations under 50,000 .. .	{ M. 996 F. 1,003	1,014	960	980	1,003	1,005	1,070
Rural Districts .. .	{ M. 1,050 F. 954	1,021	1,084	933	985	926	1,032

Merseyside, Tyneside and West Midlands are the only conurbations where the proportion of children under 15 is greater than in the whole country. Merseyside, indeed, an area of notably high fertility, has the largest proportion under 15 of any area shown in Table IV. The proportion of children is lower in all the southern parts than in the country as a whole.

The proportion of men aged 15 to 44 is relatively large in rural districts. This is entirely accounted for in the age-group 15 to 24 and is caused by the concentration of National Servicemen in rural districts.

The proportion of women aged 15 to 44, on the other hand, is relatively large in the conurbations and the largest urban areas. Greater London has the largest proportion in this group followed by the Merseyside and Tyneside

conurbations. In the West Yorkshire conurbation, however, the proportion of women aged 15 to 44 is smaller than in the whole country, while the proportion of women aged 45 to 64 is the highest of all the areas shown in Table IV. The general age structure of the population of this conurbation and the North Western Region, excluding the Merseyside conurbation, is old, more like that of the southern parts of the country than the northern and midland parts.

It is only to be expected that the proportion of people over 65 would be relatively low in the conurbations and large urban areas. It is largest in the part of the London and South Eastern Region outside Greater London, in North and West Wales and in the South Western Region, where there are areas attractive to retired persons.

BIRTHS, FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVITY

Live Births

The number of live births occurring in 1955 numbered 667,811, compared with 673,651 in 1954. Until 1938 statistics of birth registrations only were available, but in most years the numbers of occurrences and of registrations were not different for all practical purposes and the registrations of 1938, numbering 621,204, may be safely compared with the occurrences of 1955. The births of 1955 represented a rate per 1,000 population of all ages of 15·0, compared with 15·1 in both 1954 and 1938 (Tables B and C of Part II). The 1955 rate continues the persistent though very gradual downward trend which followed the violent movement of the war and immediate post-war years, but the beginnings of an upturn, perhaps temporary, became visible in the latter part of the year.

A similar situation exists in many other countries as is shown by Table Q, which compares the rates of European and some other countries since 1919. In nearly half of the countries for which statistics are shown the birth rates are slowly declining, while in many of the others they seem to be more or less stationary. There have been a number of increases, but only in Canada has there been a persistent rise of any magnitude since 1951. On the other hand, in the majority of the countries shown the rates are still above the pre-war level; rates substantially below that level and still falling are given only for Italy, Portugal and Japan, all countries with high rates during the nineteen-thirties and before. Table Q covers only the more developed countries of the world from which birth registration statistics are available; it takes no account of the very high numbers of births which are constantly adding to the vast populations of China, India and other parts of Asia.

Crude birth rates, however, do not permit a true appreciation of current fertility trends and levels for reasons which are explained below and they should be regarded as only approximate guides.

Birth Rates per 1,000 Women aged 15 to 44

Since only a fraction of the population is capable of childbearing, it seems more appropriate to relate births not to the total population but to the childbearing components only, for this purpose assumed to be women of ages 15 to 44. The proportion of these women in the total population has been decreasing for many years, and the crude birth rate has therefore been progressively reduced by the inclusion in the denominator of an increasing proportion of the population not at risk of childbearing.

Table V gives live birth rates per 1,000 women aged 15-44 and the ratios of these rates to that of 1938. In census years the ratio standardised for age is also shown, i.e. after correcting for changes in age structure of women *within* the age-group 15-44, though this is an unimportant correction and has little effect on the ratios.

Table V.—Live Birth Rates per 1,000 Women aged 15-44 ; 1841 to 1955, England and Wales

Year	Live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44	Ratio to 1938 (taken as 100)		Year	Live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44	Ratio to 1938 (taken as 100)
		Direct (Unstand- ardised)	Standard- ised for age			
Long Range (3 year averages)				Individual Years or Annual Average		
1841	148.3	238	—	1938	62.2	100
1851	149.8	241	—	1939-49	71.5	115
1861	151.1	243	—			
1871	155.7	250	—			
1881	147.7	238	235			
1891	129.8	209	205	1950	73.0	117
1901	114.8	185	179	1951	71.6	115
1911	98.3	158	155	1952	71.8	115
1921	90.9	146	147	1953	73.5	118
1931	64.3	104	102	1954	72.9	117
1951	72.1	116	117	1955	72.8	117

In the left-hand side of the table, giving rates for the average of three years around each census year since 1841, the highest rate is associated with 1871, a rate no less than two and a half times that of 1938. The rates then decline to 1931, when the rate was substantially the same as that of 1938. From the figures shown in Table V above, it would appear that the decline was first retarded in the decennium 1911-1921, but in fact this was due to the exceptionally high birth rate in 1921—the making good of postponed births after the war of 1914-18. The underlying trend was still downward.

After 1931 the rate declined slowly to 59.4 in 1933, and then rose slightly to 62.2 in 1938. The rise from 1933 to 1938 was itself small, but the change in trend was important, coming as it did after such a prolonged decline ; and it is believed that it marked a significant change in social attitude toward family building.

The intervention of war again in 1939 produced fluctuations in the rate, and the long-term trend has been made clearer by aggregating the experience of the war and post-war years to yield an average rate of 71.5 for the period 1939-1949 as a whole, or 15 per cent higher than the 1938 rate. Since 1950 the rate has fluctuated very little from an average of about 73, that is, about 17 per cent above 1938. Looked at in this way current fertility is much more above the pre-war level than is suggested by the crude birth rates.

Reproduction Rates

Unless in the long run deaths are replaced by births (or by an inward migration balance) the size of the population must change ; and attention has become focused upon replacement, i.e. upon considering whether a generation of women in passing through the reproductive years of life might bear sufficient female babies to replace themselves and thus to enable the same cycle of replacement to continue.

A simple index can be obtained by calculating fertility rates based on female births at each age (in practice in five-year groups) and adding these together to estimate the average number of female babies born to women passing through the reproductive ages assuming they experience these fertility rates—this is called the Gross Reproduction Rate (G.R.R.). It takes no account of the mortality of

infants before they themselves attain the age of the mothers they are supposed to replace. If this is to be allowed for, the rates for each age-group should each be multiplied by the appropriate proportion of infants surviving to that age-group before being added together. If this calculation is made on the basis of current mortality experience, it yields the Net Reproduction Rate (N.R.R.).

These reproduction rates suffer from a number of statistical defects but there is an overriding difficulty of interpretation which has tended to bring them into disrepute. They are a convenient method of summarising the experience of single calendar years, but this is an experience to which a number of separate generations of women contribute and, in so far as these generations are already at different stages in their childbearing career, the probable outcome in relation to the separate generations is obscured. Replacement cannot therefore be properly assessed by reproduction rates summarising the fertility of a year or similar period. Even a series of rates indicates only past trends and gives no reliable guide to the future in which rapid changes in conditions might take place. The rates are likely to undergo fluctuation from year to year and may even be subject to movement persisting over a period of years without providing a sure guide to ultimate population growth.

Approaches have been made to the problem of assessing replacement by measuring family sizes attained at different durations of marriage for couples married at different times in the past, or by calculating the ratio of successive generations. Such an index is given on page 28. It makes use of a relatively recent development: there are indications that ultimate family size, as distinct from the distribution of births over a woman's childbearing period, has become fairly stable. This makes it possible to construct replacement indices which are less subject to momentary distortion than the conventional Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, shown for England and Wales in Table VI.

Table VI.—Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, 1841 to 1955, England and Wales

Year	Reproduction Rates		Ratio of N.R.R. to G.R.R.	Year	Reproduction Rates		Ratio of N.R.R. to G.R.R.
	G.R.R.	N.R.R.			G.R.R.	N.R.R.	
3 year Averages				Single years— <i>continued</i>			
1841	2.237	1.349	0.603	1940	0.850	0.753	0.886
1851	2.264	1.381	0.610	1941	0.836	0.737	0.882
1861	2.277	1.427	0.627	1942	0.934	0.845	0.905
1871	2.356	1.511	0.641	1943	0.985	0.893	0.907
1881	2.252	1.511	0.671	1944	1.089	0.993	0.912
1891	1.973	1.369	0.694	1945	0.992	0.910	0.917
1901	1.702	1.238	0.727	1946	1.200	1.112	0.927
Single years				1947	1.307	1.214	0.929
				1948	1.158	1.089	0.940
				1949	1.098	1.037	0.944
1911	1.424	1.118	0.785	1950	1.062	1.010	0.951
1922*	1.189	0.991	0.833	1951	1.044	0.996	0.954
1931	0.922	0.801	0.869	1952	1.052	1.008	0.958
				1953	1.076	1.032	0.959
1938	0.897	0.805	0.897	1954	1.071	1.031	0.963
1939	0.892	0.807	0.905	1955	1.077	1.038	0.964

* 1922 has been selected since, as the aftermath of the First World War, conditions in 1921 were abnormal.

It is perhaps best to regard these latter rates as having very much the same properties as annual birth rates and to consider them as such. The G.R.R. is superior to a crude birth rate since it relates births to the section of the population conventionally taken as responsible for them. Birth rates per 1,000 women aged 15-44, employed above, also possess this superiority, but the G.R.R. has a further advantage in that it is standardised for age. The N.R.R. has both these properties; in addition it incorporates an allowance for wastage by mortality between birth and prospective motherhood.

The G.R.R. in 1841 was 2.237 and nearly 150 per cent above that of 1938. The close agreement between this excess and that shown in Table V will be noted. The rate at that time was rising slowly and after passing a peak in 1871 commenced a long decline which was not arrested until after 1931, by which year it had fallen to 0.922. Between 1931 and 1938 there was little movement in the rate. The G.R.R. fluctuated widely in the next 11 years, as did more conventional birth rates, its average for the period 1939-49 being 1.031. Since 1950, like the birth rate per 1,000 women aged 15-44 discussed above, it has fluctuated first downward and then upward without departing a great deal from the average level for the period—in this case an average of about 1.064.

The introduction of the element of mortality which has improved so much has an important effect on the shape of the long-term changes. The N.R.R. in 1841 was 1.349, barely one half of the G.R.R. and only 68 per cent above the 1938 rate, showing that the contemporary high mortality losses between birth and attainment of reproductive ages were such that a much higher birth rate was required to replace the mothers of that time than was required in 1938. After 1841 the N.R.R. followed a course similar to that of the G.R.R., but with the rate of decline much retarded by the improving mortality. By 1931 the N.R.R. had fallen to 0.801, and in 1938 it was not significantly different at 0.805. The average N.R.R. for 1939-49 was 0.945 and for 1950-55, 1.019. The rate has now been above or close to unity since 1946.

It is interesting to note the effect of mortality improvement since 1938. The average G.R.R. for 1939-49 was 15 per cent above 1938 whilst the average N.R.R. was 17 per cent above 1938. In 1955 the G.R.R. was 20 per cent above the 1938 level and the N.R.R. 29 per cent above. Thus, the contribution of current births to the provision of potential mothers in the future, already increased by 20 per cent above that of 1938 by virtue of improvement in fertility rates, has been increased by a further 9 per cent as a result of the reduction in mortality wastage between birth and reproductive ages.

The last columns of the two halves of Table VI show the ratio of the N.R.R. to the G.R.R., an index of the changes in mortality wastage discussed above. In 1841 nearly 40 per cent of the reproductive potential of girls was lost by their premature death. At the turn of the century the loss was still over 25 per cent. In the next 30 years the loss was halved, falling from over 25 per cent to under 15. By 1938 the loss had been brought even lower to 10.3 per cent. Still further improvement more than halved the losses again to 3.6 per cent in 1955. It can be seen that further gains from mortality can be but slight, since the losses which can be removed are so small.

Thus, whilst the mortality gains in the last hundred years have contributed much to maintaining replacement, little help can be expected in the future from this source, and another decline in fertility rates, such as that in the early years of this century, could not take place without damage to replacement prospects.

It should be borne in mind that fertility indices however statistically refined are only measures of results and reveal nothing of causes. For fertility is affected by many social, economic, and physiological factors of which only the total effect is reflected in registration statistics without any indication of their separate influences.

Age, Duration and Parity

Owing to the complexity of tabulations involving identification of legitimacy, age of mother, duration of marriage, number of previous children and various combinations of those factors, it is not practicable or economical to provide completely parallel classifications of both births and maternities. The tabulations provide full analyses by the two factors of legitimacy and mother's age for both births and maternities (Part II, Tables AA to FF and TT), but the legitimate fertility tabulations involving duration of marriage or number of previous children are restricted to maternities (Tables HH to OO and QQ). Maternities are slightly greater in number than the corresponding number of live births (stillbirths included in the former being in excess of the plural births excluded), but the excess is small and the maternity tabulations can be converted to live birth tabulations with sufficient accuracy for most purposes by the application of the appropriate live birth-maternity ratios. Ratios for 1938 to 1953 have been shown in previous commentaries, and for 1955 are shown below in Table VII.

Table VII.—Ratio of Legitimate Live Births to Legitimate Maternities by Age of Mother at Maternity, 1955, England and Wales

Age of Mother at Maternity						
All ages	Under 20	20–	25–	30–	35–	40 and over
0·990	0·986	0·990	0·993	0·991	0·986	0·962

Incomplete Statement at Registration

The records of successive years have been subject to varying degrees of incompleteness through the occasional failure to obtain at birth registration a record of the mother's age, duration of marriage, or the number of her previous children. The proportion of "not stated" cases of various types in the records for the year 1938, the first of the series, and for the years 1946 to 1955 are given in Table VIII.

Table VIII.—"Not Stated" cases per 10,000 Total Legitimate Maternities, 1938 and 1946 to 1955, England and Wales*

Type of information "not stated"	1938	1946–50	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Age only	20	19	16	14	14	14	15
Age and duration ..	5	3	2	5	6	6	7
Age and previous children ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age, duration and previous children ..	25	9	6	—	—	—	—
Duration only ..	89	29	24	32	30	32	32
Previous children only ..	44	25	19	—	—	—	—
Duration and previous children ..	7	4	3	—	—	—	—
Total, all types ..	190	89	70	51	50	52	54
All age types ..	50	31	24	19	20	20	22
All duration types ..	125	45	35	37	36	38	39
All children types ..	76	38	28	—	—	—	—

* From 1952 onwards the comparisons relate to women married *once only*.

In 1938, the first year of the operation of the Population (Statistics) Act, the additional information required by that Act was deficient in 1·9 per cent of total legitimate birth registrations, but by 1951 the deficiency had fallen to 0·7 per cent. Restricting the tabulations from 1952 to women married once only can be seen to have had the effect of reducing the deficiency still further to about 0·5 per cent. The date of marriage, from which the duration of marriage is obtained, has been the most frequent item of information omitted, but such omissions have become much less frequent, falling from 1·25 per cent of legitimate maternities in 1938 to only about 0·4 per cent in recent years.

The number of previous children was omitted for 0·76 per cent of legitimate maternities in 1938, but the proportion had fallen to 0·28 in 1951 and from 1952 there were effectively no omissions for women married once only. The frequency of omissions of mother's age was 0·5 per cent in 1938, but only 0·24 in 1951 on the old tabulation basis and about 0·2 per cent since 1952 on the new.

There is no reason to suppose that the omissions were generally intentional or prejudiced, and it has been considered justifiable to incorporate in Tables AA, HH, II, LL and MM a proportional distribution of the "not stated" amongst the "stated" cases as being the more convenient form of presentation.

Illegitimate Births and Pre-marital Conceptions

Of the 667,811 live births which occurred in 1955, 31,145 or 4·7 per cent were registered as illegitimate compared with an average of 4·8 per cent in the five years 1951-1955; an average of 5·5 per cent in the post-war years from 1946 to 1950; an average of 6·2 per cent over the war period 1939-1945; and an average of 4·2 per cent in the pre-war years from 1935 to 1938. The proportion of births that were illegitimate, after having been stable for many years, rose during the war to some 50 per cent above the pre-war level. Since the war the proportion has declined, but in 1955 it was still 12 per cent above the pre-war figure.

The numbers of illegitimate births registered from 1851 are published in Table B of Part II and rates in Table C.

Attention has been drawn in previous commentaries to the fact that legitimate but pre-maritally conceived births and illegitimate births are complementary and should be considered together. Tabulations of legitimate births by duration of marriage are not made, but tabulations of maternities are available and enable the necessary statistical analysis to be carried out. From 1952 onwards the number of maternities occurring within 9 months of marriage is taken to indicate the number pre-maritally conceived. Prior to 1952 the dividing line was taken at approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ months.

Table IX shows the numbers of illegitimate and pre-maritally conceived maternities for each year from 1938 when tabulations by duration of marriage were first made. As an indication of the effect of the change in duration tabulation in 1952 it may be stated that on the new basis the 1951 percentage in column 5 would be raised from 12·3 to 13·0 by the addition of half a month's maternities.

Table IX.—Illegitimate Maternities and Pre-maritally conceived Legitimate Maternities, 1938 to 1955, England and Wales

Year	Illegitimate maternities	Pre-maritally conceived legitimate maternities*	Total maternities conceived extra-maritally*		Percentage of extra-maritally conceived maternities legitimated by marriage of parents before birth of child
			Numbers	Percentage of all maternities	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1938	27,440	64,530	91,970	14·4	70·2
1939	26,569	60,346	86,915	13·8	69·4
1940	26,574	56,644	83,218	13·7	68·1
1941	32,179	43,363	75,542	12·7	57·4
1942	37,597	40,705	78,302	11·8	52·0
1943	44,881	37,271	82,152	11·8	45·4
1944	56,477	37,746	94,223	12·3	40·1
1945	64,743	38,176	102,919	14·9	37·1
1946	55,138	43,488	98,626	11·8	44·1
1947	47,491	59,633	107,124	12·0	55·7
1948	42,402	62,304	104,706	13·4	59·5
1949	37,554	59,185	96,739	13·1	61·2
1950	35,816	54,188	90,004	12·8	60·2
1951	33,444	50,477	83,921	12·3	60·1
1952	33,088	50,740	83,828	12·3	60·5
1953	33,083	50,266	83,349	12·1	60·3
1954	32,128	50,901	83,029	12·2	61·3
1955	31,649	50,638	82,287	12·2	61·5

* From 1952 onwards the figures relate to women married *once only*.

It has been pointed out in previous commentaries that, as the incidence of illegitimate maternities increased at the onset of war (shown in column 2 of the table), the incidence of pre-maritally conceived legitimate maternities decreased (shown in column 3), and the sum of the two (shown in column 4) suffered much less fluctuation than either of its components. It is likely that physical separation and other disturbances of the war prevented or militated against the marriage of the couple after conception but before the birth, and produced an apparent shift of a substantial number of maternities from the pre-maritally conceived legitimate category to the illegitimate category during war and immediate post-war years. It therefore seemed reasonable to expect that, when war conditions passed, a return would be made to the pre-war pattern. From column 6, which shows the proportion of extra-marital conceptions followed by the marriage of the parents before the birth of the child, it may be seen, however, that the proportion was 70 per cent before the war, and that after the war-time disturbance had passed it settled in 1948 at 60 per cent. It was shown in the 1951 Text Volume, page 27, that this difference in levels was mainly due to considerable reductions in the proportions legitimated among children born to mothers at ages above 20, especially at ages 25–34.

Extra-maritally conceived maternities related to the population at risk, viz., unmarried females *together* with the mothers of legitimately born children conceived before marriage, are shown in Table X with distinction of age of mother. To facilitate the comparison of the 1952 rates with those of previous years an additional column for 1951 has been provided showing the rates that would have been produced in that year if the duration tabulations had been on the revised basis adopted in 1952.

Table X.—Extra-maritally conceived Maternities per 1,000 Unmarried Females
(see text), 1938 to 1955, England and Wales

Age of Mother	1938	1939	1940-45 Average	1946-50 Average	1951	1951* (Adjusted)	1952	1953	1954	1955
15- ..	12.0	12.1	11.1	13.8	14.6	15.0	15.1	15.6	16.1	16.6
20- ..	37.1	35.6	36.5	46.9	42.8	46.3	46.4	47.8	50.1	50.2
25- ..	27.6	26.6	34.5	45.1	38.7	41.6	39.1	39.2	38.6	41.4
30- ..	16.0	15.8	23.2	33.0	30.6	32.1	28.5	29.6	28.8	29.2
35- ..	10.6	10.0	13.0	18.2	17.0	17.5	16.2	16.0	16.5	16.7
40- ..	4.2	4.0	5.2	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.7
15-44 ..	19.8	19.0	20.8	26.8	24.7	26.2	25.4	25.8	26.3	26.7
<i>Ratio to 1938 :</i>										
Crude ..	1.00	0.96	1.05	1.35	1.25	1.32	1.28	1.30	1.33	1.35
Standardised by age ..	1.00	0.98	1.07	1.38	1.29	1.36	1.33	1.39	1.40	1.43

*Adjusted on 1952 duration basis.

The highest rates are for women aged 20-24 and 25-29. Before the war the highest rate was clearly that of the 20-24 age-group, but in the war and the immediate post-war years the difference between this and the succeeding age-group narrowed considerably. Recent years have seen a gradual return to the pre-war relationship between the two groups.

The increases in the rates at ages over 30 as compared with 1938, although considerable, are not as important from the point of view of the resulting increase in the numbers of extra-maritally conceived maternities as the much smaller increases at the younger ages, the assumed population at risk at ages over 30 being only some 25 per cent of the total aged 15-44.

It should be borne in mind that the population actually involved in the production of these extra-marital conceptions is not determined merely by age and marital condition. It is significant that the rates have risen as the proportions of unmarried persons in the younger age-groups of the population have fallen; and it may well be that the true population at risk is mainly a hard core of less responsible persons whose numbers are not closely related to the total size of the unmarried population, nor diminished by the high marriage incidence of recent years. To this extent the specific age rates are fallacious and greater emphasis should be placed upon actual numbers of extra-marital conceptions which have been gradually declining.

Sixty-nine per cent of the illegitimate and 95 per cent of the legitimate but extra-maritally conceived maternities in 1955, i.e. a total of 85 per cent of all extra-marital conceptions, related to mothers under the age of 30.

Legitimate Births and Fertility

Of the total live births which occurred in 1955, 636,666 were registered as legitimate, compared with 644,758, 641,186, 651,869 and 642,042 in the years 1951 to 1954 respectively, and 594,825 in the last pre-war year, 1938.

The purpose of this section, however, is not merely to confirm the broad trend of fertility, already indicated in earlier paragraphs, but to draw attention to the salient features of fertility experience which are relevant only to married women and for whom alone the essential statistics are available. It is important to emphasize that too much should not be read into the apparent stabilisation

of the annual number of legitimate live births above that of 1938, since there have been sharp and non-recurring changes in the associated population at risk in consequence of changes in marriage experience.

It is customary to relate childbearing to women of ages 15-44, and legitimate births to the married women within these ages. Owing to the persistence of high marriage rates to which attention is drawn in the marriage section of this commentary, the number of married women aged 15-44 in the population is higher than ever before, although the number of women of all marital conditions of these ages has been declining, as the following summary statement shows :

Women enumerated aged 15-44

	All marital conditions (thousands)	Married (thousands)	Proportion married (per cent)
1931 Census	9,825	4,917	50
1951 Census	9,486	6,135	65

Thus the current legitimate live birth experience, when related to the number of married women at risk, as in the following statement extracted from Table C of Part II, compares less favourably with similar rates for the pre-war period than do rates based upon all births and all women without regard to marital condition.

	1938	1946-50 Average	1951-55 Average	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Legitimate live birth rate per 1,000 married women aged 15-44	110·0	122·5	105·0	105·4	104·5	106·3	104·8	103·7

The rate, though recently declining more slowly than immediately after the peak year of 1947, has nevertheless fallen below the level of 1938. The average rate for 1951-55 was 4·5 per cent below that of 1938.

The analysis of legitimate fertility must take account of differences in birth rates of women of different ages (within the range 15-44) and of different durations of marriage.

Despite the fact that generations of girls moving up into the reproductive age-group are smaller than formerly (as a result of the fall in fertility in earlier years) their higher marriage rates have replenished the *married* population at these ages by numbers exceeding the loss from the larger generations passing out of the age-group at upper extreme of age. Any comparison of current fertility with that of earlier years must therefore take into account the facts that married women within the reproductive age-group are, as a group, younger than formerly; and that, owing to the reduction in the average age at marriage, married women of any particular attained age have been on the average married longer than their predecessors. Of these two factors the first tends to raise, and the second to lower, the crude fertility rate; and since the durational influence is the more powerful, the net effect is slightly to depress the crude rate. This rate based on legitimate live births to all married women aged 15-44 was 103·7 per 1,000 in 1955, very slightly below the average of the last few years.

Legitimate Fertility by Age of Mother and Duration of Marriage

Fertility declines with advancing age of mother and with lengthening duration of marriage, and for a proper assessment of it these factors must be taken into account.

Table II in Part II classifies the year's legitimate maternities (to women married once only) by age of mother at maternity and the duration of her marriage. Corresponding rates, based on the estimated years of married life exposed to risk as shown in Table JJ, are given in Table KK*. An alternative classification of the maternities, by age at *marriage* and year of marriage, is given in Table MM†; the corresponding mean numbers exposed to risk are given in Table NN and rates in Table OO*. The population estimates for 1952 to 1954 have been recalculated on the basis of the final results of the 1951 Census and revised Tables JJ, KK, NN and OO for those years are given in Appendix B of Part II for 1955. Rates and mean family sizes by marriage year, marriage age and duration are given in Appendix A to the present volume and will be discussed in the next section.

The rates combining marriage duration with age at maternity are summarised in Table XI. It shows the typical pattern of decline with increasing age, as well as with each year of duration after the first‡. The incidence of pre-marital

Table XI.—Legitimate Maternity rates for Women Married Once Only by Age and Marriage Duration, 1952 to 1955, England and Wales §

Age of Married Woman	Year	Marriage Duration (completed years)										
		All Durations	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25 and over
All ages under 50 ..	1952-54	·089	·278	·258	·222	·203	·181	·115	·049	·019	·007	·001
	1954	·089	·282	·257	·218	·204	·187	·115	·049	·019	·006	·001
	1955	·088	·279	·257	·219	·203	·186	·115	·047	·019	·006	·001
Under 20 ..	1952-54	·408	·457	·311	·323	·354	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1954	·406	·456	·307	·318	·371	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1955	·391	·433	·305	·310	·350	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-24 ..	1952-54	·252	·272	·278	·247	·235	·220	·200	—	—	—	—
	1954	·252	·273	·276	·242	·235	·224	·206	—	—	—	—
	1955	·249	·269	·273	·238	·233	·221	·207	—	—	—	—
25-29 ..	1952-54	·171	·236	·247	·215	·205	·189	·140	·110	—	—	—
	1954	·170	·237	·244	·212	·205	·195	·141	·103	—	—	—
	1955	·171	·243	·244	·217	·203	·194	·143	·102	—	—	—
30-34 ..	1952-54	·101	·229	·236	·201	·185	·167	·107	·070	·065	—	—
	1954	·099	·233	·231	·197	·181	·172	·106	·068	·062	—	—
	1955	·096	·234	·243	·197	·179	·167	·104	·063	·062	—	—
35-39 ..	1952-54	·050	·168	·181	·148	·134	·126	·078	·043	·035	·039	—
	1954	·049	·176	·186	·141	·135	·125	·077	·042	·034	·037	—
	1955	·049	·166	·190	·150	·135	·128	·080	·042	·035	·035	—
40-44 ..	1952-54	·015	·053	·064	·055	·050	·043	·029	·017	·012	·012	·009
	1954	·015	·057	·066	·053	·053	·043	·030	·018	·012	·012	·009
	1955	·014	·055	·066	·052	·050	·046	·030	·016	·012	·011	·008
45-49 ..	1952-54	·001	·005	·004	·004	·003	·003	·002	·002	·001	·001	·001
	1954	·001	·003	·004	·003	·003	·003	·002	·002	·001	·001	·001
	1955	·001	·002	·002	·004	·004	·003	·003	·002	·001	·001	·001

§ In calculating these rates the few maternities to women whose stated age and marriage duration implied an age at marriage below the legal minimum of 16 have been excluded.

* To obtain equivalent birth rates they should be multiplied by the appropriate ratios of births to maternities.

† Table MM also shows number of previous children.

‡ The apparent exception at the longest durations within some of the lines, mainly that for age-group Under 20, is due to the fact that as it approaches the right-hand edge of the table the group becomes confined to fewer single years of age, corresponding to the very youngest marriage ages. In this part of a detailed table by single years of age fertility rates change more rapidly with marriage age than with duration, and the number of women at the individual ages making up the group increases very rapidly with age.

conceptions, conventionally measured by the rates for durations under 9 months, is also highest at ages under 20 (where the maternity rate is as high as for the remaining quarter of the first year), falls steeply to the next age-group (20-24) and more slowly thereafter. Little change occurred in the level of rates over the last few years; there was a slight decline in 1955 in some of the rates, mainly at the youngest ages.

Cohort Analysis

A true appreciation of fertility trends needs more than the examination of annual fertility rates. It is necessary to take a group of people, such as those born or married in a particular period, and to follow them through their reproductive lives, either by detailed records (which are rarely available) or by statistical computation which approximates to the same results. Such a group is generally called a cohort, and the study of fertility records in this form, cohort analysis. In this country the two types of group mentioned are often distinguished by referring to those born in the same period as a generation, and reserving the term cohort for those married in the same time interval.

Analysis of the births of any one period such as a year can give misleading results when either family size or the timing of births is changing. This is true both of long-run changes in the pattern of family building and of the short-term distortions caused by such events as wars and economic depressions and reflected in the violent fluctuations in the fertility rates of the last twenty years. Cohort analysis avoids these dangers, and also makes it possible to see the changes in birth timing in perspective.

To this end the tables in Appendix A have been computed, by linking the data from the 1946 Sample Family Census of the Royal Commission on Population, the 1951 Census of England and Wales and the annual vital registration records.* They supersede past estimates such as those given in the *Statistical Review* for 1951, Text Volume, pages 302-305, and it is intended to keep them up to date in future volumes. Tables 1(a)-(g) show for each marriage cohort† since 1920 the mean family size‡ reached after each single year of marriage duration. Tables 2(a)-(g) show the corresponding fertility rates, i.e., the average annual additions by which family size has been built up. Tables 1(a) and 2(a) refer to all women married under the age of 45 combined and the other tables to the separate marriage age-groups.

Table XII and Diagram 1 show the mean ultimate family size of marriage cohorts since 1871. The earlier figures have been drawn from the census data of 1911 and 1946. Those from 1930 onwards have been projected from the position reached by the cohorts concerned during 1955 (shown in Table 1(a) of Appendix A) by assuming future fertility rates by marriage age and duration equal to the mean of those experienced in 1951-55 (i.e. the last four diagonals in Tables 2(b)-(g) of Appendix A). They are unlikely to be significantly in error for marriages of 1940 or before, which had lasted at least 15 years in 1955. The element of projection (though not, of course, the margin of error) amounts to between 10 and 20 per cent of the total for marriages of 1942-45 and to 20 per cent or more from 1946 onwards, when the figures gradually become more speculative.

* For the technical problems involved and the methods used, see *Census 1951, England and Wales: Fertility Report*, Chapter IV, Appendix 1 (in preparation).

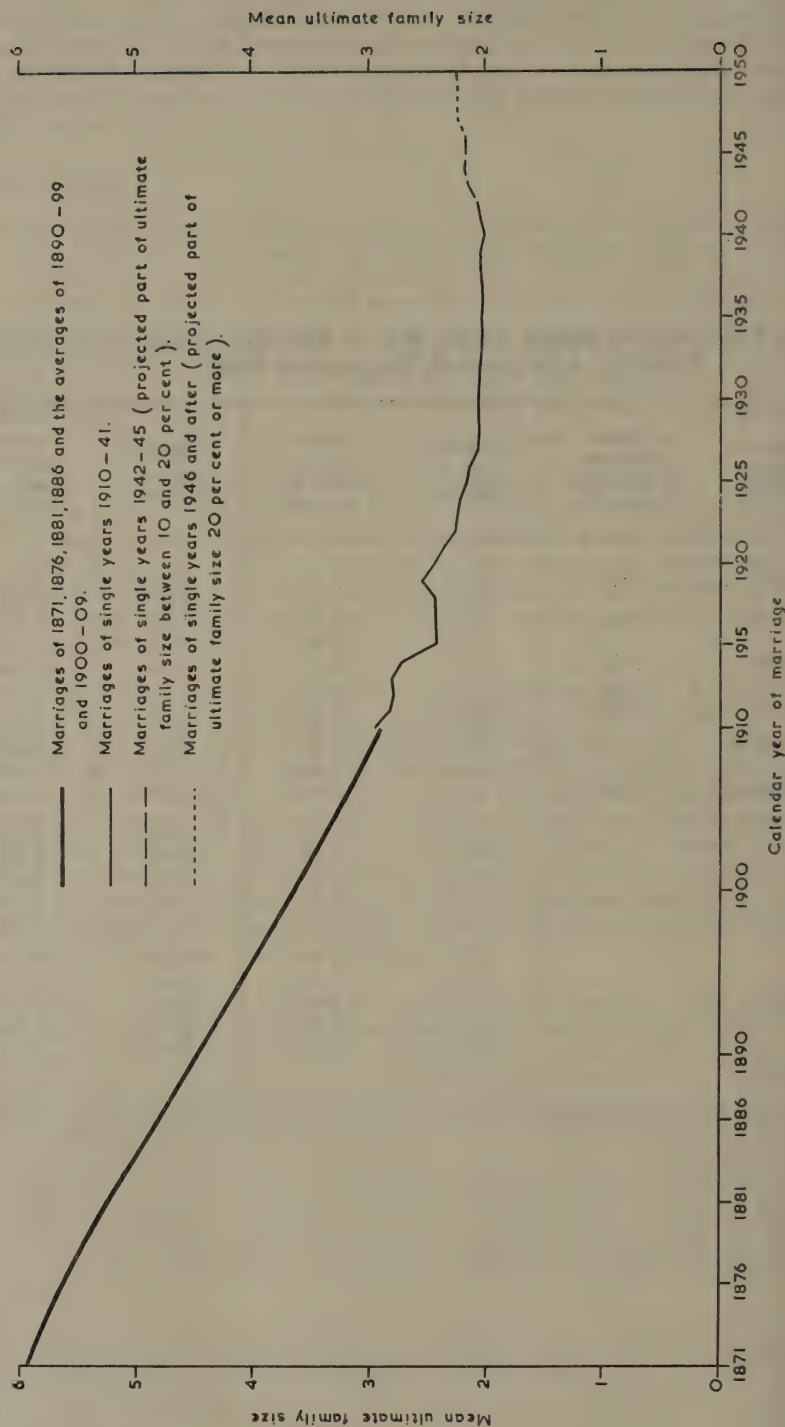
† Women married once only.

‡ Average number of liveborn children.

Table XII.—Mean Ultimate Family Size of Marriage Cohorts since 1871, All Marriage Ages under 45, England and Wales

Calendar year of marriage	Mean ultimate family size (<i>actual</i>)	Calendar year of marriage	Mean ultimate family size (<i>actual</i>)	Calendar year of marriage	Mean ultimate family size (<i>projected</i>)
1871	5·94	1910	2·95	1930	2·09
		1911	2·83	1931	2·08
1876	5·62	1912	2·80	1932	2·08
		1913	2·81	1933	2·06
1881	5·27	1914	2·73	1934	2·04
1886	4·81	1915	2·43	1935	2·04
		1916	2·43	1936	2·02
1890-99	4·13	1917	2·44	1937	2·03
		1918	2·45	1938	2·07
1900-09	3·30	1919	2·57	1939	2·05
		1920	2·47	1940	2·00
		1921	2·38	1941	2·04
		1922	2·28	1942	2·09
		1923	2·23	1943	2·15
		1924	2·21	1944	2·19
		1925	2·17	1945	2·18
		1926	2·14	1946	2·18
		1927	2·09	1947	2·24
		1928	2·08	1948	2·24
		1929	2·08	1949	2·24
				1950	2·27

Diagram 1.—Mean Ultimate Family Size of Marriage Cohorts since 1871, All Marriage Ages under 45, England and Wales



The table and diagram provide a striking demonstration of the changes which have occurred in the size of the family during the last three generations. Before the spread of deliberate family limitation the average number of children in a completed family was about six. The decline which followed gathered momentum quickly and continued at the rate of about 2 per cent per annum, on average, for about fifty years. By the early nineteen-twenties mean family size had been reduced to little more than two children. And at that point the decline slowed down and finally stopped, almost as rapidly as it had begun. Since then there has been little change, although there is in the figures some suggestion of recovery from the level of the cohorts married in the nineteen-thirties, whose first ten years of marriage largely coincided with economic depression and war. The stability of family size contrasts sharply with the violent fluctuations in fertility rates summarised in Table VI.

The changes in the individual marriage age-groups have on the whole been similar; they are described in more detail in the *1951 Census Fertility Report*. Their effect on the general average has been influenced by the tendency for marriage age to decline slowly. This would make for larger families, but it must not be taken for granted that (even on average) women who now marry at a younger age than their predecessors automatically adopt the fertility which previously characterised the younger marriage age-group. In fact the relative differences in the average size of completed family between different marriage age-groups have become smaller than they were twenty-five years ago, and that would limit the effect of younger marriage in increasing the mean family size.

The relation between the mean family sizes reached at different durations, and also the detailed fertility rates in Tables 2(a)–(g) of Appendix A, reflect the time-pattern of family building. This also is discussed in more detail in the *1951 Census Fertility Report*. Among the features which stand out may be mentioned the cycle of postponing and making up births which was induced by the war. Different cohorts passed through it at different stages of their married life, so that they experienced the same distortions to the normal fertility pattern at different marriage duration. But the general result was a temporary shift in family building in the group of cohorts most affected, from the first to the second five years of married life. The distortions thus largely compensated for each other, with little effect on ultimate family size. Before the war couples had, on average, a little over half their children during the first five years of marriage, about a quarter in the second five and about an eighth in the third five years; after ten years of marriage just under 80 per cent had been born. The family building of couples married after the war disturbance is, of course, still incomplete; present prospects are that the pre-war pattern will be largely re-established, with a very slight shift towards the earlier years of marriage, i.e., towards earlier completion of the family.

Another remarkable point, which has also been observed in other countries and to which attention has been drawn in previous *Statistical Reviews*, is that the making up of postponed births began at the height of the war, in sharp contrast to the experience of the First World War.

Generation Replacement Rates.—Earlier in this chapter the conventional net reproduction rates have been shown and their limitations mentioned. Briefly, they are a convenient summary of the events of a year, but an unsatisfactory guide to long-term prospects. They may be improved by taking explicit account, in their calculation, of marriage as well as of fertility and mortality. But even reproduction rates refined in this way, if they relate to a year or similar period, are subject to distortions and fluctuations when the time-pattern of family building is changing, though ultimate family size may be constant.

It is a different matter if cohort analysis has indicated that certain sets of fertility and marriage rates represent a stable pattern which may reasonably

be taken to summarise the habits of the generations and marriage cohorts now passing through the reproductive period. Such seems to be the case at present, and a replacement rate has therefore been calculated on the basis of the age-duration fertility rates and the marriage rates of 1951-55, and the mortality experience of 1950-52 as represented by the English Life Tables No. 11*, which probably represents a fair estimate of ultimate implications, for the replacement of the population, of the persistence of current habits.† It comes to 1·04 for females. The male rate, at about 1·08, is not appreciably different. In short, in a population which consistently experienced the present high proportions marrying and low mortality, the family size indicated by current trends would be sufficient for replacement, perhaps with a slight margin to spare.

It should be noted, however, that these figures result from a hypothetical calculation summarising current rates which, though probably stable enough, have not yet been experienced throughout the lifetime of any single generation and represent a more favourable experience than that of the generations now nearing completion of their families. This is particularly true of mortality. The relation between the above replacement rates and those of actual generations is shown in Table XIII. It brings together the female birth replacement rates previously published in the *Statistical Review* for 1946-50, Civil Text Volume, page 220, now extended by another five years, and a new set including projected values for generations whose family building has not yet been completed (or, in the case of the last few, even started). The first set is based on age fertility rates irrespective of marital status, the second takes explicit account of marriage rates and of family size by age at marriage. They overlap, with good agreement, for the two most recent generation groups (born 1903-08 and 1908-13) whose fertility is for practical purposes complete.

Table XIII.—Generation Replacement Rates (female births), 1838-43 to 1948-53, England and Wales

(Figures in brackets include an element of projection exceeding 10 per cent)

Based on age fertility rates irrespective of marital condition		Based on age marriage rates and mean ultimate family size by marriage age	
Generation born in	Replacement rate	Generation born in	Replacement rate
1838-43	1·416	1903-08	0·671
1843-48	1·403	1908-13	0·729
1848-53	1·358	1913-18	0·794
1853-58	1·294	1918-23	(0·848)
1858-63	1·219	1923-28	(0·928)
1863-68	1·152	1928-33	(0·963)
1868-73	1·093	1933-38	(0·988)
1873-78	1·030	1938-43	(1·001)
1878-83	0·958	1943-48	(1·024)
1883-88	0·876	1948-53	(1·038)
1888-93	0·806		
1893-98	0·761		
1898-1903	0·714		
1903-08	0·679		
1908-13	0·704		

* *The Registrar General's Decennial Supplement, England and Wales, 1951: Life Tables.* London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1957.

† For details see *Census 1951, England and Wales, Fertility Report* (in preparation).

The number of female births to the last generation of women before the spread of family limitation was about 40 per cent above replacement level. Then it declined until, for the generations born in the early years of this century, it was 30 per cent short of the number needed for replacement. Since then it has been rising vigorously and, if present trends continue, will reach replacement level with the generation now beginning to enter the reproductive period. But the rise has been slowing down, and there are no clear indications at present that it will carry the rate very much higher than unity.*

The reason is that, of the rise of 55 per cent between the generation replacement rate of women born in 1903-08 (0.671) and the projected rate of those born in 1948-53 (1.038), nearly half (25 per cent of the earlier rate) is due to improved mortality (mainly in infancy) and about another quarter (15 per cent of 0.671) to higher proportions marrying. Only the remaining quarter or so (15 per cent of 0.671, or about 10 per cent of replacement level) is due to an increase in ultimate family size. The proportions dying young or remaining unmarried have now become so small that little further increase in replacement rates can be looked for from this source. Of course it is much too early to predict with any confidence the experience of generations recently born. But cohort analysis has revealed considerable stability in family size. Unless there are great changes in economic and social conditions or another revolution in people's attitude to marriage and the raising of children, of which there is no clear sign at present, the population will probably continue to replace itself, perhaps with a little to spare.

Maternity Rates for All Married Women and those Married More than Once

Since 1952 all the detailed fertility tabulations have been confined to women married once only, not only because they are by far the most important group but also because the data for those married more than once are not as good in quality† and in any case more difficult to interpret, a difficulty which becomes worse if the two sets are combined.

Before 1952, however, the tables related to *all* married women, the particulars relating to the *current* marriage. To make a bridge between the two series, and to study the differentials between the fertility of women married once only and more than once, a special tabulation of maternities in 1952 to women married more than once has been made. The results are presented in Appendix B on pages 252-271. It contains supplements to Tables HH, II, KK, MM and OO of 1952, for women married more than once and also for all married women.

Tables XIV and XV relate the rates by age at maternity and duration of marriage (KK) to those for women married once only, and Tables XVI and XVII do the same with the rates by age at, and calendar year of, marriage (OO). Tables XIV and XVI give ratios of the rates for once-married women to those for all married women, which may be used to estimate adjustment factors to bring published rates for years before 1952 into line with those for later years.‡ Tables XV and XVII give ratios of the rates for remarried women to those for once-married women, and thus provide a measure of their differential fertility.

* The generation rates in Table XIII may be related approximately to marriage cohorts by remembering that the bulk of spinster marriages occur between the ages of 20 and 30. Those of the 1903-08 generation, for instance, would therefore be concentrated roughly in the period 1925-35, those of the 1918-23 generation in 1940-50 and those of the 1928-33 generation in 1950-60.

† Informants at birth registration do not always know the particulars of the mother's former marriage.

‡ It should be noted that the marriage durations and marriage ages identified before and since 1952 are not strictly comparable, and that the revised tables in Appendix B of Part II for 1955, using population estimates based on 1951 census data, only go back to 1952. In most cases it will be best to use the rates in Appendix A of the present volume throughout. Nevertheless the ratios in Tables XIV and XVI show how much difference has been made by the change of basis to once-married women.

Table XIV.—Percentage Ratios of Legitimate Maternity Rates of Women Married Once Only to those of All Married Women by Age at Maternity and Duration of Current Marriage, 1952, England and Wales

Age of Married Woman	All Durations	Durations in :																
		Completed Months		Completed Years														
		0-8	9-11	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25 and over	
All Ages under 50	101	104	106	105	106	106	107	107	106	104	104	103	103	102	101	100	100	
Under 20	100	100	100	100	100	99	96	100	100	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20-25	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	99	—	84	—	—	—	—	—	
25-30	101	97	104	101	102	103	102	101	101	101	100	100	100	—	—	—	—	
30-35	99	95	112	103	106	106	106	107	105	102	101	101	100	100	100	100	—	
35-40	98	94	124	107	117	116	120	121	116	108	105	103	102	100	100	100	—	
40-45	97	80	131	97	118	118	123	119	117	119	104	107	105	101	100	100	100	
45-50	96	129	39	105	83	104	132	78	140	102	112	100	116	103	101	101	100	

Table XV.—Percentage Ratios of Legitimate Maternity Rates of Women Married More than Once to those of Women Married Once Only by Age at Maternity and Duration of Current Marriage, 1952, England and Wales

Age of Married Woman	All Durations	Durations in :																
		Completed Months		Completed Years														
		0-8	9-11	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25 and over	
All Ages under 50	..	72	57	39	50	44	41	35	36	35	35	36	29	31	28	23	26	—
Under 20	..	148	—	120	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	..	52	115	65	93	47	32	16	21	175	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-30	..	76	131	54	89	68	56	47	55	61	50	45	29	65	446	—	—	—
30-35	..	117	120	62	90	75	72	65	58	57	62	70	61	82	100	—	—	—
35-40	..	142	114	56	84	64	63	55	50	50	56	62	63	71	70	74	—	—
40-45	..	168	148	55	105	69	68	58	62	60	44	82	66	65	74	62	103	—
45-50	..	181	61	374	92	137	92	52	159	35	95	68	101	48	80	79	21	—

Table XVI.—Percentage Ratios of Legitimate Maternity Rates of Women Married Once Only to those of All Married Women by Age at, and Year of, Current Marriage, 1952, England and Wales

Age at Marriage	Year of Marriage															
	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1946-1950	1941-1945	1936-1940	1931-1935	1926-1930	Before 1926
Under 20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20-	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	100	—
25-	97	103	104	105	109	109	105	103	103	102	106	102	100	100	—	—
30-	97	110	114	117	122	121	115	110	107	107	117	105	105	—	—	—
35-	95	115	119	126	128	122	119	108	113	101	120	104	—	—	—	—
40-	89	124	122	125	94	143	151	146	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	—
45-49	127	41	187	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table XVII.—Percentage Ratios of Legitimate Maternity Rates of Women Married More than Once to those of Women Married Once Only by Age at, and Year of, Current Marriage, 1952, England and Wales

[illegible]

* The rates in these cells for women married more than once are not reliable.

The rates for remarried women in the body of both these last tables are generally below those for once-married women, mostly between half and three-quarters as large. The only consistent exceptions, with percentage ratios exceeding 100, are the rates reflecting pre-marital conceptions and those relating to women married under the age of 20. At that age the marriage age gradient in fertility is very steep, and a *remarriage* under age 20 implies an exceptionally young first marriage age. The margins of Table XV reflect not so much the differential fertility of remarried women as the fact that they are distributed by age and duration differently from once-married women. The ratios in the all-durations column are high because, at any given current age, a remarried woman will tend to be at a shorter duration of her current marriage than a once-married woman. Those in the all-ages line are very low because, at any given duration of her current marriage, a remarried woman will tend to be older.

Tables XIV and XVI naturally show much smaller differentials (in the opposite direction), concentrated at the higher ages where alone the proportion of women married more than once is appreciable.

First Maternities (Legitimate)

Of the 624,776 legitimate maternities to women married once only, in 1955 247,177 or 39·6 per cent were first maternities. The records for years before 1952 include some women married more than once and are not strictly comparable, but on the basis of the experience of all women the proportion was 42·9 per cent in 1938. After the decline in the war years, the proportion rose to a peak of 45·4 per cent in 1947 when birth incidence was at a maximum and thereafter declined, and since 1950 the proportion has remained stable at about 39 per cent.

Birth Occurrences and Registration Time Lag

The statutory period allowed for registration of either a live birth or a still-birth is 42 days and as a consequence there has generally been an appreciable time lag between the occurrence of a birth and its subsequent registration. In the past the time lag has been found to decrease markedly after the introduction of an incentive to register earlier, for example, by the dependence of the issue of food ration books and Family Allowances upon birth registration. Conversely, registration has become more tardy when such incentives have been removed or have become less compelling. In 1955 the average time lag between occurrence of a birth and registration was about twelve days.

The importance of time lags arises from their influence on the difference between the number of births registered in a period and the number occurring in that period. Occurrences are usually the more appropriate statistics for fertility measurement but registrations are available sooner. The difference between the two is influenced by the time lag in two ways. A difference will occur, even though the time lag be constant, if birth incidence is changing; and also, even though birth incidence be constant, if the time lag is changing. In practice both factors operate. The combined effect of these factors may be measured by the ratio of occurrences to registrations, and has been very small except in the unsettled conditions of 1940-41 as the following statement shows :—

<i>Ratio of live birth occurrences to registrations</i>								
1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
0·992	0·972	0·986	0·996	1·002	1·009	0·992	1·001	0·993
1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	
0·998	0·999	1·008	0·997	1·001	1·004	1·002	1·004	

Seasonal Incidence of Births

The pre-war incidence of legitimate live births followed a regular annual cycle with a maximum in the second quarter (corresponding to conceptions in the previous third quarter) and a minimum in the fourth quarter (corresponding to conceptions in the first quarter). Table XVIII shows the quarterly distribution in 1939, a typical pre-war year. The war disturbances, especially the sharp fluctuations in the birth rate, distorted this pattern, but the table shows that the pre-war distribution has now largely returned.

Table XVIII.—Ratio of Quarterly Births to Average Quarterly Births taken as 100 : 1939 and 1949 to 1955, England and Wales

Period	1939	1949-53 Average	1954	1955
Legitimate Live Births				
1st Quarter	99	102	102	101
2nd " ..	106	105	105	103
3rd " ..	101	100	99	99
4th " ..	94	93	94	97
Year ..	400	400	400	400
Illegitimate Live Births				
1st Quarter ..	105	104	104	101
2nd " ..	107	107	107	103
3rd " ..	100	98	98	100
4th " ..	88	91	91	96
Year ..	400	400	400	400
Legitimate Stillbirths				
1st Quarter ..	104	105	105	103
2nd " ..	104	104	102	99
3rd " ..	98	96	96	99
4th " ..	94	95	97	99
Year ..	400	400	400	400

The incidence of illegitimate births, like legitimate births, has a maximum in the second quarter and a minimum in the fourth quarter, but differs in that the periodicity is associated with a larger swing, and in that the births of the first quarter (corresponding to the previous second quarter conceptions) markedly exceed those of the third quarter (corresponding to the previous fourth quarter conceptions). Here also the 1953 and 1954 distribution resembles that of pre-war years.

Variations in the incidence of legitimate stillbirths are due to the combined effect of two factors, the seasonal incidence of all legitimate births, live and still, and seasonal variations in stillbirth rates, the former having the greater influence. Thus there is a strong tendency for the distribution to follow that of live births, but the effect of the generally higher stillbirth risk in the winter months can be seen in a shift from the third to the first quarter as compared with live births.

Since 1938 tabulations of births by month of occurrence have been shown in Table YY of Part II up to 1951 and since 1952 in Table TT, and permit

a closer study of the seasonal incidence of births. The length of calendar months varies, and therefore to allow for this Table XIX is based on daily averages.

Table XIX.—Relative Birth Incidence in Calendar Months, 1939, 1951–54 and 1955, England and Wales

Month of Occurrence	Ratio of monthly daily average to that of the calendar year taken as 1,000								
	Legitimate Live Births			Illegitimate Live Births			Legitimate Stillbirths		
	1939	1951–54	1955	1939	1951–54	1955	1939	1951–54	1955
January ..	980	990	1,011	1,076	994	1,014	1,043	1,043	1,041
February ..	995	1,038	1,002	1,041	1,053	1,032	1,045	1,081	982
March ..	1,041	1,066	1,052	1,080	1,082	1,037	1,078	1,076	1,084
April ..	1,073	1,060	1,044	1,046	1,088	1,035	1,068	1,080	990
May ..	1,078	1,072	1,038	1,138	1,096	1,034	1,060	1,031	1,028
June ..	1,043	1,037	1,028	1,044	1,060	1,035	1,002	993	968
July ..	1,025	1,011	1,003	1,038	1,018	1,025	984	963	985
August ..	985	969	962	960	935	967	972	940	968
September ..	1,004	992	987	969	969	972	963	933	996
October ..	939	932	954	859	882	920	938	944	920
November ..	914	906	942	853	891	934	932	947	1,031
December ..	927	931	979	898	938	996	917	973	1,004

For legitimate live births, the table shows that in the period 1951–54 the daily average rose sharply up to March and remained high until May when the highest ratio was recorded. Thereafter a steep decline occurred, interrupted only by a minor rise in September. After reaching a minimum in November (below the annual daily average by 9 per cent) the rising phase commenced. This is the normal pattern, and was repeated in 1955 except for the May peak.

The course of illegitimate live births exhibits the same features as that for legitimate live births, including the minor upward fluctuation in September, but the amplitude of the cycle is greater (less so in 1955 than in 1951–54).

A comparison of the ratio shown in Table XIX for legitimate stillbirths and live births shows the same general similarity as was indicated by the quarterly table, the higher stillbirth rates of the winter months exercising a perceptible influence.

Table XIX suggests that in 1955 there was a reduction in the seasonal swing, the high ratios of the first half of the year and the low ones of the second half both being nearer to 1,000. But this appearance is largely deceptive, being mostly due to an abrupt change in the trend underlying the monthly variations which occurred in the spring of 1955. This is shown for legitimate live births in Diagram 2, which compares the average number of births per day in each month of 1952 to 1955 with a trend line drawn through a twelve-month moving average of the figures*, and in Table XX. The average number of births, which had been declining slowly, turned sharply upwards, with the result that the trend value needed to assess the seasonal variations was below the average for the year in the first half and above it in the second.

* Where the change in trend occurs it is necessary to go outside the sequence of moving averages, as they tend to flatten out the change and to distort the balance of positive and negative deviations.

Diagram 2.—Monthly Incidence of Legitimate Live Births in relation to the Trend, 1952 to 1955, England and Wales

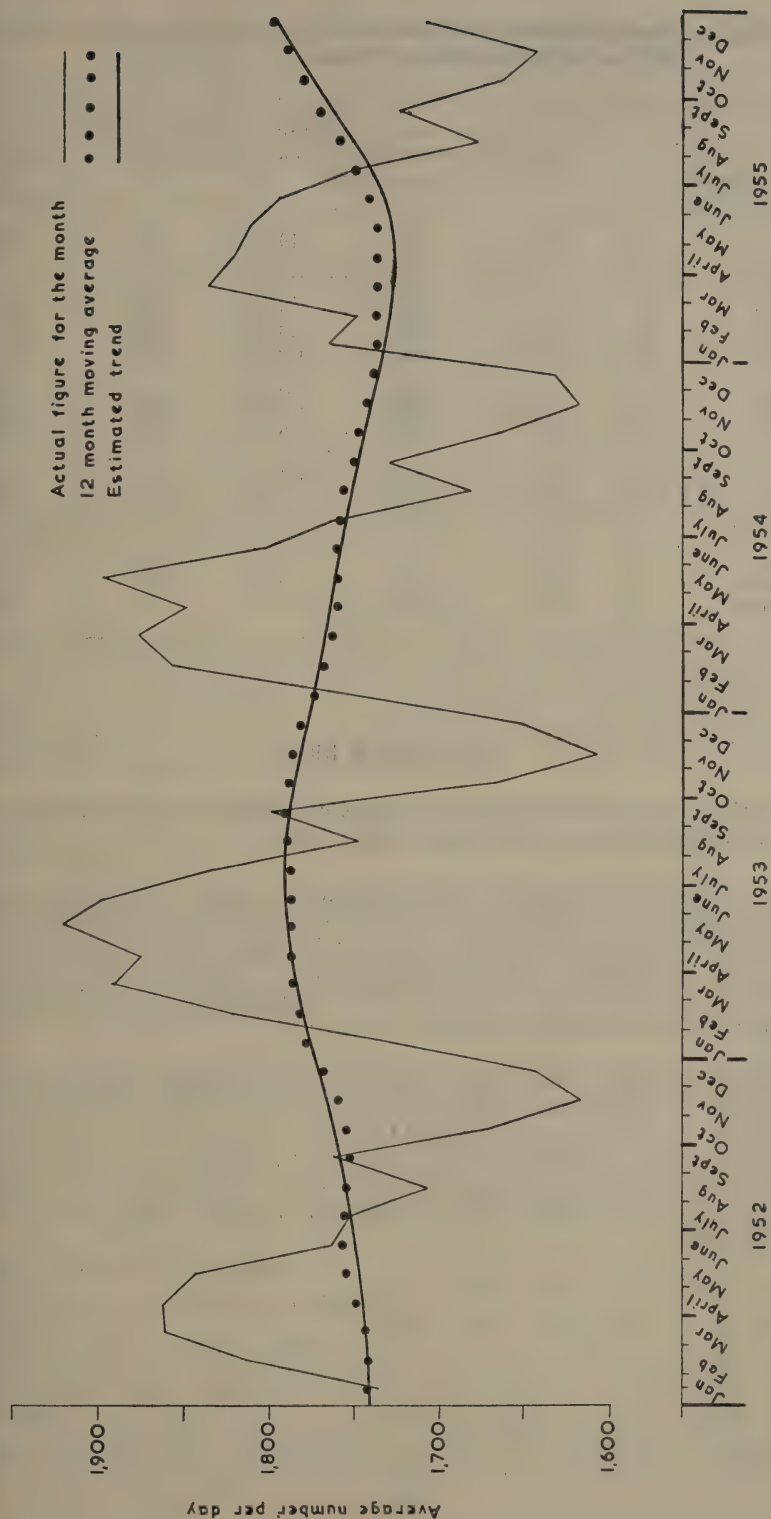


Table XX.—Monthly Incidence of Legitimate Live Births in relation to the Trend, 1952 to 1955, England and Wales

Month of Occurrence	Ratio of mean number of births per day in each month to twelve-month moving average taken as 1,000				Ratio to trend read from Diagram 2
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1955
January	995	973	988	1,015	1,018
February	1,041	1,022	1,049	1,007	1,012
March	1,067	1,060	1,064	1,057	1,063
April	1,064	1,050	1,049	1,048	1,056
May	1,050	1,075	1,077	1,042	1,049
June	1,003	1,062	1,023	1,029	1,035
July	997	1,025	1,002	1,001	1,006
August	973	977	958	954	958
September	1,005	1,000	989	974	978
October	952	933	953	936	939
November	920	900	928	919	921
December	930	926	938	951	952

Sex Ratio at Birth

In 1955 there were 1,060 male live births per 1,000 female live births. This ratio was about the same as in the previous year.

The generally rising trend in the masculinity of births in the present century can be attributed to the continuous reduction of foetal mortality. Since abortion and stillbirth rates are known to be higher for males, the masculinity of live births will be lower than that of conceptions and reductions in abortion and stillbirth rates will produce increases in the masculinity of live births, although the sex ratio at conception may remain constant.

From Table XXI, which shows masculinity for live and stillbirths in both legitimate and illegitimate sections, it may be seen that the proportion of boys is consistently higher among stillbirths than live births, and this implies that stillbirth losses are greater for boys than girls. It will also be noticed that as the stillbirth rate has been reduced the sex mortality differential has also been reduced, so that the masculinity of legitimate stillbirths has generally fallen since 1928-30.

Table XXI.—Male Births per 1,000 Female Births distinguishing Legitimacy and whether Live or Still, 1928 to 1955, England and Wales

Period	Legitimate Births			Illegitimate Births		
	Live	Still	Live and Still	Live	Still	Live and Still
1928-30 ..	1,044	1,231	1,051	1,037	1,280	1,049
1931-35 ..	1,051	1,207	1,057	1,044	1,153	1,049
1936-40 ..	1,054	1,183	1,059	1,050	1,117	1,054
1941-45 ..	1,061	1,158	1,064	1,074	1,173	1,078
1946-50 ..	1,061	1,169	1,063	1,056	1,238	1,061
1951-55 ..	1,059	1,126	1,060	1,061	1,229	1,066
1954 ..	1,059	1,087	1,060	1,059	1,232	1,063
1955 ..	1,060	1,100	1,061	1,058	1,164	1,061

Since the war years the further upward movement in masculinity of live births appears to have been arrested, and the ratio is stable at about 1·06 for both legitimate and illegitimate births.

Multiple Births

During 1955 there were 683,640 births (live and still) from 675,026 maternities, the excess of 8,614 being the additional children born in multiple births. Tables CC and DD of Part II give details of the 8,525 maternities with multiple births and show that 8,437 produced twins, 87 triplets and 1 quadruplets, a total of 16,240 live and 899 stillborn children.

The frequencies of multiple maternities and births in the current year compared with the whole period since 1938 when the data were first tabulated are shown in Table XXII.

Taking mothers of all ages together the frequency of a multiple maternity was 12·4 per 1,000 in 1938-54 and 12·6 per 1,000 in 1955. Likewise 24·6 per 1,000 children born in 1938-54 were twins, triplets or quadruplets, and 25·1 per 1,000 in 1955, the proportion being more than twice as great among still-born children as among liveborn.

Table XXII.—Multiple births, 1938-1954 and 1955, England and Wales

	All Multiple		Twins		Triplets	
	1938-1954	1955	1938-1954	1955	1938-1954	1955
Multiple maternities* per 1,000 total maternities	12·42	12·63	12·31	12·50	0·107	0·129
Multiple births (live and still) per 1,000 total births	24·65	25·07	24·32	24·68	0·318	0·382
Multiple live births per 1,000 liveborn children	23·81	24·32	23·51	23·94	0·298	0·370
Multiple stillbirths per 1,000 stillborn children	54·24	56·79	53·15	55·91	1·044	0·884

* A maternity is treated as multiple whether the children involved are live or stillborn.

Birth Rates in Different Parts of the Country

The birth rates of individual administrative areas in 1955 are given in Tables 12 and E. They are summarised in Table XXIII, which shows, for each standard region, conurbation and urban and rural aggregate, live birth rates and the ratio of the local to the national rate. In Table XXIV these rates are ranked in order of size.

Table XXIII.—Birth Rates in Standard Regions, Conurbations and Urban and Rural Aggregates, 1955

(All the ratios were calculated before rounding off the rates)

Area	All Live Births				Ratio of proportion married among Females 15-44 to national proportion as at 1951 Census	Illegitimate Live Births	
	Crude Rate per 1,000 Home population	Adjusted Birth Rate	Ratio of Local to National Rate			Crude Rate per 1,000 Home population	Ratio of Local to National Rate
			Crude	Adjusted			
ENGLAND AND WALES ..	15.0	15.0	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.70	1.00
Regions and Conurbations :							
Northern	17.1	16.8	1.14	1.12	0.99	0.63	0.90
Tyneside Conurbation ..	17.3	16.5	1.15	1.09	0.98	0.66	0.94
Remainder of Northern ..	17.0	17.0	1.13	1.13	1.00	0.62	0.89
East and West Ridings ..	15.2	15.2	1.01	1.01	1.03	0.70	1.00
West Yorkshire Conurbation	14.7	14.8	0.98	0.99	1.02	0.80	1.15
Remainder of East and West Ridings	15.6	15.6	1.04	1.04	1.04	0.63	0.90
North Western	15.5	15.5	1.03	1.03	0.99	0.72	1.03
South East Lancashire Conurbation	15.0	15.0	1.00	1.00	1.01	0.81	1.16
Merseyside Conurbation ..	18.6	17.8	1.24	1.19	0.92	0.86	1.22
Remainder of North Western	14.2	14.8	0.94	0.98	1.00	0.56	0.80
North Midland	15.4	15.4	1.02	1.02	1.05	0.71	1.02
Midland	15.5	15.1	1.03	1.00	1.03	0.71	1.01
West Midlands Conurbation	15.6	14.6	1.04	0.97	1.02	0.76	1.08
Remainder of Midland ..	15.5	15.5	1.03	1.03	1.03	0.66	0.94
Eastern	15.4	15.7	1.03	1.05	1.02	0.68	0.97
London and South Eastern ..	13.8	13.4	0.92	0.89	0.97	0.76	1.08
Greater London	13.8	13.0	0.92	0.87	0.97	0.79	1.13
Remainder of South Eastern	13.6	14.6	0.91	0.97	0.97	0.67	0.95
Southern	15.3	16.0	1.02	1.07	1.00	0.76	1.08
South Western	14.5	15.3	0.96	1.02	1.00	0.62	0.88
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	14.9	15.2	0.99	1.01	0.99	0.52	0.74
Wales I (South East) ..	15.2	15.1	1.01	1.00	1.01	0.49	0.71
Wales II (Remainder) ..	14.3	15.4	0.95	1.02	0.94	0.58	0.83
Urban/Rural Aggregates :							
Conurbations	14.9	14.3	0.99	0.95	0.98	0.79	1.12
Areas outside Conurbations :							
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	15.2	15.0	1.01	1.00	1.01	0.78	1.11
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	14.9	14.9	0.99	0.99	1.01	0.72	1.03
Urban areas with populations under 50,000 ..	15.2	15.5	1.01	1.03	1.01	0.61	0.86
Rural Districts	15.1	16.2	1.01	1.08	1.01	0.58	0.82

Table XXIV.—Ranking Comparison of Birth Rates in Conurbations and Remainders of Regions, Urban and Rural Aggregates, 1955*

(The rankings were assessed before rounding off the rates)

Area	All Live Births	
	Crude	Adjusted
Conurbations and Remainders of Regions		
Tyneside Conurbation	2	3
Remainder of Northern Region	3	2
West Yorkshire Conurbation	12	13
Remainder of East and West Ridings	4	6
South East Lancashire Conurbation	11	12
Merseyside Conurbation	1	1
Remainder of North Western Region	15	14
North Midland Region	8	8½
West Midlands Conurbation	5	15
Remainder of Midland Region	6	7
Eastern Region	7	5
Greater London	16	17
Remainder of South Eastern Region	17	16
Southern Region	9	4
South Western Region	13	10
Wales I (South East)	10	11
Wales II (Remainder)	14	8½
Urban and Rural Aggregates		
Conurbations	4	5
<i>Areas outside Conurbations :</i>		
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	2	3
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	5	4
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	1	2
Rural Districts	3	1

* In accordance with the usual convention, ties are given the mean of the ranks in question; thus, where in the adjusted column two areas have equal rates which would rank them both eighth, they are given the rank of 8½ (the mean of 8 and 9) and the next area is ranked 10.

Area Comparability Factors

Comparisons of crude birth and death rates between local areas are not strictly valid, since crude rates take no account of the varying composition of the population of the different areas by sex and age. In the case of death rates an approximate correction to allow for this has been made since 1934 by the use of area comparability factors (A.C.Fs.) which are indirect standardising

factors. Corresponding factors for use with birth rates were introduced in 1949. The present series of A.C.Fs. are based on the sex and age composition of the population as determined by the 1951 Census. They are shown in Table 12 of Part I and Table E of Part II. Separate series of comparability factors have been calculated for births and deaths. The calculation of the birth A.C.Fs. was described on page 31 of the 1954 Commentary.

To overcome the difficulty of the comparison of crude birth rates between different areas an approximate adjustment may be made by multiplying these rates by the A.C.Fs. The nature of this correction has to be borne in mind when interpreting the adjusted rates. The A.C.F. simply allows for the varying proportion of women of childbearing ages in the aggregate local population, but not for any other factors, for example the proportion of these women who are married. Adjustment for the latter is required if the object is to compare the fertility levels of married women in different areas. On the other hand, if the object is to compare the birth increments to local populations, the proportion married is separately examined, among other things, as a possible source of birth variation after such variation (adjusted for age and sex) has been ascertained. For this purpose Table XXIII includes a column showing the ratio of the proportion married among women aged 15 to 44 to the national proportion as at the 1951 Census.

All Live Births

Table XXIV shows that the Merseyside Conurbation has the highest rates among the regions, both crude and adjusted, while Greater London has the next to lowest crude rate and the lowest adjusted rate. But the relatively low crude rate of Wales II and the relatively high rate of the West Midlands Conurbation are both due to the peculiar sex and age structure of their populations; adjustment raises the ranking of the former from 14 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ and lowers that of the latter from 5 to 15. Similarly the ranking, after adjustment, of the Southern Region is raised from 9 to 4, and the South Western Region from 13 to 10. No other large differences are effected by the adjustment.

It will be seen from Table XXIII that neither the high birth rates of the Merseyside Conurbation and the Northern Region nor the low birth rates in Greater London can be accounted for by differential marriage incidence, since the proportion of the female population aged 15-44 who are married is not sufficiently different from that of England and Wales as a whole. In several other areas high marriage proportions do account for the excess of the birth rate above the national figure.

In the urban and rural aggregates the crude rates do not vary greatly but the adjusted rates are roughly in reverse order of urbanisation, the rural districts having the highest and the conurbations the lowest rate. Differences in proportions married do not account for this gradient.

Illegitimate Live Births

Among the regions Wales I (South East) still has the lowest illegitimacy rate. High rates were experienced in all the conurbations, except Tyneside, and in the Southern Region. In Merseyside the high rate is associated with a low proportion married in the total population.

In the urban and rural aggregates illegitimacy was higher in the conurbations and large towns, lower in the small towns and lowest in the rural districts.

Stillbirths

The registration of stillbirths in England and Wales began on 1st July, 1927, when the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, came into operation. The *Statistical Reviews*, Part II, show numbers of stillbirths in England and Wales as a whole by quarters (Table D) and annually by sex and legitimacy (Table B). Table E1 gives annual totals of stillbirths for standard regions, conurbations, urban and rural aggregates, metropolitan and county boroughs, and administrative counties; Table E gives the same information for all county districts.

Under the Population (Statistics) Act, 1938, additional information has been collected at the registration of births, including stillbirths, and detailed tabulations of stillbirths by legitimacy and age of mother appear in the Fertility Analyses of the *Statistical Reviews*, Part II.

The stillbirth rate has remained fairly stable since 1949, the figures for the individual years 1949-55 being 22·7, 22·6, 23·0, 22·7, 22·4, 23·5 and 23·2 (per thousand total live and stillbirths). The effects of multiple maternities, age of mother and birth order were amply discussed in the Civil Text for 1946-50, pages 141-144, where it was shown that the risk is much higher in multiple than in single births (especially at the younger ages of mother where the single birth risks are lower); is higher in male than in female births; increases with age of mother except at the youngest ages; and independently of age varies with parity, being highest at first births and lower at the second than at any other higher parity birth.

MARRIAGES

During 1955 there were 357,918 marriages registered in England and Wales. This compares with 341,731 marriages in 1954, and 344,998 in 1953.

In relation to the total population, of all ages and marital conditions, the experience of 1955 represents a rate of 16 persons marrying per 1,000 population compared with 15·4 in 1954, 18·1 in 1939-49, 17·6 in 1938 and 17·5 in 1937. The numbers of marriages and rates per 1,000 population for calendar years are given in serial form in Tables B and C of Part II and in Table D for calendar quarters.

The high incidence of marriage extending over a fairly long period embracing the war years has tended to deplete the unmarried component of the population. It is to the latter—the population available for marriage—that marriages should be related, and in Table XXV a comparison is made between marriage rates based on the total population and those based on the unmarried population aged 15 and over of all ages*, extracted from Table C of Part II.

Table XXV.—Marriage Rates per 1,000 Total Population of all ages and per 1,000 Unmarried† Population aged 15 and over, by sex, 1938 to 1955, England and Wales

Period	Per 1,000 Total Population		Per 1,000 Unmarried† Population aged 15 and over			
	Rate	Ratio to 1938 rate taken as 100	Males		Females	
			Rate	Ratio to 1938 rate taken as 100	Rate	Ratio to 1938 rate taken as 100
1938 ..	17·6	100	61·2	100	47·8	100
1939-50‡ ..	17·9	102	68·2	111	53·0	111
1951-55‡ ..	15·8	90	68·3	112	51·4	108
1954 ..	15·4	88	67·0	109	50·4	105
1955 ..	16·0	91	70·7	116	53·1	111

† Single, widowed and divorced.

‡ Annual averages.

The marriage rate in 1955 per 1,000 population of all ages was 4 per cent above that of 1954 and 9 per cent below that of 1938. In contrast, the rate in 1955 when related to the marriageable population was still 16 per cent above that of 1938 for males ; for females it was 11 per cent above that of 1938.

In the years 1952-54 there had been a slight decline in marriage incidence when related to the unmarried population as a whole, though this did not apply to first marriage rates at young ages which were well maintained and even, at ages below 25, rising. The experience of 1955 represents, however, a sharp uprising in the incidence of marriage. Whereas, compared with 1954, a decline of several thousand marriages might have been expected, total marriages increased by some sixteen thousand.

* Though 16 is the minimum legal age for marriage, it is expedient on the grounds of availability of population estimates, applicability of rates to other population statistics, and international comparability, to use groupings which commence at age 15.

Marriage Analyses by Sex, Age, and Prior Marital Condition

The marriage rates so far considered have taken no account of the ages at which the marriages took place nor of the previous marital condition of those who were married. The marriages by single years of age for each sex and condition are given in Table G of successive Parts II, and can be related to the annual estimates of the population by sex, age and marital condition. Marriage rates by sex and age, distinguishing first marriages from remarriages, are shown in Table XXVI. (From 1955 onwards such rates are also shown in Table H of Part II.)

Table XXVI.—Annual Marriage Rates per 1,000 Bachelors, Widowers and Divorced Men, Spinsters, Widows and Divorced Women, by age, 1931 and 1938 to 1955, England and Wales*

Year	Annual marriage rates per 1,000 in each age-group							Marriage rate per 1,000 population over 15	Ratio to corresponding rate for 1938 taken as 1,000	Marriage rate which would have resulted had the 1938 age rates been in operation	Ratio of actual marriage rate (col. 9) to rate in column (11) taken as 1,000
	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	45–	55 and over				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
BACHELORS											
1931	3·3	72·3	152·2	111·5	49·8	16·4	5·4	56·0	864	65·4	856
1938	3·2	87·0	176·8	127·5	57·0	18·5	4·8	64·8	1,000	64·8	1,000
1939–49	6·5	112·0	176·7	129·2	62·1	21·0	5·1	71·5	1,103	63·1	1,133
1950	5·6	113·8	163·1	116·2	51·6	19·4	4·9	67·6	1,043	62·8	1,076
1951	6·2	125·7	171·6	113·8	52·3	19·7	5·3	71·4	1,102	62·2	1,148
1952	5·9	124·3	171·2	109·2	49·9	19·0	5·0	69·5	1,073	61·4	1,132
1953	6·2	130·3	169·0	104·9	47·9	17·5	5·1	69·5	1,073	60·7	1,145
1954	6·6	135·2	169·9	102·3	46·4	17·4	5·0	69·7	1,076	59·9	1,164
1955	8·2	146·3	181·1	108·5	48·5	17·6	5·1	74·0	1,142	59·0	1,254
WIDOWERS AND DIVORCED MEN											
1931	—	139·2	172·7	189·2	133·5	67·6	14·9	35·8	940	40·7	880
1938	—	153·6	174·5	248·0	152·6	79·1	15·9	38·1	1,000	38·1	1,000
1939–49	—	205·0	416·1	333·9	211·9	104·9	17·6	49·8	1,307	37·9	1,314
1950	—	432·0	506·6	375·6	243·3	118·4	18·0	58·2	1,528	39·3	1,481
1951	—	320·0	444·2	359·7	231·8	119·7	19·3	57·4	1,507	39·3	1,461
1952	—	153·0	428·2	344·4	226·3	121·9	19·6	57·4	1,507	39·9	1,439
1953	—	142·5	388·9	313·7	204·4	115·2	19·8	55·0	1,444	40·5	1,358
1954	—	108·3	362·4	296·8	187·4	113·1	19·4	52·6	1,381	40·7	1,292
1955	—	92·0	411·0	284·9	183·9	116·4	20·2	53·5	1,404	41·0	1,305
SPINSTERS											
1931	17·1	106·8	119·1	57·2	21·3	7·9	2·2	51·7	842	68·1	759
1938	22·6	147·9	154·0	67·2	22·0	8·6	2·0	61·4	1,000	61·4	1,000
1939–49	36·6	189·8	153·1	72·8	28·8	10·2	2·0	69·5	1,132	56·4	1,232
1950	39·3	208·9	156·0	72·9	29·2	10·4	2·0	69·4	1,130	52·4	1,324
1951	41·3	219·6	156·4	76·6	30·3	10·4	2·2	71·5	1,164	51·8	1,380
1952	40·6	221·2	155·7	74·8	29·3	10·5	2·1	70·1	1,142	50·7	1,383
1953	42·4	231·0	152·3	74·0	28·4	10·2	2·1	70·7	1,151	49·8	1,420
1954	44·6	237·8	154·5	72·0	28·8	10·2	2·1	71·3	1,161	48·8	1,461
1955	50·5	255·3	164·4	79·4	30·8	10·7	2·1	76·3	1,243	48·0	1,590
WIDOWS AND DIVORCED WOMEN											
1931	—	128·2	138·8	94·1	36·5	14·1	2·2	9·8	961	11·9	824
1938	—	197·1	172·4	114·2	50·1	14·7	2·5	10·2	1,000	10·2	1,000
1939–49	—	290·0	304·5	170·0	71·9	21·1	2·7	15·5	1,520	10·9	1,422
1950	—	338·0	344·0	174·0	83·6	27·1	2·9	18·1	1,775	11·1	1,631
1951	—	328·5	302·2	183·2	86·4	27·5	3·0	16·9	1,657	10·4	1,625
1952	—	441·3	341·4	191·2	87·3	29·9	3·0	17·0	1,667	9·9	1,717
1953	—	409·3	358·1	185·4	84·3	29·5	3·0	16·0	1,569	9·6	1,667
1954	—	427·0	382·8	183·3	80·1	29·1	2·9	15·2	1,490	9·2	1,652
1955	—	433·7	445·3	199·5	82·8	30·5	3·1	15·3	1,500	8·8	1,739

* Some of the figures have been revised.

From this table it may be seen that the changes in marriage rates (per 1,000 at all ages over 15) from 1950 to 1955 do not apply equally at each age and for each prior marital condition. Following the heavy incidence of divorce in 1947, remarriage rates at the younger ages rose considerably but then declined. The decline has since continued more slowly for males, but for females it came to an end after a few years and since 1951 has given way to a rise at ages under 30.

The persistently high marriage incidence of recent years has implied a continuing increase in the proportion of the population who are married. The increases in marriages have been concentrated at the lower ages, and a further lowering of the average age at first marriage will result if these high rates continue.

This may be illustrated by the following figures comparing the number of spinster marriages in the younger age-groups with the net gain, over the four year period mid-1951 to mid-1955, to the spinster population in those age-groups by age transfer, i.e. the excess of numbers reaching the specified age-group unmarried from the next younger age-group over those passing still unmarried to the next older age-group (for this purpose migration and deaths are aggregated).

Mid-1951 to mid-1955	Age-group				
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 and over
	<i>(Figures in thousands)</i>				
Spinster population at beginning of the period	1,313	778	358	229	1,785
Gain by age transfer	+160	+578	+165	+59	+154
Gain/loss by migration or death ..	+23	-1	-6	-7	-173
Spinsters marrying (and still in age-group at end of the period) ..	-165	-689	-228	-75	-78
<i>Net gain or loss</i>	<i>+18</i>	<i>-112</i>	<i>-69</i>	<i>-23</i>	<i>-97</i>
Spinster population at end of the period	1,331	666	289	206	1,688

As a proportion of spinsters under the age of 30, the numbers aged 20 to 29 fell from 46·39 per cent to 41·78 per cent over the four years ; thus gradually each year there are relatively fewer spinsters available above age 20. The bachelor population has been subjected to the same influence but to a smaller extent. Thus couples tend to get married at younger ages.

This tendency can be seen clearly also from Table XXVII. In fact, the mean age at first marriage fell for bachelors from 27·39 in 1946 to 26·31 in 1955, and for spinsters from 25·06 in 1946 to 23·91 in 1955. The figures shown above (and the population estimates in Table A3 of Part II) indicate also that there has been a general decline in the spinster population at ages 15 and over, from 4,253 thousand at mid-1954 to 4,180 thousand at mid-1955. On the other hand bachelors aged 15 and over decreased in number from 4,285 thousand to 4,245 thousand, a smaller reduction.

Table XXVII.—Ratios of Marriage Rates for Bachelors, Widowers and Divorced Men, Spinsters, Widows and Divorced Women, to those of 1938 taken as 100, by age, 1931 and 1939 to 1955, England and Wales*

15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	45-	55 and over	All Ages†	Period	15-	20†-	25-	30-	35-	45-	55 and over	All Ages†
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
BACHELORS									WIDOWERS AND DIVORCED MEN							
103	83	86	87	87	89	113	86	1931	—	—	99	76	87	85	94	88
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1938	—	—	100	100	100	100	100	100
203	129	100	101	109	114	106	113	1939-49	—	—	238	135	139	133	111	131
175	131	92	91	91	105	102	108	1950	—	—	290	151	159	150	113	148
194	144	97	89	92	106	110	115	1951	—	—	255	145	152	151	121	146
184	143	97	86	88	103	104	113	1952	—	—	245	139	148	154	123	144
194	150	96	82	84	95	106	114	1953	—	—	223	126	134	146	125	136
206	155	96	80	81	94	104	116	1954	—	—	208	120	123	143	122	129
256	168	102	85	85	95	106	125	1955	—	—	236	115	121	147	127	130
SPINSTERS									WIDOWS AND DIVORCED WOMEN							
76	72	77	85	97	92	110	76	1931	—	65	81	82	73	96	88	82
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1938	—	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
162	128	99	108	131	119	100	123	1939-49	—	147	177	149	144	144	108	142
174	141	101	108	133	121	100	132	1950	—	171	200	152	167	184	116	163
183	148	102	114	138	121	110	138	1951	—	167	175	160	172	187	120	163
180	150	101	111	133	122	105	138	1952	—	224	198	167	174	203	120	172
188	156	99	110	129	119	105	142	1953	—	208	208	162	168	201	120	167
197	161	100	107	131	119	105	146	1954	—	217	222	161	160	198	116	165
223	173	107	118	140	124	105	159	1955	—	220	258	175	165	207	124	174

* Some of the figures have been revised.

† Age-standardised.

‡ Based on small numbers.

A summary of the changes in marriage rates in the various age-groups is shown in column (10) of Table XXVI in the form of a comparison of the crude rate, for all ages combined, with that of 1938 and in column (12) as a similar but age-standardised comparison.

The crude first marriage rates in 1955 were 3·5 per cent above the average of the years 1939-49 for males and 9·8 per cent for females. The increase above the 1938 level for males was 14 per cent and for females 24 per cent.

The difference between the standardised and unstandardised comparisons arises from the reduction since 1938 in the proportion of bachelors and spinsters who are in the younger age-groups. As has already been indicated, this reduction has been brought about by the depletion of numbers of young single persons by the high bachelor and spinster marriage rates of the intervening period, despite continual replenishment from the new generations attaining marriageable age. This feature has been more marked for spinsters than for bachelors.

Remarriage rates of the widowed and divorced taken together are weighted means of the separate rates for widowed and divorced, the weighting depending upon the relative numbers of each class. As a consequence of the substantial increase in the incidence of divorce since the war, the remarriage rates of the divorced are exerting a much stronger influence upon the combined rate, particularly at the younger ages. Since the remarriage rates of the divorced are several times greater than those of the widowed, this is also leading to a considerable inflation of remarriage rates of the divorced and widowed when combined. This is the significance to be attached to the substantial increase in these rates since 1938: the crude comparison gives increases in 1955 of 40·4 per cent for widowers and divorced men and 50 per cent for widows and divorced women; the age-standardised comparison gives increases of 30·5 per cent for widowers and divorced men and 73·9 per cent for widows and divorced women between 1938 and 1955.

Marriages of Minors

An analysis and commentary on marriages of minors was included in the 1954 Commentary on pages 38 and 39 and in the Marriage chapter of previous *Statistical Reviews*. Some years must elapse before this topic can be profitably discussed in detail again.

The rise in the proportion of all marriages which are of minors, for males from 3·4 per cent in 1938 to 7·8 per cent in 1955 and for females from 16·4 per cent in 1938 to 30·3 per cent in 1955, is but another illustration of the tendency, already fully discussed, for marriages to take place at younger ages.

Marriage Rates and Fertility

In relation to population growth a special interest attaches to the effect of changes in marriage incidence upon the proportion of women of reproductive ages who are married, since this may have some influence upon the current level of fertility. The higher the proportion of a woman's reproductive life during which she is married the longer the period during which she is theoretically at risk of childbearing. In recent times, however, the growing uniformity in the size of families has indicated a general tendency, notwithstanding individual variation, for married couples to complete their family building within a fairly narrow range of the earlier years of their married life; correspondingly, the influence of marriage age upon fertility has diminished.

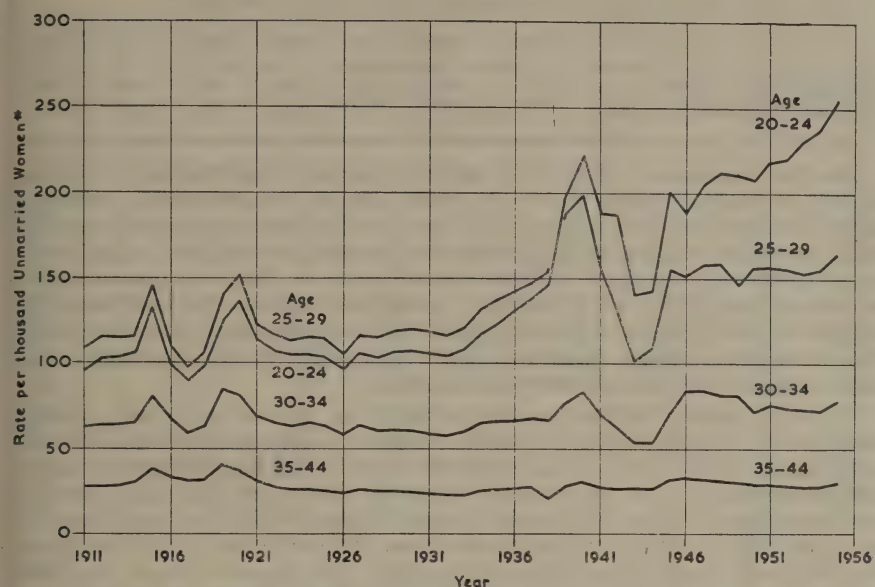
It was customary before 1946 to base the main discussion of the marriage trends at the reproductive ages on all marriages, whether first or remarriage. The fact of primary interest, however, is the establishment of additional marriages, that is to say first marriages, since remarriages do no more than make good, to some extent, the marriages which are broken by death or divorce. The earlier practice of including remarriages was justified in that, at the reproductive ages, both the changes from year to year and the actual marriage rates for the whole unmarried female population were negligibly different from those for spinsters alone.

The rising incidence of divorce during the war and the abnormally high incidence in post-war years has increased the distortion imparted by the inclusion of remarriages, so that it has become greater than can be tolerated. In Diagram 3 therefore, which displays a continuous record of marriage rates of women by age from 1911 to 1955, the rates shown from 1911 to 1937 are based on all marriages and those from 1938 on first marriages.

Before 1911, when the diagram begins, a long decline brought the rates down from 1873, when the highest rate in the nineteenth century was recorded, to 1909, when the lowest rate up to that time was recorded. Rates rose slightly from 1909 to 1914, when the trend became obscure owing to the wide fluctuations associated with the First World War. After the war no clear trend was observed until 1932, when a steady improvement began and was continued until 1938. At this point, judging by the fragmentary evidence available, a full recovery had been made to the 1873 peak. The fluctuations of war again intervened to obscure the trend but, for almost every individual age-group, the 1939-49 average rates exceeded those for 1938.

Generally speaking there has been very little decline from the high rates reached soon after the war. Since 1950 the rise has been resumed at the younger ages, especially in the 20-24 age-group, and the average rate for the reproductive age range is now higher than it has ever been during the period for which such statistics exist in this country.

Diagram 3.—Marriage Rates* of Women by Age, 1911 to 1955, England and Wales (See text)



* 1911-37 : All marriages per 1,000 spinsters, widows and divorced women.
1938-55 : First marriages per 1,000 spinsters.

The marriage history of recent years is thus remarkable in that for about 15 years marriage rates on average have been maintained above the highest level ever reached in the nineteenth century, even for a single year.

During the nineteenth century the marriage rate for the age-group 20-24 always exceeded that for the next older group 25-29. In 1901 this position was reversed, the older group recording a higher rate for the first time. Diagram 3 shows that the younger women regained their earlier lead in 1939 and have retained it. As the majority of brides' ages lie between 20 and 30, changes in the relative marriage incidence in the two five-year age-groups within this range, viz., 20-24 and 25-29, are indications of changes in the average age at marriage, which has an influence on the ultimate size of families. After 1939 the younger age-group increased its lead over the older group, and a wide gap opened up between them so rapidly that some part must be attributed to abnormal conditions associated with the war. However, at least one of the conditions which has enabled girls to marry earlier—the changing relationships between the numbers of males and females—may be assumed to be of a persistent nature, and this probably provides an explanation of the fact that the gap is still widening and the average age at marriage is still falling.

Factors Influencing Marriage.—The nature and the probable future course of factors leading to the rise in marriage rates were discussed in the Civil Text Volume for 1940-1945 on pages 38-40, in the 1946-1950 Civil Text Volume on pages 40-42, and in the 1951 Text Volume on pages 69 and 70. It has been shown that, while the ratio of males to females at ages 15-44 in the total population has been rising continuously since 1921, it has risen still more in the unmarried section of the population at these ages. The following statement, based on census populations, except in 1955 when the figures are based on estimated populations, shows the changes in sex ratio since 1871.

Males per 1,000 Females

	1871	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951	1955
Total population, 15-44 ..	927	923	926	876	915	969	998
Unmarried population, 15-44 ..	967	950	959	875	945	1,120	1,229

The abnormally low ratio in 1921 and sharp rise since that year are the striking features of this statement. It will be noted that in 1951 among the unmarried aged 15-44, males exceeded females for the first time, even though the sex ratio is based on census populations which exclude the predominantly male armed forces stationed abroad. (It has to be remembered, however, that bridegrooms tend to be a few years older than their brides. If account is taken of this the deficiency of unmarried males before the Second World War is seen to have been even greater than is suggested by the statement, while the position in 1951 probably represented approximate balance between the sexes.)

The main factors influencing these changes in the sex ratio are generally understood. The proportion of males to females at birth has increased (1911-15, 1,038 per thousand ; 1931-35, 1,051 per thousand ; 1951-55, 1,059 per thousand) and improvements in infant and child mortality have raised the ratio of male to female survivors. More important, in the early years of the century there was heavy emigration with a male preponderance, and the losses in the First World War fell particularly heavily on young males. On the other hand, the much smaller male losses in the Second World War were in part offset by the heavy post-war emigration of the wives of Allied Servicemen. In the absence of large scale migration and special factors associated with war, it seems likely that the factors producing the current high masculinity ratio will persist and a further increase in the ratio may be expected.

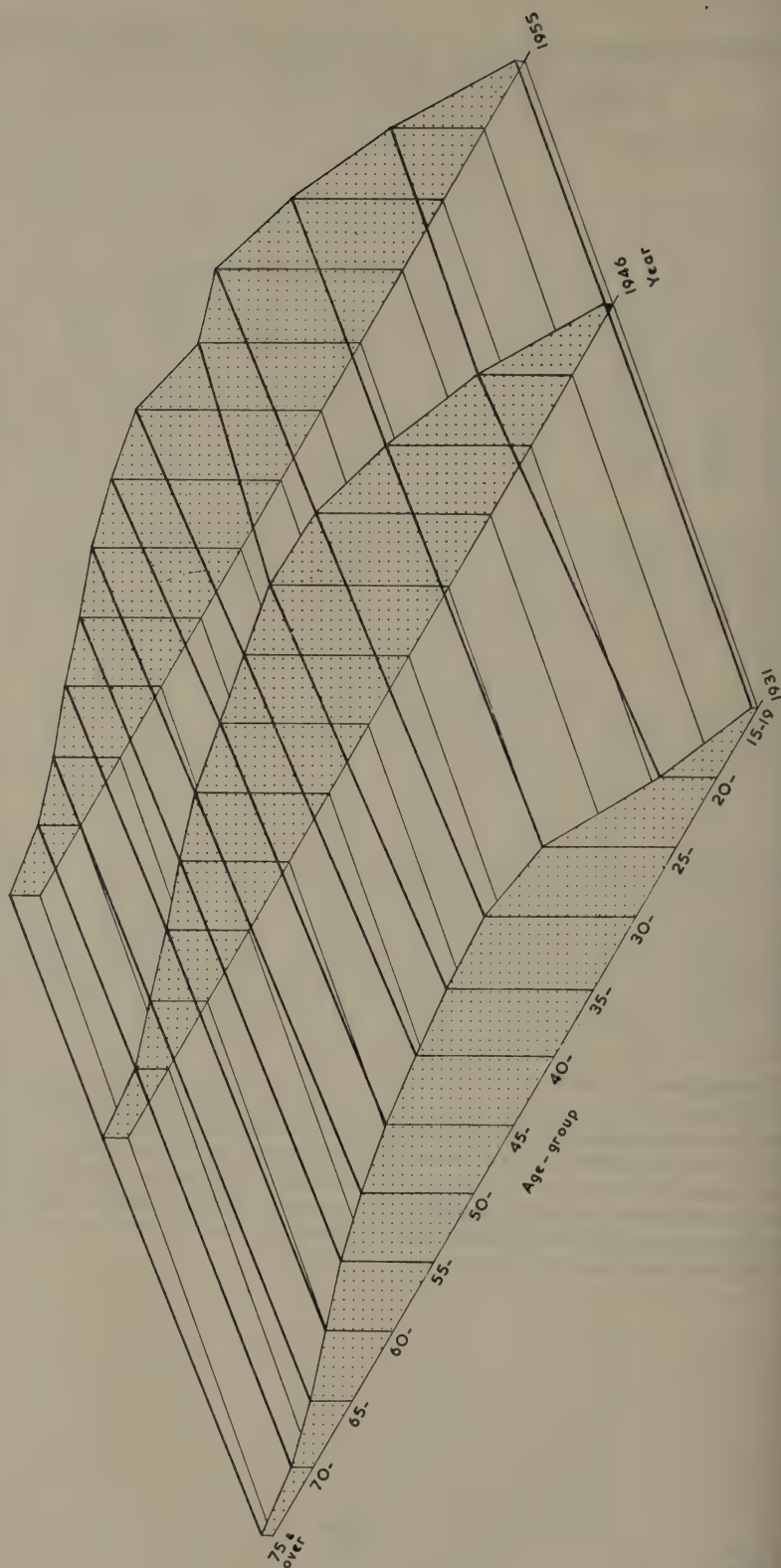
Total Married Women of Reproductive Age.—Illegitimacy being comparatively low in this country the fertility of the community is largely determined by the number of married women of reproductive age (15-44) in the population. Newly married women form an addition of only about 5 per cent to this total so that short-term changes in the marriage rates will have a correspondingly reduced effect upon the proportion of married women of reproductive age in the population. The proportions of married women are shown by five-year age-groups under age 50 for selected years in Table XXVIII.

Table XXVIII.—Married Women per 1,000 total Female Population at each Age-Group, 1911, 1931, 1938 and 1946 to 1955 and Ratio of proportion to that of 1938 taken as 100, England and Wales

Year	Age-group							Aggregates	
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	20-39	15-49
Married Women per 1,000 total Female Population									
1911	12	242	558	711	752	755	729	552	502
1931	18	257	587	733	755	749	733	572	529
1938	23	328	643	733	771	768	736	623	566
1946	35	436	696	800	797	784	762	686	626
1947	33	445	714	802	807	785	763	697	635
1948	38	457	730	807	816	791	763	707	643
1949	41	467	736	823	822	795	768	716	651
1950	40	473	761	814	826	801	770	724	657
1951	42	475	769	828	832	812	780	731	666
1952	42	489	778	835	838	819	784	741	673
1953	43	502	785	842	843	826	789	749	678
1954	46	515	791	850	847	833	794	757	683
1955	50	524	800	857	852	839	799	765	689
Ratio of proportion to that of 1938 taken as 100									
1911	52	74	87	97	98	98	99	89	89
1931	78	78	91	100	98	98	100	92	94
1938	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1946	152	133	108	109	103	102	104	110	111
1947	143	136	111	109	105	102	104	112	112
1948	165	139	114	110	106	103	104	113	114
1949	178	142	114	112	107	104	104	115	115
1950	174	144	118	111	107	104	105	116	116
1951	183	145	120	113	108	106	106	117	118
1952	183	149	121	114	109	107	107	119	119
1953	187	153	122	115	109	108	107	120	120
1954	200	157	123	116	110	108	108	122	121
1955	217	160	124	117	111	109	109	123	122

Throughout the period covered by the table the proportions married in the total female population have increased at each age-group and these increases have been outstanding at ages under 25. The proportion in 1955 exceeded that of 1938 by no less than 117 per cent at age 15-19 and by 60 per cent at age 20-24. The increase of 24 per cent at ages 25-29 is less striking but hardly less significant, applying as it does to larger proportions married. The increase in the size of the female married population and the tendency for its age structure to become younger is illustrated by Diagram 4.

Diagram 4.—Comparative Size, and Age Distribution, of the Population of Married Women, 1931, 1946 and 1955, England and Wales



In any particular year the proportions married increase with advancing age, at first very rapidly and then more slowly, to a maximum close to age 35. They then decline slowly as new marriages are increasingly offset by widowhoods, but the total reduction in the proportion to age 49 is relatively small.

The last two columns of Table XXVIII show the proportion of married women in the reproductive age-group 15-49 as a whole and in the more critical group 20-39, among whom 90 per cent of births occur. The proportions represent the fractions of the reproductive years which fall within married life. From 1911 to 1931 the former proportion rose slightly from 50·2 to 52·9 per cent and it rose more rapidly between 1932 and 1938 to 56·6. It had reached 62·6 by 1946 and 68·9 by 1955. In the age-group 20-39 the proportion had risen from 55·2 per cent in 1911 to 76·5 in 1955.

These increases have been exaggerated by the ageing of the population in the 15-49 group since 1911 which has tended to increase the relative number of women at the older ages within the group, i.e. where the proportion married is greater. To remove this distortion a marriage index for the year can be calculated by expressing the actual number of married women in the group as a ratio to the number which would have been married, if the populations in the component five-year age-groups had been subject to standard proportions married in those age-groups, viz., those for 1911. The difference of this ratio from unity thus indicates changes in the proportions married apart from those due to ageing.

Marriage indices standardised on 1911 proportions married within successive five-year age-groups from 15 to 49, with the corresponding unstandardised figures, are shown below :—

Year	1911	1931	1938	1946	1948	1951	1955
Standardised	1·000	1·022	1·067	1·146	1·168	1·200	1·244
Unstandardised ..	1·000	1·054	1·127	1·247	1·281	1·327	1·373

The correction for ageing shows that the true increase in the proportion married among the women aged 15-49 between 1911 and 1955 was 24·4 per cent instead of the 37·3 per cent suggested by the crude proportions, over one third of the latter increase being due to the ageing of the population and unrelated to the incidence of marriage. If comparison is confined to the narrower age-group 20-39, where clearly the effect of ageing is correspondingly restricted, standardisation only reduces the excess of 1955 over 1911 from 38·6 per cent to 32·9 per cent.

The fact that such a high degree of marriage has been attained is important. There is no sign yet of any recession in the proportions. In fact, it would not be necessary for rates of new marriages to be as high as recently experienced to achieve further increases in the proportion of married women in the population aged 15-49. The marriage rates experienced before the war would not however suffice for this purpose. This may help to put recent changes in age marriage rates in proper perspective.

Seasonal Incidence of Marriage

Table D of Part II, 1955, shows the number of marriages registered in England and Wales and the rates per 1,000 population in each quarter in serial form for decennial periods from 1841 and for each year 1941 to 1955. In the same volume the monthly incidence for marriages is shown for each year 1947 to 1955 in Table N.

Throughout the nineteenth century the highest marriage rates occurred consistently in the December quarter and the lowest in the March quarter. Between the two World Wars a new pattern emerged and almost without

exception the two summer quarters became the highest and the two winter quarters the lowest. The March quarter has generally been that of lowest marriage incidence, but the incidence rises and relativity is disturbed when Easter happens to fall within that quarter.

Since the Second World War, in addition to the temporary shift from the June to March quarters in the years when Easter fell in the March quarter, there has also been a transfer of marriages from the June to March quarters which appears to be associated with the end of the income tax year.

Apart from this feature the influence of Easter and Christmas is also clearly discernible in March (or April) and December. The relative incidence is also naturally high in the holiday months, June to September.

Marriage Incidence in different parts of the Country

The number of marriages and the marriage rates in regions, counties and county boroughs for each year are published in Table F of successive issues of Part II. Up to 1949 classification was by Geographical Regions and from 1950 by Standard Regions, but Appendix F to Part II for 1946 to 1949 provides an additional tabulation by Standard Regions.

It has frequently been stressed in previous *Statistical Reviews* that the significance of differences in local marriage rates is reduced by the fact that the district in which the marriage is registered is often the district of residence of only one of the parties and sometimes of neither, though this weakness would be less in comparisons between large sections of the country than between small local areas. Another difficulty arises from the fact that marriage rates for local areas were calculated upon civilian populations up to 1949, and upon home populations (that is including the armed forces in the area) from 1950, though in these and other years the parties to the marriage would include members of the armed forces, whether at home or abroad. Some discussion of the geographical distribution of marriages was included in the 1954 Commentary Volume on page 47. The main feature continues to be the attraction of a London wedding.

WIDOWHOOD AND WIDOWERHOOD

In Table SS of Part II the number of marriages terminated by the death of a spouse are given by joint ages of the deceased and the surviving spouse. Only cases of deaths in which marital condition was stated are included in the table, but the proportion of "not stated" to "stated" marital condition is given for each age of deceased. It has been a feature of these statistics, since they were first collected, that this "not stated" proportion has been very low for female deaths, a small fraction of one per cent, but has been substantial for male deaths, particularly for ages under 30. Table XXIX shows the "not stated" proportions for males for the years 1939 and 1946 to 1955.

Table XXIX.—Percentage "not stated" to "stated" marital condition: Deceased Men, 1939 and 1946 to 1955, England and Wales

Age of Deceased	1939*	1946-50	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
15 and over	8·8	6·0	5·2	4·8	4·5	4·3	4·3
15-	24·0	18·2	14·8	8·7	9·3	10·2	8·6
20-	34·3	35·9	47·2	49·3	51·6	48·2	56·5
25-	30·6	27·7	35·1	34·3	33·9	30·7	35·4
30-	25·4	21·7	21·7	23·9	21·7	22·9	22·6
35-	20·9	17·2	16·3	17·4	16·9	15·6	16·4
40-	17·2	13·9	12·0	12·3	11·7	10·7	11·7
45-	14·5	10·2	9·3	8·6	8·3	8·0	7·7
50-	11·7	7·8	7·0	6·4	6·0	5·7	5·8
55-	9·9	6·3	5·3	5·3	4·6	4·6	4·6
60-	8·5	5·5	4·9	4·3	4·0	3·9	4·0
65-	6·3	4·4	4·0	3·6	3·3	3·1	3·4
70-	5·0	3·9	3·5	3·1	3·1	2·8	2·9
75 and over	4·4	3·6	3·2	2·9	2·8	2·7	2·5

* Based on civilian deaths only.

In recent years there has been a tendency for the percentage "not stated" to rise at younger ages and in 1955 the proportions at ages 20 to 29 are greater than those for 1939. To the extent that failure to indicate marital condition is more likely for bachelors than for married men, whose widows are commonly the informants, the widowhood rates at younger ages will be biased in an upward direction by the allocation of deaths on a "stated" condition basis. The widowhood rates at these ages are however small. At the more important older ages where widowhood rates are much greater the proportions "not stated" have been steadily decreasing and are now only about one half of those for 1939.

Table XXX shows widowhood† and widowerhood rates by age for selected periods from 1939 to 1955. These rates are different in character from published death rates because they are derived solely from the deaths of married persons and the latter represent selected lives mainly because they exclude persons whose health denies them the opportunity of marriage. Nevertheless these rates reflect in general the sex and age distribution and annual changes of mortality rates.

† A widowhood rate is defined as "The number of married women whose husbands die in the current year per 1,000 married women in the specified age-group."

Table XXX.—Widowerhoods per 1,000 Married Men and Widowhoods per 1,000 Married Women in each age-group, 1939 and 1946 to 1955, England and Wales*

1939	1946-50	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	Age of Surviving Spouse	1939	1946-50	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Widowerhoods per 1,000 Married Men								Widowhoods per 1,000 Married Women						
8.7	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	15 and over	14.3	13.5	14.8	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.9
2.1	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	Under 25	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
2.3	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	25-30	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
2.3	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	30-35	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
2.8	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	35-40	4.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
3.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	40-45	6.6	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5
4.9	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	45-50	10.3	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.9
7.4	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.8	50-55	16.0	14.2	15.6	14.2	14.2	13.9	13.6
10.5	8.6	8.6	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.4	55-60	22.9	21.2	23.3	21.5	21.4	21.2	21.6
16.5	13.7	13.9	12.3	12.1	11.8	12.0	60-65	35.0	33.0	37.8	32.8	33.0	32.5	33.0
24.8	21.0	21.8	19.7	19.8	19.1	19.1	65-70	49.6	47.1	53.8	48.0	49.2	48.3	49.3
37.3	32.9	35.9	31.6	30.9	30.5	30.7	70-75 and over	72.1	69.8	72.3	69.4	70.2	69.9	70.9
73.3	58.5	66.1	57.9	58.6	56.8	57.8		126.4	95.3	118.6	106.5	108.2	107.6	113.3

* Non-civilian casualties were not classified by marital condition before 1950. An approximate allowance has been made for them by rateable allocation.

The chance of a married woman aged 25 becoming a widow before she attains the age of 45 is, on the average, not more than 1 in 20, though this is about twice the risk that she herself will die within this same span of years.

For demographic purposes it is not the nature of small differentials within the main structure of widowhood and widowerhood rates that is important, but the general level of these rates. It is clear that the current level of mortality at ages under 45 is so low that the termination of marriages by the death of one or other of the partners is not significantly depleting the younger married population or, in particular, the population of married women in the reproductive ages.

DIVORCES AND REMARRIAGE OF DIVORCED PERSONS

Divorces

Divorce statistics were shown in Tables O and P of Part II up to 1949, and more detailed statistics have been shown in Tables O and P1 to P4 since 1950.

During the period 1938 to 1950 the annual incidence of petitions for divorce underwent sharp fluctuations, mainly due to the effect of the war. A new disturbing factor was introduced on 2nd October, 1950, by the Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, which extended the facilities for divorce of persons of limited means. In Table XXXI is shown the number of petitions filed and decrees absolute granted in each year from 1918 to 1930 and from 1945 to 1955.

Table XXXI.—Petitioning for Divorce and Decrees Absolute granted, 1918 to 1930 and 1945 to 1955, England and Wales

Year	Divorce Petitions filed (dis- solution and nullity)	Decrees Absolute granted (dissolu- tion and nullity)	Year	Divorce Petitions filed (dis- solution and nullity)	Decrees Absolute granted (dissolu- tion and nullity)
(End of First World War)			(End of Second World War)		
1918	2,362	1,111	1945	25,711	15,634
1919	5,184	1,654	1946	43,163	29,829
1920	4,565	3,090	1947	48,501	60,254
1921	2,907	3,522	1948	37,919	43,698
1922	2,468	2,588	1949	35,191	34,856
1923	2,833	2,667	1950	29,729	30,870
1924	2,978	2,286	(Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949)†		
1925	3,054	2,605	1951	38,382	28,767
(Poor Persons Rules, 1925)*			1952	34,567	33,922
1926	3,631	2,622	1953	30,542	30,326
1927	4,294	3,190	1954	29,036	28,027
1928	4,050	4,018	1955	28,314	26,816
1929	3,997	3,396			
1930	4,288	3,563			

* Came into operation on 6th April, 1926.

† Came into operation on 2nd October, 1950.

After the First World War the incidence of divorce petitioning rose steeply to a peak in 1919 and then rapidly declined. After 1922 the numbers increased gradually each year until the introduction of the Poor Persons Rules, 1925, intervened to produce a sharp rise in the general level. After the Second World War the number of petitions each year was about ten times as great as before and in the peak year of 1947 there were more than 48,000 petitions. Thereafter a steep decline brought the figure down to 29,729 by 1950 and it does not seem unreasonable to assume that, in the absence of the Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, a figure slightly below 30,000 might have been recorded in 1951.

The Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, did positively increase the facilities for divorce available to persons of limited means, while the Poor Persons Rules, 1925, merely altered the procedure by which the then existing facilities were made available. Nevertheless, it is thought that their influence may have been similar in some respects since, as a result of publicity, they enhanced existing facilities by making those requiring help aware of its availability. An examination of the petitions filed in the years from 1925 to 1930 in Table XXXI will show that the introduction of the Rules was associated with a steeper rise in the annual incidence of divorce petitioning than was experienced from 1922 to 1925, though far less steep than that immediately following the war. After a minor peak, there was a decline to 1929, after which a gradually increasing trend was again resumed. There has been some similarity to this experience in the years following 1951, since after an upward surge the numbers of petitions have fallen away again. In 1954 the number was already slightly below that for 1950 and there was a further fall in 1955.

Decrees absolute have naturally followed a slightly different trend, since the extent to which they could mirror the changes in numbers of petitions has been affected by a procedural time lag of inconstant length dependent upon court facilities and pressure of business; but apart from timing differences the broad pattern has been similar.

The peak in divorce petitioning after the First World War was reached in 1919; the peak in the granting of decrees absolute was not reached until two years later. Following the introduction of the Poor Persons Rules, 1925, a peak in petitioning was reached in 1927, but not until the next year was the peak reached in the granting of decrees absolute. Since the Second World War a number of changes have been made in the procedure for obtaining a decree absolute and the sharper rise to the post-war peak (over 60,000 decrees in 1947) will be noted and a correspondingly steeper decline thereafter. Since 1952, however, the numbers of petitions and of decrees in each year have, as conditions have become more stable, differed by only relatively small margins. The 1955 level of incidence of decrees, when related to the numbers of antecedent marriages from which they arise, indicates that about 7 per cent of marriages are terminated by divorce*.

A detailed analysis and commentary on divorce rates by current ages of husband and wife in combination, by current age of wife and duration of marriage, by age of wife at marriage and duration of marriage, and by current age of wife and size of family was included in the 1946-50 Civil Text Volume on pages 62 to 67.

Remarriage of Divorced Persons

An important aspect of divorce is its impact upon the number of married persons in the population and thus upon the incidence of legitimate births. It is, however, necessary to examine together the incidence of divorce and of remarriage of divorced persons, since the married population is only reduced to the extent that divorced persons do not marry again.

The general trend of the numbers of married persons who were divorced and of divorced persons who remarried is shown in Table XXXII.

* Current decrees at about 27,000 annually may be regarded as relating to marriages contracted 5 to 15 years earlier when they were running at an average of 378,000 a year.

Table XXXII.—Annual number of Persons Divorced and of Divorced Persons who Remarried, 1926 to 1955, England and Wales

Period	Number of persons divorced in the period	Number of divorced persons remarrying in the period							
		Persons	Men	Women	Divorced men marrying spinsters	Divorced men marrying widows	Divorced men and women inter-marrying	Divorced women marrying bachelors	Divorced women marrying widowers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1926-30	6,716	3,917	2,128	1,789	1,662	270	392	1,225	368
1931-35	8,022	5,154	2,777	2,377	2,179	302	592	1,597	484
1936-40	12,361	8,558	4,580	3,978	3,641	464	949	2,746	758
1941-45	20,778	12,548	7,093	5,455	5,453	874	1,532	3,587	1,102
1946-50	79,803	48,898	26,273	22,625	17,767	3,303	10,406	14,271	3,151
1951-55	59,143	43,785	22,547	21,238	14,077	2,838	11,264	12,310	3,296
1951	57,534	44,171	23,110	21,061	14,809	2,880	10,842	12,524	3,116
1952	67,844	46,098	23,719	22,379	14,861	2,965	11,786	13,071	3,415
1953	60,652	43,989	22,557	21,432	14,114	2,798	11,290	12,349	3,438
1954	56,054	41,979	21,555	20,424	13,257	2,743	11,110	11,658	3,211
1955	53,632	42,686	21,793	20,893	13,343	2,806	11,288	11,947	3,302

* Annual averages.

Table XXXIII shows the number of divorced persons remarrying expressed as a percentage of the number of persons divorced in the same period (columns (2) to (5) of Table XXXII).

Table XXXIII.—Annual number of Divorced Men and Women Remarrying as a percentage of those Divorced in the same period, 1926 to 1955, England and Wales

Period	Percentage of divorced persons remarrying			Percentage ratio of divorced women to divorced men among those remarrying
	Persons	Men	Women	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1926-30	58·3	63·4	53·3	84·1
1931-35	64·2	69·2	59·3	85·6
1936-40	69·2	74·1	64·4	86·9
1941-45	60·4	68·3	52·5	76·9
1946-50	61·3	65·8	56·7	86·1
1951-55	74·0	76·2	71·8	94·2
1947	47·3	51·0	43·5	85·2
1948	67·2	71·4	63·0	88·2
1949	73·9	79·3	68·4	86·3
1950	77·2	81·9	72·6	88·6
1951	76·8	80·3	73·2	91·1
1952	67·9	69·9	66·0	94·4
1953	72·5	74·4	70·7	95·0
1954	74·9	76·9	72·9	94·8
1955	79·6	81·3	77·9	95·9

Divorced persons who remarry during any period are not confined to those granted a decree absolute during the same period, so that the above figures do not precisely represent the proportion of divorced persons who ultimately

remarry. Most of these figures will understate the true proportion, though perhaps not by a substantial amount when the rate of increase of divorces is slow. The figures for the years 1948-51 and 1953-55 after peaks in divorce incidence may, however, overstate the proportion. Bearing these disturbances in mind it still seems likely that the proportion of divorced persons who ultimately remarry has been rising, and is in the region of three quarters, so that the net loss to the married population is only a fraction of the total number divorced.

Throughout the period covered by Table XXXII (1926-1955) the number of divorced men who remarried exceeded that of divorced women who remarried. The percentage ratios of divorced women to divorced men among those remarrying rose slightly between 1926-30 and 1936-40 from 84.1 to 86.9, fell to 76.9 in 1941-45, and rose to 86.1 in 1946-50. Over the five years 1951-55 the ratio has averaged 94.2, the actual figure for 1955 being 95.9.

GENERAL MORTALITY

In 1955 there were 518,864 deaths registered in England and Wales, 266,976 being of males and 251,888 of females. This compares with 259,797 males and 242,099 females in 1954 and represents an increase of 2·8 per cent in the male and 4·0 per cent in the female deaths, but after allowing for changes in the size and age constitution of the population the increase becomes one of 1·8 and 2·2 per cent respectively.

Unless otherwise stated, the deaths recorded in the *Registrar General's Statistical Review* are those registered in the calendar year to which the volume relates. They are total deaths and include, therefore, deaths of non-civilians and foreign visitors. Deaths of non-civilians were excluded from certain tables during the years 1939 to 1949.

Death rates

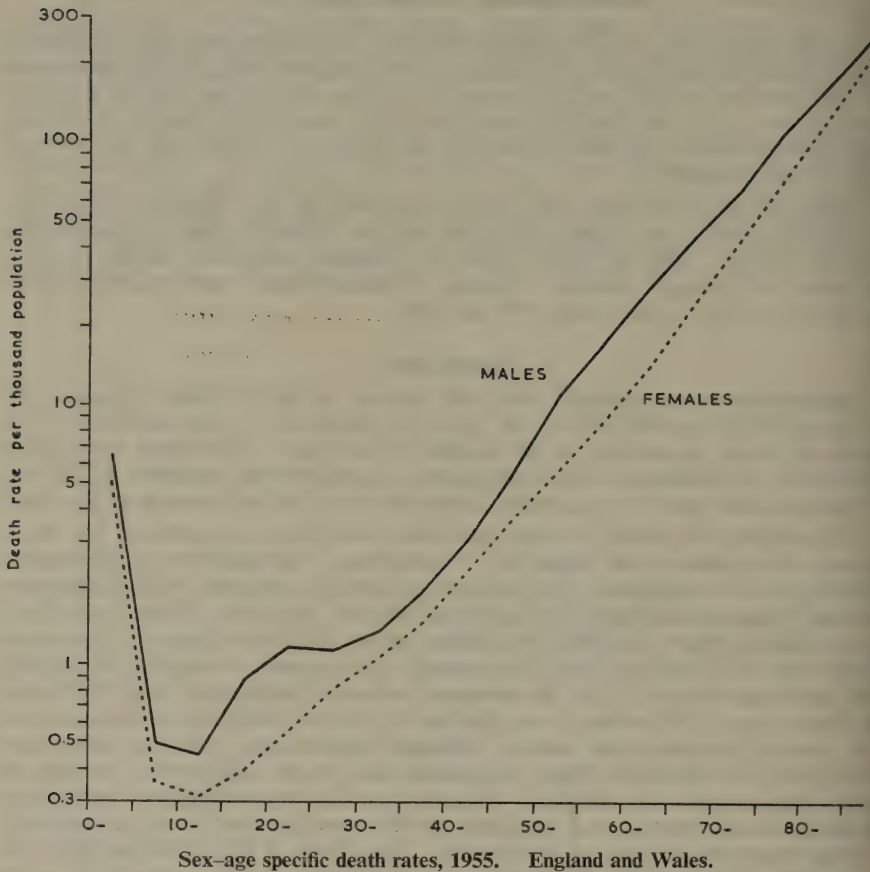
Crude death rates represent the total number of deaths from all causes or from particular causes during the year per thousand or per million of the estimated home population at the middle of the year. The home population consists of the resident civilian population, together with members of British, Commonwealth and foreign armed forces stationed in the country at the time.

The number of deaths for any particular local area is corrected for those persons dying away from home by "transferring" the death to the deceased's normal place of residence. The inmates of certain categories of institution are normally regarded as resident in those institutions. A full list of these institutions is provided on page xii of the Text volume of the *Registrar General's Statistical Review* for 1953, and includes, for example, almshouses, homes for the elderly and boarding schools. The list remained virtually unchanged from 1933 until the beginning of 1953 when it was decided to include hospitals for the chronic sick, mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions, with the result that from that date deaths in these institutions have been assigned to the area in which the institution is situated. This practice has since remained unchanged although certain chronic sick hospitals are not now included owing to the short average duration of stay of in-patients. An effect of this practice has been to increase substantially the death rate for certain smaller areas containing an abnormally large institutional population.

Annual crude death rates from all causes are given in Table 3 for England and Wales and in Table 12 for local authority areas.

Sex-age specific death rates are calculated by dividing the number of deaths from all or specified causes by the estimated mid-year population in the corresponding sex-age group and expressing the rate so calculated per thousand or per million. Exceptions to the use of estimated populations occur in the calculation of infant mortality rates (deaths of infants under one year of age) and its sub-divisions, which are based on the number of live births, and in the calculation of stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates (stillbirths and deaths of infants in first week of life) which are based on the total number of births both live and still. Death rates of women associated with childbearing are also sometimes expressed in terms of total live and stillbirths (maternal mortality). Death rates from all causes in sex and age-groups are given in Table 4 for England and Wales from 1841 to 1955. Deaths from all causes and from separate causes are given in sex and age-groups in Tables 17 to 19 for England and Wales, standard regions and urban and rural aggregates and can be used with the corresponding mid-year populations given in Tables 1 and 2 to derive sex-age death rates for particular causes in these areas. Diagram 5 (page 62) shows the sex-age specific death rates for England and Wales in 1955.

Diagram 5



The Comparative Mortality Index (C.M.I.) replaced the standardised death rate which was used formerly to compare mortality trends in different years after allowing for changes in the sex and age structure in the population. The methods of calculation and a discussion of its merits over the more conventional methods of standardisation will be found on pages 6-11 of the Medical Text Volume for 1940-45. The C.M.I. is the ratio of the adjusted death rates of the year in question to a base year, at present 1938, each calculated by weighting the death rates for the different sex-age groups by the arithmetic mean of the corresponding proportions of the mid-year populations living in the two years. It should be noted that C.M.I.s. can only be compared between years. It is not meaningful, for example, to compare the C.M.I. of one sex with that of the other for the same year, as they are based on different standard populations. This last comparison can be made with the **adjusted ratios of male to female mortality**, which can be found in Table 3. The method of calculation is similar to that of the C.M.I. except that the age specific death rates for the two sexes are weighted by the mean of the corresponding proportions of the mid-year populations for the year in question.

Mortality ratios shown in Table 4 are the ratios of the C.M.I. of the period specified to that of the period immediately preceding it.

Area Comparability Factors (A.C.Fs.) are given in Table 12 for all local authority areas. They enable comparison of mortality rates to be made between different areas in the same year after allowing for differences in sex-age structure of the populations concerned. A full description of the computation of the A.C.F. will be found on pages 30, 32 and 57 of the Commentary Volume of the *Registrar General's Statistical Review* for 1954.

Local adjusted death rates are obtained by multiplying the local crude rate by the corresponding A.C.F. The **ratio of the local adjusted death rate to the national rate** is published in Table 12, together with the A.C.F. and the crude death rates for all local authority areas. While these calculations permit comparison of death rates from all causes between one area and another, they do not provide valid comparisons in respect of deaths from particular causes or groups of causes.

The general trend of mortality

Table XXXIV below shows, for each sex, the crude death rates from all causes and the comparative mortality indices since 1841. The crude rate for

Table XXXIV.—Crude annual death rates per 1,000 living and comparative mortality indices, 1841–1950 and 1941 to 1955

Period	Crude death rate per 1,000 living		Comparative Mortality Index* (1938 base)	
	M	F	M	F
1841–1850	23·1	21·6	2·12	2·44
1851–1860	23·1	21·4	2·09	2·37
1861–1870	23·7	21·4	2·14	2·37
1871–1880	22·7	20·1	2·09	2·27
1881–1890	20·3	18·1	1·93	2·10
1891–1900	19·3	17·1	1·87	2·01
1901–1910	16·4	14·4	1·60	1·69
1911–1920	15·1	13·0	1·45	1·49
1921–1930	12·9	11·4	1·16	1·22
1931–1940	13·0	11·5	1·07	1·10
1941–1950	14·1	11·0	0·92	0·89
1941	14·0	11·8	1·10	1·04
1942	12·5	10·5	0·97	0·92
1943	12·7	11·1	0·98	0·94
1944	12·6	10·7	0·95	0·89
1945	12·3	10·7	0·92	0·88
1946	12·2	10·9	0·89	0·88
1947	12·9	11·2	0·92	0·89
1948	11·5	10·1	0·82	0·79
1949	12·3	11·1	0·86	0·85
1950	12·3	11·0	0·85	0·83
1951	13·4	11·8	0·92	0·88
1952	12·2	10·5	0·84	0·78
1953	12·2	10·7	0·84	0·78
1954	12·2	10·5	0·83	0·76
1955	12·5	10·9	0·84	0·77

* Civilians only, 1914–1918 and 1939–1949.

1955 was 12·5 per 1,000 for males and 10·9 per 1,000 for females ; this was 0·2 and 0·4 per 1,000 higher for males and females respectively than for 1954. The comparative mortality indices also increased slightly from 0·83 to 0·84 for males and from 0·76 to 0·77 for females. Since 1948 there has been little change in the C.M.I. for both sexes. Up to that date there had been a fairly constant fall, although the crude death rates have remained steady since about 1930. The present C.M.I. is 40 per cent of that for males and 32 per cent of that for females for the period 1841–50.

Life tables and expectation of life

The abridged life table for 1953–55 is shown in Table XXXV below. A life table gives details of the number of persons l_x who will survive to a given age x , or alternatively the average length of life e_x which would be lived by persons aged x if they continued to be subject to the death probabilities extant at the period to which the table refers. On the basis of mortality in 1953–55, 68 per cent of males and 80 per cent of females would reach the age of 65 and 22 per cent of males and 40 per cent of females would reach the age of 80.

Table XXXV.—Abridged Life Table, 1953–55. England and Wales

Age x		Males		Females	
		l_x	e_x	l_x	e_x
0	..	10,000	67·46	10,000	72·86
1	..	9,711	68·46	9,776	73·52
2	..	9,693	67·59	9,760	72·64
3	..	9,683	66·66	9,751	71·71
4	..	9,674	65·72	9,744	70·76
5	..	9,667	64·77	9,738	69·80
10	..	9,643	59·92	9,720	64·93
15	..	9,621	55·05	9,704	60·03
20	..	9,581	50·27	9,683	55·15
25	..	9,525	45·56	9,653	50·32
30	..	9,469	40·81	9,612	45·52
35	..	9,402	36·08	9,557	40·77
40	..	9,309	31·42	9,481	36·08
45	..	9,164	26·88	9,366	31·49
50	..	8,915	22·56	9,192	27·04
55	..	8,473	18·60	8,929	22·76
60	..	7,777	15·04	8,544	18·67
65	..	6,761	11·93	7,950	14·88
70	..	5,428	9·24	7,041	11·48
75	..	3,872	6·95	5,713	8·57
80	..	2,249	5·17	3,962	6·25
85	..	940	3·89	2,104	4·56

This abridged life table is constructed from the estimated Home population in 1953, 1954 and 1955, and the total deaths registered in those years.

The column headed l_x shows, for each sex, the numbers who would survive to exact age x out of 10,000 born who were subject throughout their lives to the recorded age death rates of the period. Column e_x is the "expectation of life", that is, the average future lifetime which would be lived by persons aged exactly x , if likewise subject to those death rates.

The expectation of life at birth is 67·5 years for males and 72·9 years for females. If the person survives the comparatively perilous first year of life, the expectation of life increases to 68·5 years for males and 73·5 years for females. This is a different picture from that existing at the time of the production of Life Table No. 1 for the year 1841. Then the expectation of life at birth was 40 and 42 years respectively, but the perils of the first year of life were such that should it be survived the expectation of life increased to 47 and 48 years respectively.

Despite this improvement in expectation of life at birth there has been little improvement in expectation of life once the older ages have been reached. For example, the expectation of life for a man aged 65 is now 12 years. In 1841 it was 11 years. For a woman of the same age the expectation of life over the same period has increased by 3 years.

In addition to Table XXXV, abridged life tables relating to mortality experience of each calendar year are published annually in the *Registrar General's Quarterly Return*, usually the September quarter.

Table XXXVI below shows the expectation of life at birth and at one year for different periods from 1838-44 to 1953-55.

Table XXXVI.—Expectation of life at birth and at age 1 year, 1838-1932 and 1943 to 1955. England and Wales

From English Life Table	Year	Expectation of life at			
		Birth		Age 1 year	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
No. 1	1841	40	42	47	48
2	1838-44	40	42	47	47
3	1838-54	40	42	47	47
4	1871-80	41	45	48	50
5	1881-90	44	47	51	53
6	1891-1900	44	48	52	55
7	1901-10	49	52	56	58
8	1910-12	52	55	58	60
9	1920-22	56	60	60	63
10	1930-32	59	63	62	65
11	1950-52	66	72	68	72
From annual Abridged Life Tables	1943	62	67	64	69
	1944	62	68	64	70
	1945	63	69	65	71
	1946	65	69	67	71
	1947	64	69	67	71
	1948	66	71	68	72
	1949	66	71	68	72
	1950	67	71	68	72
	1951	66	71	67	72
	1952	67	72	68	73
	1953	67	72	68	73
	1954	68	73	69	74
	1955	68	73	68	74

The full English Life Tables No. 11, in continuation of the series from 1841, have now been published.*

Quarterly deaths and death rates

Table XXXVII below gives the annual death rate per 1,000 living for each quarter from 1931, together with the ratio of each to the yearly rate which is taken as 100. The rate for the first quarter of the year has always been higher than the other three with the exception of 1943. It is the fluctuations that take place in this quarter that are largely responsible for any fluctuations in the annual rate. In 1955 the death rates for the first two quarters of the year were higher than for the corresponding period in 1954 and that for the second quarter was the highest since 1947. On the other hand, the rates for the last two quarters of the year were slightly lower than those for 1954, but they did not reach the low levels recorded in 1953.

Table XXXVII.—Annual death rates per 1,000 living, by quarters in each year 1931 to 1955, with ratios to each yearly rate taken as 100. England and Wales

Year	Death rate per 1,000 living				Ratio to yearly rate taken as 100			
	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	December
1931	16·5	11·5	9·6	11·7	134	93	78	95
1932	15·4	11·6	9·7	11·5	128	97	81	96
1933	17·1	10·8	9·4	12·0	139	88	76	98
1934	14·6	11·8	9·6	11·2	124	100	81	95
1935	13·2	12·0	9·8	12·0	113	103	84	103
1936	15·1	11·8	9·7	12·0	125	98	80	99
1937	16·2	11·6	9·7	12·3	131	94	78	99
1938	13·6	11·6	9·9	11·5	117	100	85	99
1939	15·1	11·7	9·9	11·8	125	97	82	98
1940	20·6	11·9	10·8	14·1	143	83	75	98
1941	18·4	14·2	10·1	11·5	136	105	75	85
1942	15·8	12·0	9·8	11·6	128	98	80	94
1943	14·5	11·7	10·1	15·7	112	90	78	121
1944	15·3	12·0	11·0	12·7	120	94	87	100
1945	16·5	11·5	10·0	12·6	131	91	79	100
1946	15·4	11·2	9·7	11·9	128	93	81	99
1947	17·6	11·3	9·2	11·4	143	92	75	93
1948	12·4	10·3	9·4	11·7	113	94	85	106
1949	15·2	11·2	9·3	11·8	129	95	79	100
1950	14·0	11·1	9·3	12·3	120	95	80	106
1951	19·1	11·1	9·1	11·0	153	89	73	88
1952	13·4	10·6	8·9	12·4	119	94	79	110
1953	15·8	10·4	8·9	10·7	139	91	78	94
1954	14·0	10·6	9·3	11·4	124	94	82	101
1955	15·4	11·2	9·1	11·1	132	96	78	95

Death rates by sex and age

Table XXXVIII (page 67) gives details of death rates from all causes by sex and age since 1841 and more details are available in Table 4.

* The Registrar General's Decennial Supplement, England and Wales, 1951. Life Tables. H.M.S.O. 1957. Price 3s. net.

Table XXXVIII.—Average annual death rates per 1,000 living, by sex and age, 1841-1955. England and Wales

	Males								Females							
	All ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	85 and over	All ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	85 and over
1841-1850	23.1	71.3	7.24	8.23	11.2	23.6	89.6	312.3	21.6	61.2	7.27	8.50	11.6	21.1	82.4	293.2
1851-1860	23.1	72.7	6.79	7.71	10.9	23.2	86.8	308.3	21.4	63.0	6.84	7.98	10.9	20.1	80.0	289.0
1861-1870	23.7	73.5	6.43	7.26	11.5	24.8	87.7	315.0	21.4	63.7	6.25	7.30	10.7	20.6	79.8	285.0
1871-1880	22.7	68.4	5.29	6.24	11.3	26.1	90.2	327.4	20.1	58.3	5.05	6.12	9.92	21.0	80.9	296.4
1881-1890	20.3	61.6	4.20	4.97	9.79	25.5	89.4	306.0	18.1	51.9	4.23	4.97	8.76	20.6	78.9	271.0
1891-1900	19.3	62.7	3.40	4.38	8.82	25.2	89.4	286.7	17.1	52.8	3.49	4.06	7.58	20.3	79.5	261.3
1901-1905	17.1	54.7	2.93	3.77	7.59	23.0	83.4	274.6	15.0	45.8	3.03	3.34	6.34	18.1	72.5	249.4
1906-1910	15.6	45.4	2.67	3.45	6.76	21.7	82.0	283.0	13.8	38.0	2.78	3.05	5.60	16.9	70.8	250.9
1911-1915	15.5	40.9	2.75	3.69	6.76	21.0	81.7	281.6	13.3	34.0	2.75	3.00	5.17	16.0	69.5	245.4
1916-1920	14.9	34.4	3.11	4.85	7.61	19.5	81.1	267.8	12.8	28.4	3.18	4.06	5.91	14.4	65.9	241.9
1921-1925	12.9	27.0	2.10	3.06	5.24	16.9	76.2	272.7	11.4	21.8	2.05	2.83	4.26	12.8	64.0	241.2
1926-1930	12.9	23.1	2.06	2.93	4.84	17.0	76.3	298.1	11.4	18.5	1.90	2.67	3.97	12.4	62.5	254.4
1931-1935	12.7	20.1	1.84	2.81	4.23	16.6	75.1	278.9	11.4	16.0	1.71	2.51	3.67	11.9	61.0	245.0
1936-1940	13.3	17.5	1.60	2.64	3.95	17.3	76.2	286.9	11.6	13.7	1.40	2.17	3.22	11.5	60.1	253.0
1941-1945	12.8	15.5	1.44	2.99	3.72	15.7	69.0	227.0	10.9	12.3	1.13	1.98	2.84	9.86	52.6	207.0
1946-1950	12.2	10.5	0.79	1.42	2.58	14.5	69.9	241.6	10.9	8.14	0.59	1.29	2.17	8.79	52.1	208.9
1951	13.4	7.35	0.61	1.13	2.30	15.1	80.9	307.8	11.8	5.68	0.41	0.77	1.82	8.79	57.7	249.1
1952	12.2	7.02	0.54	1.12	2.10	13.8	72.9	265.1	10.5	5.45	0.38	0.64	1.60	8.04	50.2	212.3
1953	12.2	7.06	0.52	1.10	1.98	13.7	73.9	258.1	10.7	5.62	0.38	0.57	1.59	7.87	50.7	218.8
1954	12.2	6.69	0.46	0.97	1.95	13.5	73.7	249.6	10.5	5.10	0.33	0.54	1.54	7.73	49.6	209.7
1955	12.5	6.57	0.47	1.03	1.89	13.5	76.0	256.2	10.9	5.12	0.34	0.48	1.44	7.68	51.4	222.9

The death rate for males under five years of age reached its lowest level ever of 6.57 per 1,000 population. Other record low levels reached in 1955 were for males aged 25-44 (1.89 per 1,000) and for females aged 15-24 (0.48 per 1,000), 25-44 (1.44 per 1,000) and 45-64 (7.68 per 1,000).

Causes of death at different ages

Death rates from certain causes at different ages are shown in Table XXXIX (page 70). Rates are based upon numbers of deaths shown in Table 19.

The causes of death at ages under 1 year are discussed in the chapter on Infant Mortality (page 80).

At ages 1-4 the most frequent causes of death were motor vehicle and other accidents, pneumonia, congenital malformations and malignant neoplasms. In 1954 the death rate from leukaemia in this age-group was 56 and 36 per million for males and females respectively. In 1955 the sex ratio was reversed and the death rates from this disease were 44 and 58 per million for males and females respectively.

At 5-14 years the commonest causes of death were accidents and malignant neoplasms, including leukaemia.

At 15-24 motor accidents were the leading cause of male deaths, but for females the most important cause was malignant neoplasms, including leukaemia.

At 25-44 malignant neoplasms for both sexes, and arteriosclerotic heart disease and non-motor accidents for males, became the most frequent causes of death although motor accidents still retained a prominent place in the ranking.

In each age-group over 44 years the leading causes of death were broadly the same for both sexes, namely, malignant diseases, vascular lesions of the central nervous system and arteriosclerotic heart disease. Diagram 6 (page 69) shows the principal causes of death for different sex and age-groups in 1955.

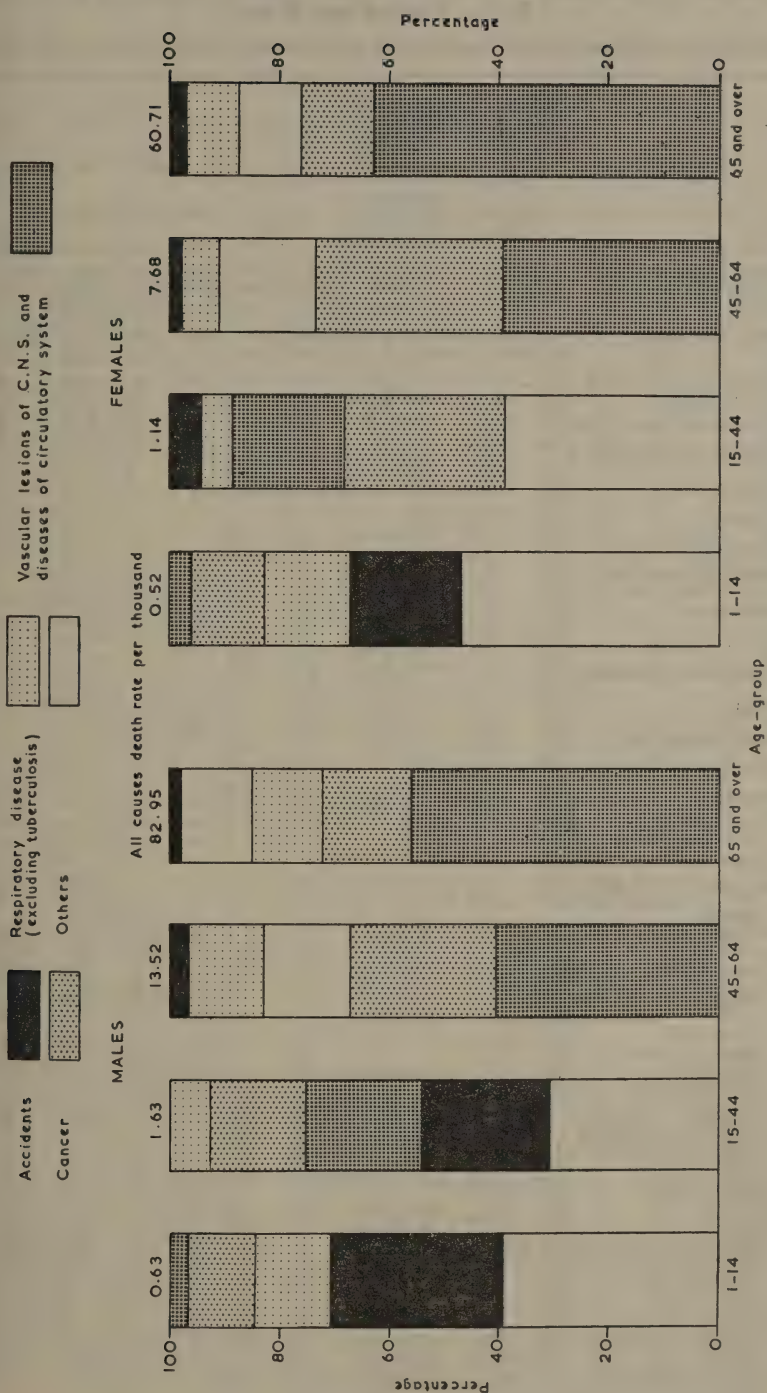
Death rates by sex and age in different parts of England and Wales

Table XL (page 72) gives the death rates per 1,000 living by sex and age in standard regions and urban and rural aggregates within regional groups for 1955.

The highest regional crude death rate for both males and females was reported in Wales II (Wales other than South East Wales) with 14.6 and 13.0 respectively. Wales generally had higher death rates than the other broad regional groups.

A detailed tabulation of death rates in local administrative areas of England and Wales is to be found in Table 12, including adjustments for differences in sex and age distribution of population. After making these adjustments Wales I (South East Wales) had a mortality experience 16 per cent above the national average and the North Western region one of 15 per cent above. The most favourable area was the Southern region whose mortality was 13 per cent below that for England and Wales as a whole.

Diagram 6



Principal causes of mortality expressed as percentages of total mortality in certain age-groups, by sex, 1955. England and Wales.

Table XXXIX.—Death rates by sex from certain causes at different periods of life, 1955. England and Wales

(Classified in accordance with the International Abbreviated List, with certain sub-divisions)

Abbreviated List Nos.	Causes of death		All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75 and over
			Rates per million living	Rates per 1,000 related live births		Rates per million living						
	Estimated mid-year popu- lation (in thousands)	M F	21,389 23,052		343,673* 324,138*	1,347 1,283	3,447 3,296	2,737 2,804	6,239 6,364	5,251 5,912	1,381 1,962	652 1,113
	ALL CAUSES	M F	12,482 10,927	19·54 14·84	8·58 6·66	1,036 969	471 342	1,029 475	1,889 1,436	13,535 7,682	54,217 32,343	143,801 110,707
B1	Tuberculosis of respira- tory system	M F	195 72	— 0·00	0·00 0·02	3 2	1 3	19 34	122 107	400 89	705 111	420 115
B2	Tuberculosis, other forms	M F	17 13	— —	0·03 0·04	20 25	6 7	12 5	14 8	24 14	26 19	34 34
B3	Syphilis and its sequelae	M F	44 19	— —	— —	— —	0 —	0 0	8 4	71 23	257 75	258 116
B4	Typhoid fever	M F	0 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 —	2 —
B5	Cholera	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
B6	Dysentery, all forms ..	M F	1 1	— 0·06	0·01 0·01	1 2	0 —	— —	0 —	2 0	1 2	11 5
B7	Scarlet fever and Strepto- coccal sore throat	M F	1 1	— —	— —	1 1	1 —	0 —	1 1	1 2	1 2	3 2
B8	Diphtheria	M F	0 2	— —	— 0·10	2 6	1 1	— —	0 —	0 —	— —	— —
B9	Whooping cough	M F	2 5	— 0·01	0·08 0·11	11 28	1 2	0 1	— 1	— 1	— 1	— 3
B10	Meningococcal infections	M F	4 —	— —	0·11 —	24 —	3 —	1 —	1 —	1 —	3 —	1 —
B11	Plague	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
B12	Acute poliomyelitis ..	M F	7 4	— —	0·01 0·01	11 5	8 5	10 7	11 6	2 1	1 —	— 1
B13	Smallpox	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
B14	Measles	M F	4 4	— —	0·05 0·06	34 41	6 4	— 0	0 0	— 0	— 1	— —
B15	Typhus and other rickettsial diseases	M F	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
B16	Malaria	M F	— 0	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	0 0	0 0	1 —	— —
B17	All other diseases classi- fied as infective and parasitic	M F	23 22	0·02 0·02	0·07 0·05	24 23	8 7	8 6	13 13	30 25	56 46	78 75
B18	Malignant neoplasm : (140–205)	M F	2,252 1,873	0·01 0·00	0·06 0·06	113 111	68 50	99 63	367 442	3,593 2,623	11,008 6,306	17,060 10,764
	stomach (151)	M F	373 268	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 2	42 26	566 258	1,954 1,058	3,132 2,159
	trachea, bronchus and lung (162, 163)	M F	693 106	— 0·00	— —	— —	1 —	5 2	99 24	1,568 184	3,310 390	2,127 395
	breast (170)	M F	4 369	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 0	1 123	6 641	14 1,062	32 1,652
	uterus (171–174) .. .	M F	168 57	— 0·01	— —	1 —	— —	1 —	60 28	303 76	519 206	899 225
	Leukaemia and aleukaemia (204)	M F	43 1,125	— 0·01	0·02 0·05	58 69	23 42	16 68	22 198	51 1,376	110 5,524	129 11,543
	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms (Remainder of 140–205)	M F	919 —	0·00 —	0·04 —	51 —	27 —	42 —	186 —	1,187 —	3,168 —	5,828 —
	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	M F	35 40	0·02 0·02	0·03 0·01	10 12	8 11	9 9	18 23	61 61	98 87	144 135
	Diabetes mellitus ..	M F	51 96	— —	0·01 —	2 3	2 3	5 4	12 11	45 82	260 414	598 733
	B21	Anaemias	M F	28 49	0·00 0·01	0·02 0·01	1 5	1 2	3 2	4 5	21 31	133 177	406 482
B22	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	M F	1,454 1,868	0·00 0·00	0·04 0·01	1 2	5 3	16 16	72 86	1,112 1,096	7,140 6,382	22,811 21,068
B23	Nonmeningococcal meningitis	M F	11 7	0·08 0·05	0·14 0·10	21 11	3 3	2 1	2 2	11 6	18 13	28 14
B24	Rheumatic fever .. .	M F	5 5	— —	0·01 —	1 4	4 9	5 5	4 5	5 4	9 5	9 4
B25	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	M F	140 232	— —	— —	1 1	5 4	34 27	81 129	238 374	489 607	692 942

* Live birth occurrences.

Table XXXIX—continued

Abbreviated List Nos.	Causes of death	All ages	Rates per million living	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75 and over								
													Rates per 1,000 related live births	Rates per million living						
B26	Arteriosclerotic heart disease, including coronary disease (420)	M	2,069	—	—	1	—	7	201	3,022	10,959	18,380								
		F	1,143	—	—	—	—	2	29	786	4,861	10,753								
B27	Degenerative heart disease (421, 422)	M	1,329	—	—	—	2	7	31	428	4,710	29,827								
		F	1,705	—	0.01	—	1	2	14	285	3,471	27,584								
B28	Other diseases of heart..	M	195	0.00	0.01	4	—	8	21	175	947	2,739								
		F	192	0.00	0.01	3	4	5	13	115	645	2,125								
B29	Hypertension with heart disease	M	265	—	—	—	—	1	9	225	1,483	3,660								
		F	308	—	—	—	1	—	6	148	1,207	3,433								
B30	Hypertension without mention of heart	M	180	—	—	—	0	1	20	175	865	2,483								
		F	186	—	—	—	1	2	10	118	661	1,990								
B46 (Pt.)	Other circulatory diseases (450-468)	M	341	—	0.01	2	1	3	19	192	1,373	6,518								
		F	376	0.01	0.00	2	2	9	20	138	904	5,311								
B31	Influenza..	M	68	0.01	0.08	10	3	9	13	74	260	854								
		F	66	0.01	0.04	12	4	5	8	37	169	774								
B32	Pneumonia ..	M	495	—	2.59	136	19	18	45	377	1,899	6,931								
		F	451	—	1.98	131	22	17	35	200	1,121	5,268								
B33	Bronchitis ..	M	902	0.05	0.60	48	6	9	42	1,098	4,868	9,531								
		F	412	0.03	0.38	25	4	5	20	217	1,321	4,768								
B46 (Pt.)	Other diseases of respiratory system (470-475, 510-527)	M	171	0.03	0.13	18	9	9	31	281	794	1,149								
		F	68	0.04	0.08	19	9	6	17	61	149	625								
B33	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	186	—	—	—	—	3	32	266	971	1,578								
		F	67	0.01	0.00	—	—	1	9	53	245	615								
B34	Appendicitis ..	M	23	—	0.01	12	11	12	10	29	62	140								
		F	16	—	—	7	7	4	5	17	50	75								
B35	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	M	69	0.24	0.16	17	3	4	7	62	301	788								
		F	65	0.15	0.10	10	2	3	7	54	208	560								
B36	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea except diarrhoea of newborn	M	47	0.00	0.70	41	2	7	9	44	152	291								
		F	55	—	0.52	27	2	5	18	38	148	376								
B37	Cirrhosis of liver ..	M	29	—	0.01	1	0	1	10	53	130	130								
		F	24	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	6	38	91	79								
B38	Nephritis and nephrosis	M	119	—	0.03	14	13	45	62	159	400	871								
		F	102	0.00	0.02	9	14	24	43	118	288	624								
B39	Hyperplasia of prostate	M	191	—	—	—	—	—	1	46	781	4,239								
		F	19	—	—	—	—	32	52	3	2	2								
B41	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	M	114	2.94	1.85	120	27	31	24	41	35	43								
		F	92	2.79	1.67	139	26	20	21	27	23	29								
B42	Congenital malformations	M	123	7.54	0.09	1	—	—	—	—	—	—								
		F	70	4.90	0.06	1	—	—	—	—	—	—								
B43	Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	M	1	0.07	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
		F	1	0.05	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
B44	Diarrhoea of newborn (764)	M	24	1.48	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—								
		F	14	1.00	0.00	1	—	—	—	—	—	—								
B45	Other infections of newborn (763, 765-768)	M	108	6.56	0.14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—								
		F	77	5.38	0.12	—	0	—	—	—	—	—								
B46 (Rem.)	Other diseases of early infancy and immaturity unqualified	M	158	0.04	0.03	1	—	0	1	10	164	4,721								
		F	249	0.04	0.03	2	0	0	1	3	141	4,873								
BE47	Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes	M	395	0.22	0.67	96	50	72	122	487	1,617	3,202								
		F	487	0.14	0.50	107	49	61	140	491	1,613	3,226								
BE48	All other diseases (Remainder 001-795)	M	171	0.00	0.01	81	82	311	148	144	273	540								
		F	55	—	0.01	73	36	51	24	43	121	235								
BE49	Motor vehicle accidents	M	281	0.18	0.76	143	106	202	177	257	519	2,143								
		F	228	0.17	0.51	112	37	22	32	89	453	2,764								
BE50	All other accidents	M	143	—	—	—	2	40	113	257	422	463								
		F	84	—	—	—	1	13	60	167	201	126								
BN47	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	M	10	0.03	0.00	7	6	4	6	13	29	20								
		F	4	0.02	0.01	7	4	2	3	3	1	4								
BN48	Homicide and operations of war	M	325	0.02	0.04	98	113	392	253	303	599	2,063								
		F	196	0.02	0.02	88	43	55	30	80	387	2,401								
BN49	Fractures, head injuries and internal injuries	M	14	—	0.01	20	5	6	6	8	34	158								
		F	21	0.01	0.02	44	15	4	4	10	41	168								
BN50	Burns ..	M	107	0.00	0.03	22	6	33	84	177	295	428								
		F	94	—	0.01	19	2	16	60	148	227	343								
BN50	Effects of poisons	M	158	0.19	0.69	92	72	126	102	184	316	517								
		F	60	0.16	0.48	41	18	14	26	65	119	217								

Table XL.—All Causes : Death rates per 1,000 living, by sex and age in standard regions and urban and rural aggregates within regional groups, 1955. England and Wales

	Males					Females						
	0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	All ages	0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	All ages
ENGLAND AND WALES	6.57	0.47	1.63	13.5	82.9	12.5	5.12	0.34	1.14	7.68	60.7	10.9
Urban/Rural Aggregates :												
Conurbations	6.47	0.46	1.62	14.4	85.7	12.4	5.13	0.34	1.15	7.65	60.6	10.5
Areas outside Conurbations :												
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over ..	6.43	0.41	1.63	14.5	86.0	12.7	5.06	0.34	1.13	8.06	61.3	10.9
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 ..	6.49	0.46	1.64	13.7	82.8	12.8	5.68	0.35	1.11	7.60	58.2	11.2
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	6.92	0.46	1.62	13.3	83.2	13.2	5.06	0.35	1.13	7.76	61.3	11.5
Rural Districts	6.49	0.55	1.64	11.5	76.6	11.7	5.02	0.34	1.17	7.42	60.9	11.0
NORTH OF ENGLAND												
Regions :												
Northern	8.02	0.58	1.91	14.5	84.2	12.7	6.56	0.41	1.28	8.42	64.3	10.6
East and West Ridings	6.83	0.46	1.70	14.2	86.5	13.0	5.45	0.39	1.22	7.99	63.8	11.1
North Western	7.36	0.53	1.80	15.9	92.1	13.9	5.77	0.36	1.30	8.74	66.7	12.0
Total	7.37	0.52	1.80	15.1	88.6	13.3	5.87	0.38	1.27	8.44	65.3	11.4
Conurbations :												
Lyneside	8.60	0.55	2.01	15.5	89.9	13.5	6.59	0.39	1.30	8.55	64.1	10.6
West Yorkshire	6.79	0.48	1.87	15.1	92.0	14.1	5.23	0.41	1.32	8.14	67.1	12.4
South East Lancashire	6.96	0.55	1.81	16.4	91.5	13.9	5.68	0.31	1.27	8.97	67.1	12.0
Merseyside	7.52	0.53	1.74	16.7	95.3	12.8	6.37	0.42	1.23	8.34	64.2	10.6
Total	7.28	0.53	1.84	16.0	92.1	13.6	5.87	0.37	1.28	8.56	66.2	11.6
Areas outside conurbations :												
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over ..	7.44	0.31	1.71	15.5	89.1	13.3	6.02	0.39	1.30	8.53	63.2	11.0
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 ..	7.66	0.65	2.05	15.3	90.2	14.1	6.93	0.44	1.28	7.88	65.8	11.6
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	7.50	0.46	1.71	14.5	87.1	13.6	5.26	0.41	1.26	8.49	65.9	11.5
Rural Districts	7.24	0.70	1.71	12.1	78.7	11.6	6.06	0.35	1.25	8.13	63.2	10.7
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN												
Regions :												
North Midland	6.56	0.56	1.64	12.1	80.5	11.8	5.42	0.32	1.08	7.58	59.9	10.3
Midland	6.81	0.45	1.75	14.1	85.9	11.8	5.59	0.34	1.13	7.80	63.1	10.2
Eastern	5.66	0.40	1.47	11.2	75.3	11.6	4.28	0.29	1.04	6.94	57.4	10.7
Total	6.40	0.47	1.63	12.6	80.7	11.7	5.16	0.32	1.09	7.48	60.2	10.3

Conurbation :		6.70	0.45	1.71	15.5	38.8	12.0	5.54	0.42	1.17	7.79	64.2	9.99
West Midlands													
<i>Areas outside conurbation :</i>													
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over		5.87	0.45	1.68	13.5	85.0	12.0	4.92	0.32	1.04	7.80	61.0	10.4
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under		6.21	0.38	1.60	12.5	79.4	11.2	5.62	0.26	1.11	7.14	54.5	9.36
Urban areas with populations under 50,000		6.85	0.47	1.54	12.0	80.4	12.2	5.31	0.27	0.99	7.30	58.9	10.6
Rural Districts		6.18	0.52	1.64	10.6	74.3	11.2	4.72	0.30	1.14	7.29	60.5	10.6
GREATER LONDON		5.69	0.40	1.44	12.9	80.0	11.5	4.35	0.30	1.04	6.92	55.8	9.90
SOUTH OF ENGLAND													
Regions :													
Remainder of South Eastern		5.55	0.39	1.50	12.1	76.3	13.2	4.24	0.32	1.02	7.00	56.5	12.3
Southern		6.11	0.46	1.33	11.7	76.4	11.3	4.42	0.35	0.95	6.94	56.4	10.8
South Western		5.48	0.44	1.57	12.7	80.4	12.7	4.15	0.42	1.11	7.70	60.6	12.1
Total		5.72	0.43	1.46	12.2	77.8	12.4	4.27	0.37	1.03	7.23	57.9	11.8
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over		5.26	0.40	1.41	13.8	81.9	12.5	3.78	0.29	0.96	7.70	58.0	11.4
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under		5.66	0.35	1.26	13.1	78.2	12.8	4.46	0.35	0.90	7.66	55.1	12.4
Urban areas with populations under 50,000		5.80	0.44	1.52	12.1	78.8	12.9	4.27	0.39	1.06	7.21	58.6	12.2
Rural Districts		5.89	0.47	1.51	11.1	74.7	11.7	4.44	0.39	1.08	6.83	58.0	11.2
WALES (including Monmouthshire)													
Wales I (South East)		8.18	0.56	1.84	15.8	91.2	14.5	5.83	0.29	1.36	8.51	67.3	11.6
Wales II (Remainder)		8.42	0.56	1.89	16.4	93.8	14.5	5.97	0.32	1.41	8.64	67.7	11.1
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over		7.91	0.55	1.89	16.6	91.8	13.9	5.80	0.32	1.38	8.41	66.1	10.9
Urban areas with population of 50,000 and under		6.25	0.42	1.79	17.9	104.5	17.7	5.22	0.44	1.82	9.76	62.5	11.1
Urban areas with populations under 50,000		8.46	0.49	1.77	16.0	92.5	14.9	5.86	0.29	1.31	8.53	65.3	11.5
Rural Districts		8.14	0.69	1.90	14.8	88.1	14.3	5.88	0.27	1.38	8.33	70.9	12.4

Table XL.—All Causes : Death rates per 1,000 living, by sex and age in standard regions and urban and rural aggregates within regional groups, 1955. England and Wales

	Males						Females					
	0—	5—	15—	45—	65 and over	All ages	0—	5—	15—	45—	65 and over	All ages
ENGLAND AND WALES												
Urban/Rural Aggregates :	6.57	0.47	1.63	13.5	82.9	12.5	5.12	0.34	1.14	7.68	60.7	10.9
Conurbations	6.47	0.46	1.62	14.4	85.7	12.4	5.13	0.34	1.15	7.65	60.6	10.5
<i>Areas outside Conurbations :</i>												
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	6.43	0.41	1.63	14.5	86.0	12.7	5.06	0.34	1.13	8.06	61.3	10.9
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	6.49	0.46	1.64	13.7	82.8	12.8	5.68	0.35	1.11	7.60	58.2	11.2
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	6.92	0.46	1.62	13.3	83.2	13.2	5.06	0.35	1.13	7.76	61.3	11.5
Rural Districts	6.49	0.55	1.64	11.5	76.6	11.7	5.02	0.34	1.17	7.42	60.9	11.0
NORTH OF ENGLAND												
Regions :												
Northern	8.02	0.58	1.91	14.5	84.2	12.7	6.56	0.41	1.28	8.42	64.3	10.6
East and West Ridings	6.83	0.46	1.70	14.2	86.5	13.0	5.45	0.39	1.22	7.99	63.8	11.1
North Western	7.36	0.53	1.80	15.9	92.1	13.9	5.77	0.36	1.30	8.74	66.7	12.0
Total	7.37	0.52	1.80	15.1	88.6	13.3	5.87	0.38	1.27	8.44	65.3	11.4
Conurbations :												
Tyneside	8.60	0.55	2.01	15.5	89.9	13.5	6.59	0.39	1.30	8.55	64.1	10.6
West Yorkshire	6.79	0.48	1.87	15.1	92.0	14.1	5.23	0.41	1.32	8.14	67.1	12.4
South East Lancashire	6.96	0.55	1.81	16.4	91.5	13.9	5.68	0.31	1.27	8.97	67.1	12.0
Merseyside	7.52	0.53	1.74	16.7	95.3	12.8	6.37	0.42	1.23	8.34	64.2	10.6
Total	7.28	0.53	1.84	16.0	92.1	13.6	5.87	0.37	1.28	8.56	66.2	11.6
<i>Areas outside conurbations :</i>												
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	7.44	0.31	1.71	15.5	89.1	13.3	6.02	0.39	1.30	8.53	63.2	11.0
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	7.66	0.65	2.05	15.3	90.2	14.1	6.93	0.44	1.28	7.88	65.8	11.6
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	7.50	0.46	1.71	14.5	87.1	13.6	5.26	0.41	1.26	8.49	65.9	11.5
Rural Districts	7.24	0.70	1.71	12.1	78.7	11.6	6.06	0.35	1.25	8.13	63.2	10.7
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN												
Regions :												
North Midland	6.56	0.56	1.64	12.1	80.5	11.8	5.42	0.32	1.08	7.58	59.9	10.3
Midland	6.81	0.45	1.75	14.1	85.9	11.8	5.59	0.34	1.13	7.80	63.1	10.2
Eastern	5.66	0.40	1.47	11.2	75.3	11.6	4.28	0.29	1.04	6.94	57.4	10.7
Total	6.40	0.47	1.63	12.6	80.7	11.7	5.16	0.32	1.09	7.48	60.2	10.3

Conurbation :									
West Midlands									
<i>Areas outside conurbation :</i>									
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over									
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000									
Urban areas with populations under 50,000									
Rural Districts									
6.70	0.45	1.71	15.5	88.8	12.0	5.54	0.42	1.17	7.79
5.87	0.45	1.68	13.5	85.0	12.0	4.92	0.32	1.04	7.80
6.21	0.38	1.60	12.5	79.4	11.2	5.31	0.26	1.11	7.14
6.85	0.47	1.54	12.0	80.4	12.2	5.62	0.27	0.99	7.30
6.18	0.52	1.64	10.6	74.3	11.2	4.72	0.30	1.14	7.29
5.69	0.40	1.44	12.9	80.0	11.5	4.35	0.30	1.04	6.92
GREATER LONDON									
SOUTH OF ENGLAND									
Regions :									
Remainder of South Eastern									
Southern									
South Western									
5.55	0.39	1.50	12.1	76.3	13.2	4.24	0.32	1.02	7.00
6.11	0.46	1.33	11.7	76.4	11.3	4.42	0.35	0.95	6.94
5.48	0.44	1.57	12.7	80.4	12.7	4.15	0.42	1.11	7.70
5.72	0.43	1.46	12.2	77.8	12.4	4.27	0.37	1.03	7.23
Total									
5.26	0.40	1.41	13.8	81.9	12.5	3.78	0.29	0.96	7.70
5.66	0.35	1.26	13.1	78.2	12.8	4.46	0.35	0.90	7.66
5.80	0.44	1.52	12.1	78.8	12.9	4.27	0.39	1.06	7.21
5.89	0.47	1.51	11.1	74.7	11.7	4.44	0.39	1.08	6.83
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over									
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000									
Urban areas with populations under 50,000									
Rural Districts									
8.18	0.56	1.84	15.8	91.2	14.5	5.83	0.29	1.36	8.51
8.42	0.56	1.89	16.4	93.8	14.5	5.97	0.32	1.41	8.64
7.34	0.55	1.73	14.1	85.9	14.6	5.46	0.23	1.22	8.18
7.91	0.55	1.89	16.6	91.8	13.9	5.80	0.32	1.38	8.41
6.25	0.42	1.59	17.9	104.5	17.7	5.22	0.44	1.82	9.76
8.46	0.49	1.77	16.0	92.5	14.9	5.86	0.29	1.31	8.53
8.14	0.69	1.90	14.8	88.1	14.3	5.88	0.27	1.38	8.53
WALES (including Monmouthshire)									
Wales I (South East)									
Wales II (Remainder)									
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over									
Urban area with population of 50,000 and under 100,000									
Urban areas with populations under 50,000									
Rural Districts									
11.6	0.29	1.36	15.8	91.2	14.5	5.83	0.29	1.36	8.51
11.1	0.32	1.41	16.4	93.8	14.5	5.97	0.32	1.41	8.64
13.0	0.23	1.22	14.1	85.9	14.6	5.46	0.23	1.22	8.18
10.9	0.32	1.38	16.6	91.8	13.9	5.80	0.32	1.38	8.41
11.1	0.44	1.82	17.7	104.5	17.7	5.22	0.44	1.82	9.76
11.5	0.29	1.31	14.9	92.5	14.9	5.86	0.29	1.31	8.53
12.4	0.27	1.38	14.8	88.1	14.3	5.88	0.27	1.38	8.53

Table XLI.—Deaths from certain causes (a) by sex and age ; (b) distinguishing deaths in which a post-mortem was performed or there was a record of operation and (c) the percentage to all deaths, 1955. England and Wales

	Males					Females					Persons
	0—	15—	45—	65 and over	All ages	0—	15—	45—	65 and over	All ages	
All Causes	12,673 6,271 49	14,600 7,150 49	71,071 25,061 35	168,632 30,640 18	266,976 69,122 26	9,331 4,297 46	10,468 4,282 41	45,415 13,446 30	186,674 25,829 14	251,888 47,854 19	All ages 518,864 116,976 23
Tuberculosis, respiratory (001-008)	7 5 71	814 238 29	2,103 609 29	1,248 348 28	4,172 1,200 29	18 10 56	777 161 21	525 114 22	345 90 26	1,665 375 23	5,837 1,575 27
Tuberculosis, other (010-019)	56 24 43	119 55 46	128 62 48	58 32 55	361 173 48	67 33 49	69 41 59	82 48 59	76 28 37	294 150 51	655 323 49
Syphilitic disease	1 1 100	48 32 67	375 164 44	523 268 51	947 465 49	— — —	24 14 58	137 59 43	277 172 62	438 245 56	1,385 710 51
Diphtheria (055)	5 3 60	— — —	1 1 100	— — —	6 4 67	5 — —	1 1 100	1 — —	— — —	7 1 14	13 5 38
Whooping cough	45 12 27	— — —	— — —	— — —	45 12 27	42 10 24	1 — —	— — —	— — —	43 10 23	88 22 25
Meningococcal infections (057)	86 59 69	10 6 60	6 2 33	3 2 67	105 69 66	76 57 75	10 6 60	8 7 88	6 3 50	100 73 73	205 142 69
Acute poliomyelitis (080)	44 27 61	97 33 34	— — —	1 1 100	150 61 41	28 11 39	57 22 39	5 2 40	1 1 100	91 36 40	241 97 40
Measles (085)	83 25 30	3 — —	— — —	1 — —	87 25 29	85 17 20	2 — —	1 — —	1 — —	89 17 19	176 42 24

Other infective, etc., diseases (030-054, 058-074, 081-084, 086-138)	101	119	177	144	541	85	104	161	188	538	1,079
	66	62	82	56	266	64	54	63	42	223	41
	65	52	46	39	49	75	52	39	22	41	45
Malignant neoplasm:											
Stomach ..	—	261	2,973	4,741	7,975	—	174	1,527	4,479	6,180	14,155
(151)	—	67	702	801	1,570	—	42	301	611	954	2,524
	—	26	24	17	20	—	24	20	14	15	18
Lung, bronchus	2	629	8,232	5,958	14,821	1	160	1,085	1,205	2,451	17,272
(162,163)	1	178	1,853	1,133	3,165	1	30	267	259	557	3,722
	50	28	23	19	21	100	19	19	21	23	22
Breast ..	—	4	32	41	77	—	784	3,789	3,922	8,495	8,572
(170)	—	3	1	10	14	—	196	943	666	1,805	1,819
	—	75	3	24	18	—	25	25	17	21	21
Uterus ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	386	1,791	1,686	3,864	3,864
(171-174)	—	—	—	—	—	100	74	304	233	612	612
	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	17	14	16	16
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms (140-150, 152-161, 164, 165, 175-203, 205)	257	1,425	7,228	15,154	24,064	169	1,302	7,016	12,702	21,189	45,253
	93	429	2,102	3,246	5,870	62	331	1,846	2,576	4,815	10,685
	36	30	29	21	24	37	25	26	20	23	24
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	152	240	400	431	1,223	158	183	301	359	1,001	2,224
(204)	39	81	115	122	357	28	61	82	85	256	613
	26	34	29	28	29	18	33	27	24	26	28
Diabetes ..	12	86	237	749	1,084	14	79	485	1,629	2,207	3,291
(260)	5	38	69	119	231	7	40	143	212	402	633
	42	44	29	16	21	50	51	29	13	18	19
Vascular lesions of nervous system (330-334)	34	492	5,839	24,733	31,098	15	590	6,478	35,971	43,054	74,152
	24	275	1,393	1,556	3,248	9	304	1,426	2,355	4,094	7,342
	71	56	24	6	10	60	52	22	7	10	10
Coronary disease, angina (420)	1	1,269	15,868	27,118	44,256	—	188	4,648	21,505	26,341	70,597
	1	843	7,049	7,665	15,558	—	101	1,483	5,082	6,666	22,224
	100	66	44	28	35	—	54	32	24	25	31
Hypertension with heart disease (440-443)	—	62	1,181	4,434	5,677	2	37	876	6,190	7,105	12,782
	—	48	272	496	796	50	14	197	523	735	1,531
	—	25	23	11	14	—	38	22	8	10	12
Other heart disease (410-416, 421-434)	33	968	4,419	30,171	35,591	37	1,082	4,578	43,380	49,077	84,668
	19	397	1,164	1,696	3,276	17	346	889	2,123	3,375	6,651
	58	41	26	6	9	46	32	19	5	7	8
Other circulatory disease (444-468)	12	255	1,926	8,959	11,152	13	220	1,517	11,196	12,946	24,098
	75	138	890	1,754	2,791	9	127	707	2,222	3,065	5,856
	—	54	46	20	25	69	58	47	20	24	24
Influenza ..	54	103	387	916	1,460	44	68	217	1,194	1,523	2,983
(480-483)	18	50	77	42	187	22	25	46	39	132	319
	33	49	20	5	13	50	37	21	3	9	11

Table XLI—continued.

	Males				Females				Persons		
	0—	15—	45—	65 and over	All ages	0—	15—	45—		65 and over	All ages
Pneumonia (490-493, 763)	1,622 988 61	333 185 56	1,980 890 45	7,142 1,578 22	11,077 3,641 33	1,184 666 56	273 126 46	1,181 455 39	8,062 1,306 16	10,700 2,553 24	21,777 6,194 28
Bronchitis (500-502)	307 202 66	286 86 30	5,764 1,162 20	12,937 1,375 11	19,294 2,825 15	178 127 71	140 42 30	1,283 247 19	7,898 659 8	9,499 1,075 11	28,793 3,900 14
Other diseases of respiratory system (470-475, 510-527)	109 84 77	219 101 46	1,478 759 51	1,846 739 40	3,652 1,683 46	92 67 73	129 60 47	363 125 34	988 176 18	1,572 428 27	5,224 2,111 40
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum (540, 541)	— — —	209 158 76	1,396 1,057 76	2,370 1,401 59	3,975 2,616 66	2 2 100	59 47 80	316 214 68	1,165 626 54	1,542 889 58	5,517 3,505 64
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea (543, 571, 572, 764)	328 138 42	77 54 70	229 151 66	400 184 46	1,034 527 51	226 109 48	126 83 66	227 148 65	709 265 37	1,288 605 47	2,322 1,132 49
Nephritis and nephrosis (590-594)	72 33 46	512 180 35	835 219 26	1,120 163 15	2,539 595 23	66 21 32	341 89 26	696 184 26	1,259 210 17	2,362 504 21	4,901 1,099 22
Hyperplasia of prostate (610)	— — —	4 3 75	244 160 66	3,842 1,612 42	4,090 1,775 43	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	4,090 1,775 43
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion (640-689)	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	419 310 74	15 4 27	5 1 20	439 315 72	439 315 72
Congenital malformations (750-759)	1,902 975 51	236 140 59	217 118 54	76 51 67	2,431 1,284 53	1,709 707 41	188 94 50	157 62 39	78 39 50	2,132 902 42	4,563 2,186 48
Other defined and ill-defined diseases (210-254, 270-326, 340-402, 530-539, 542, 544-570, 573-587, 600-609, 611-637, 690- 749, 760-762, 765-795)	6,025 2,581 43	1,419 706 50	3,881 1,641 42	9,735 2,083 21	21,060 7,011 33	4,276 1,769 41	1,486 733 49	4,161 1,834 44	15,196 2,793 18	25,119 7,129 28	46,179 14,140 31

Motor vehicle accidents (E810-835)	..	..	(a)	396	1,774	757	729	3,656	217	297	255	498	1,267	4,923
				179	1,051	488	456	2,174	104	183	164	330	781	2,955
				45	59	64	63	59	48	62	64	66	62	60
All other accidents (E800-802, 840-962)	..	..	(a)	879	1,659	1,352	2,114	6,004	485	267	529	3,964	5,245	11,249
				623	1,003	943	1,117	3,686	333	203	402	1,741	2,679	6,365
				71	60	70	53	61	69	76	76	44	51	57
Suicide (E963, 970-979)	..	..	(a)	6	817	1,352	885	3,060	2	418	986	534	1,940	5,000
				4	494	836	506	1,840	1	296	662	353	1,314	3,154
				67	60	62	57	60	50	71	67	66	68	63
Homicide and operations of war (E964, 965, 980-999)	..	..	(a)	42	51	66	53	212	34	27	18	6	85	297
				33	36	30	28	127	32	26	18	6	82	209
				79	71	45	53	60	94	96	100	100	96	70

**Percentage of deaths by cause in which a post-mortem was performed
or there was record of an operation**

Table XLI (page 74) gives the number of deaths in which a post-mortem was performed or there was record of an operation, classified by cause, sex, and age, and expressed as a percentage of all deaths from the same cause in the corresponding sex-age group. It thus provides a measure, albeit an imperfect one, of the extent to which a particular cause of death can be said to have been confirmed.

For all causes of death, 23 per cent had one of these procedures recorded on the death certificate. The highest percentage (49 per cent for males, 46 per cent for females) was in the 0-14 age-group, falling with increasing age at death to 18 per cent of males and 14 per cent females at 65 and over.

The death certificates relating to 72 per cent of deaths from maternal causes, 69 per cent of deaths from meningococcal infections and 64 per cent from ulcers of stomach and duodenum mentioned an operation or post-mortem. Accidental and violent deaths were next with 59 per cent. At the other end of the scale are vascular lesions of the nervous system with 10 per cent and other heart disease with 8 per cent.

INFANT MORTALITY

In 1955 there were 683,640 births, 667,811 live and 15,829 still. Deaths of infants under one year numbered 16,613. The infant mortality rate was 24·9 per 1,000 related live births. The England and Wales infant mortality rate compares favourably with those of its Continental neighbours, France, Belgium and Western Germany and also of Scotland and the Irish Republic but unfavourably with Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands and Iceland among European countries, and Australia and New Zealand among Commonwealth countries. The rates in 1950 and 1954 in these countries and in those with rates very similar to the England and Wales rate, and the percentage decrease over the four years, were as follows :—

	1950	1954	Percentage decrease		1950	1954	Percentage decrease
Western Germany	55·5	42·8	23	U.S. America ..	29·2	26·6	9
Belgium	53·4	49·1	8	Norway	28·2	22·0*	22
France	52·0	41·9*	19	Netherlands ..	25·2	21·1	16
Irish Republic ..	45·3	37·9	16	Australia	24·5	22·5	8
Scotland	36·8	31·0	16	New Zealand† ..	22·7	20·0	12
Denmark	30·7	26·9	12	Iceland	21·7	17·1*	21
England & Wales	29·6	25·4	14	Sweden	21·0	18·5	12

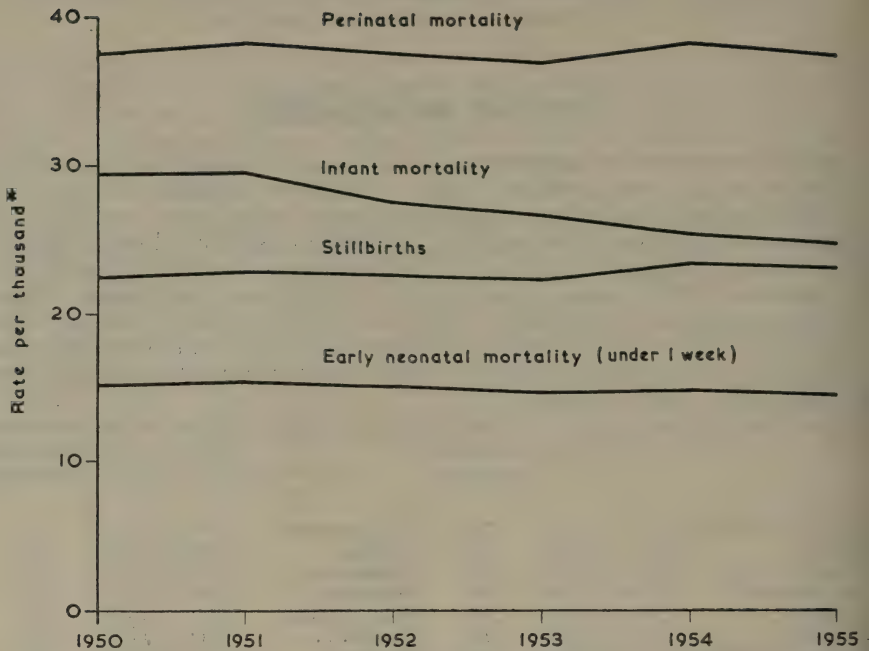
* 1953.

† Excluding Maoris.

Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under one week) in 1955 was 37·4 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths. The following table summarises the stillbirth rates and mortality rates at various periods in the first year of life from 1950 to 1955.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Infant mortality (under 1 year)	29·6	29·7	27·6	26·8	25·4	24·9
Early neonatal mortality (under 1 week) ..	15·2	15·5	15·2	14·8	14·9	14·6
Under 1 day	7·2	7·5	7·6	7·4	7·6	7·6
1 day and under 1 week	8·0	8·0	7·6	7·4	7·4	7·0
Late neonatal mortality (1 week and under 4 weeks)	3·3	3·3	3·2	2·9	2·8	2·6
Total neonatal mortality (under 4 weeks) ..	18·5	18·8	18·3	17·7	17·7	17·3
Post-neonatal mortality (4 weeks and under 1 year)	11·1	10·9	9·3	9·1	7·7	7·6
4 weeks and under 3 months	4·3	4·1	3·7	3·4	3·0	2·9
3 months and under 6 months	3·7	3·6	3·0	3·0	2·6	2·6
6 months and under 1 year	3·1	3·2	2·6	2·7	2·1	2·1
Stillbirth rate (per 1,000 total births)	22·6	23·0	22·7	22·4	23·5	23·2
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births)	37·4	38·2	37·5	36·9	38·1	37·4

Diagram 7



* (a) Infant mortality and neonatal mortality rates per thousand related live births ; (b) Stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates per thousand total (live and still) births.

Stillbirth rates and mortality rates at various periods in the first year of life, 1950 to 1955. England and Wales.

From the table and from Diagram 7 above it is clear that the rates which are resisting improvement are those for stillbirths and for deaths under one day, but until more is known of the causes of these deaths there seems little likelihood of a decrease in this wastage of young life.

The sex-ratios of male to female mortality rates at various periods in the first year were as follows :—

		Total infant mortality	Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	1 week and under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year
1955	..	1.31	1.28	1.43	1.14	1.34	1.21	1.31
1954	..	1.31	1.23	1.50	1.22	1.24	1.27	1.22

In each period boys were more liable to die than girls, but especially so at ages between one day and one week.

Causes of infant mortality

Of every 1,000 deaths of infants under one year in 1955, 186 were due to congenital malformations, 500 to other causes pertaining in the prenatal and natal period, and 259 to causes of postnatal origin (Table XLII, page 82).

In 1955 congenital malformations were responsible for 128 out of every 1,000 deaths in the first week of life, compared with 131 in 1954. Between one week and four weeks this cause accounted for 375 per 1,000 deaths in 1955 compared with 386 in the previous year ; the proportions for the remaining 11 months were 232 in 1955 and 215 in 1954 (Table XLII).

Of causes of death operating around the time of birth, immaturity remained the most important, causing 304 deaths out of every 1,000 in the first week and 95 per 1,000 during the rest of the first four weeks. Table XLIII (page 84) shows principal causes of death under one year per 1,000 related live births. The infant mortality rate for immaturity per 1,000 live births decreased for boys from 5·36 in 1954 to 5·21 in 1955, but increased for girls from 4·13 to 4·26. The rates for maternal toxæmia declined from 0·21 and 0·17 to 0·16 and 0·15 for boys and girls respectively. Rates for intracranial and spinal injury at birth were lower in 1955 than in 1954 (2·66 and 1·60 compared with 2·74 and 1·67) but there were increases in the rate for other birth injuries (0·69 and 0·47 compared with 0·62 and 0·44). The mortality rate for boys from hæmolytic disease decreased 30 per cent from 0·80 to 0·56 and the female rate also showed a small decrease; these decrements affected rates for both sexes in the first day and in the remainder of the first week.

Of 4,307 deaths attributed to causes mainly of postnatal origin, 2,672, or 62 per cent, were due to pneumonia or bronchitis. The male death rate for this cause in 1955 was 4·65 per 1,000 live births, compared with 4·57 in the previous year; the female rate declined from 3·45 to 3·32. The rate was especially heavy in the first quarter: 6·58 compared with 3·36, 2·12 and 3·92 in the remaining quarters (*see* Table XLIV, page 86). The other causes listed in this table as being mostly of postnatal origin also caused mortality rates in the first quarter well above the annual average.

Regional variations in infant mortality rates

Table XLV (page 87) shows the death rates during the first year of life in the standard regions and conurbations. The following table expresses the regional rates as percentages of the corresponding national rates.

	Total infant mortality	Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	1 week and under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	Still-births	Peri-natal mortality
England and Wales ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Regional summary :									
Northern ..	125	113	129	138	134	128	124	107	112
East and West Ridings ..	105	107	96	95	116	125	104	107	105
North Western ..	112	113	111	104	115	121	102	112	112
North Midland ..	103	95	99	110	105	121	116	105	102
Midland ..	105	101	103	114	98	108	115	106	104
Eastern ..	83	85	84	85	85	68	83	90	88
London and South									
Eastern ..	85	94	85	79	80	70	86	84	86
Southern ..	87	90	92	97	71	81	77	89	89
South Western ..	85	93	93	72	70	78	77	96	95
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	126	107	128	139	147	133	134	122	120
Conurbations :									
Tyne-side ..	130	111	151	148	116	160	95	109	117
West Yorkshire ..	104	122	88	86	97	115	109	99	101
South East Lancashire ..	107	109	105	100	117	110	100	114	111
Merseyside ..	116	125	105	91	135	134	100	112	113
West Midlands ..	104	98	102	119	87	119	114	104	102
Greater London ..	85	97	85	78	77	69	85	85	87

Table XLII.—Principal causes of death under one year, arranged in aetiological groups : (a) Age-group distribution per cent of all deaths assigned to each cause ; (b) Cause distribution per 1,000 total deaths in each age-group, 1955. England and Wales

Aetiological group	Cause of death (and International Classification numbers)	Number of infant deaths (under 1 year)	Age distribution per cent of total infant deaths assigned to each cause				Cause distribution per 1,000 total infant deaths in each age-group			
			Infant mortality (under 1 year)	Neonatal mortality			Infant mortality (under 1 year)	Neonatal mortality		
				Under 4 weeks	Early (under 1 week)	Late (1 week and under 4 weeks)		Under 4 weeks	Early (under 1 week)	Late (1 week and under 4 weeks)
	ALL CAUSES	16,613	100	69	59	11	31	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Congenital malformations (750-759)	3,093	100	62	40	21	38	166	128	375
	Total causes mainly of prenatal and natal origin other than congenital malformations ..	8,300	100	98	94	5	2	710	797	229
Prenatal and natal group (including congenital malformations)	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774, 776)	3,171	100	99	93	5	1	271	304	95
	Attributed to maternal toxæmia (769)	104	100	98	96	2	2	9	10	1
	Ill-defined diseases of early infancy (773) ..	223	100	93	81	12	7	18	18	15
	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (762) ..	2,405	100	99	95	3	1	206	236	42
	Intracranial and spinal injury at birth (760) ..	1,435	100	99	94	5	1	123	138	42
	Other birth injury (including maternal ante-partum hæmorrhage) (761)	389	100	99	97	2	1	34	39	4
	Erythroblastosis (770)	363	100	98	88	9	2	31	33	19
	Hæmorrhagic disease of newborn (771) ..	210	100	99	90	10	1	18	19	11
	Total causes mainly of postnatal origin ..	4,307	100	26	12	14	74	97	53	341
										625

Postnatal group	Gastro-enteritis (including diarrhoea of newborn) (571, 764)	439	100	9	1	8	91	26	3	0	21	78
	Pneumonia and bronchitis (490-493, 763; 500-502)	2,672	100	30	14	16	70	161	71	40	242	365
	Causes classified as infective (001-138), others mainly infective in origin*											
	Whooping cough (056, 085)	625	100	21	5	16	79	38	12	3	57	96
	Acute upper respiratory infections and influenza (470-475; 480-483)	98	100	—	—	—	100	6	—	—	—	19
	Otitis media and mastoiditis; empyema; pleurisy (391-393; 518, 519)	82	100	11	2	9	89	5	1	0	4	14
	Septicaemia, skin and subcutaneous tissue infections; sepsis of newborn (053, 690-698, 765-768)	80	100	8	—	8	93	5	1	—	3	15
	Tuberculosis other than tuberculous meningitis (001-008; 011-019)	92	100	70	16	53	30	6	5	2	28	5
	Tuberculous meningitis (010)	17	100	6	6	—	94	1	0	0	—	3
	Meningococcal infections and non-meningococcal meningitis (057; 340)	11	100	—	—	—	100	1	—	—	—	2
	Causes classified as infective not specified above (remainder 001-138)	200	100	22	6	17	78	11	4	1	19	31
	Accidental mechanical suffocation from vomit, food, foreign body, or in cot (E921-E925) ..	45	100	18	4	13	82	3	1	0	3	7
	Lack of care; neglect (including foundlings); infanticide (E926; E980-E985)	418	100	12	3	9	88	25	4	1	20	72
	Other accidental causes (remainder E800-E999)	84	100	85	82	2	15	5	6	7	1	3
		69	100	22	22	—	78	4	1	2	—	11
	Total causes remaining	913	100	34	24	11	66	55	27	22	55	118
Unclassified	Neoplasms (140-239)	75	100	21	20	1	79	5	1	2	1	12
	Other remaining causes	838	100	36	24	11	64	50	26	20	54	106

* 340, 391-393, 470-483, 518, 519, 690-698, 765-768.

Table XLIII.—Principal causes of death under one year and in the neonatal, post-neonatal and other age periods, by sex, per 1,000 related live births, 1955. England and Wales

Aetiological group	Cause of death (and International Classification number)	Infant mortality per 1,000 related live births at various ages									
		Total infant mortality (under 1 year)	Neonatal mortality (under 4 weeks)	Early neonatal mortality (under 1 week)	Late neonatal mortality (1 week and under 4 weeks)	Post-neonatal mortality (4 weeks and under 1 year)	Early neonatal period		Post-neonatal period		
							Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year
	ALL CAUSES	28.12 21.50	19.54 14.84	16.72 12.37	2.82 2.47	8.58 6.66	8.54 6.05	8.19 5.72	3.32 2.47	2.82 2.33	2.44 1.86
	Congenital malformations (750-759)	4.80 4.47	2.94 2.79	1.98 1.76	0.96 1.03	1.86 1.68	0.74 0.77	1.24 0.99	0.87 0.75	0.54 0.53	0.45 0.40
	Total causes mainly of prenatal and natal origin other than congenital malformations	14.31 10.45	14.10 10.28	13.43 9.74	0.67 0.54	0.21 0.17	7.43 5.55	6.00 4.19	0.14 0.13	0.04 0.03	0.03 0.01
Prenatal and natal group (including congenital malformations)	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774-776)	5.21 4.26	5.14 4.20	4.90 3.94	0.24 0.26	0.07 0.06	3.09 2.39	1.80 1.56	0.06 0.05	0.01 0.00	— 0.01
	Attributed to maternal toxæmia (769)	0.16 0.15	0.15 0.15	0.15 0.15	0.00 0.00	—	0.06 0.06	0.09 0.09	0.01 —	—	—
	Ill-defined diseases of early infancy (773)	0.39 0.27	0.37 0.24	0.32 0.21	0.05 0.03	0.02 0.03	0.17 0.13	0.15 0.08	0.02 0.02	— 0.01	0.00 —
	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (762)	4.27 2.90	4.22 2.85	4.09 2.75	0.13 0.10	0.05 0.05	2.27 1.57	1.82 1.18	0.03 0.04	0.01 0.01	0.01 0.00
	Intracranial and spinal injury at birth (760)	2.66 1.60	2.64 1.58	2.50 1.49	0.14 0.09	0.02 0.02	1.07 0.71	1.44 0.78	0.01 0.01	0.01 0.01	0.00 0.00
	Other birth injury (including maternal antepartum hæmorrhage) (761)	0.69 0.47	0.68 0.47	0.67 0.46	0.01 0.01	0.01 —	0.48 0.34	0.20 0.12	—	0.00 —	0.01 —
	Erythroblastosis (770)	0.56 0.52	0.55 0.51	0.48 0.48	0.07 0.03	0.01 0.01	0.23 0.32	0.25 0.16	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.01	0.01 —
	Hæmorrhagic disease of newborn (771)	0.35 0.28	0.35 0.27	0.31 0.25	0.04 0.02	0.00 0.01	0.06 0.03	0.25 0.22	0.00 0.01	—	—
	Total causes mainly of postnatal origin	7.41 5.45	1.95 1.38	0.93 0.61	1.02 0.77	5.46 4.07	0.18 0.19	0.75 0.42	1.96 1.39	1.95 1.49	1.55 1.19

Postnatal group	Gastro-enteritis (including diarrhoea of newborn) {M (571, 764) {F	0-75 0-55	0-07 0-05	0-01 0-00	0-06 0-03	0-68 0-50	—	0-01 0-00	0-18 0-14	0-21 0-18	0-29 0-18
	Pneumonia and bronchitis (490-493, 763; 500-502) .. {M 3-32	4-65 3-32	1-46 0-96	0-72 0-42	0-74 0-54	3-19 2-36	0-06 0-05	0-66 0-37	1-23 0-88	1-16 0-90	0-80 0-58
	Causes classified as infective (001-138), others mainly infective in origin* {M 0-84	1-02 0-84	0-21 0-18	0-05 0-04	0-16 0-14	0-81 0-66	—	0-05 0-03	0-26 0-19	0-25 0-17	0-30 0-30
	Accidental mechanical suffocation from vomit, food, foreign body, or in cot (E921-E925) {M 0-51	0-74 0-51	0-09 0-06	0-03 0-02	0-06 0-04	0-65 0-45	0-01 0-01	0-02 0-01	0-27 0-16	0-29 0-22	0-09 0-07
	Lack of care; neglect (including foundlings); infanticide (E926, E980-E985) {M 0-13	0-12 0-13	0-10 0-11	0-10 0-11	0-00 0-00	0-02 0-02	0-10 0-10	—	0-00 0-01	0-02 0-01	0-00 0-00
	Other accidental causes (remainder E800-E999) .. {M 0-09	0-11 0-09	0-02 0-02	0-02 0-02	—	0-09 0-07	0-01 0-02	0-01 0-01	0-01 0-01	0-02 0-02	0-06 0-04
Unclassified	Total causes remaining {M 1-59 1-13	1-59 1-13	0-55 0-39	0-38 0-26	0-17 0-13	1-04 0-74	0-18 0-14	0-20 0-12	0-34 0-21	0-29 0-28	0-41 0-25
Immaturity, or with mention of immaturity (774, 776; 760-5-773-5) ..		8-98	8-88	8-26	0-62	0-10	4-57	3-69	0-09	0-01	0-00
Immaturity alone, or primary to disease other than of early infancy (774, 776)		4-75	4-68	4-43	0-25	0-07	2-75	1-68	0-06	0-01	0-00
Immaturity associated with diseases of early infancy (760-5-773-5) ..		4-23	4-19	3-82	0-37	0-04	1-82	2-01	0-03	0-01	0-00
All other causes (760-0-773-0 and remainder)		15-92	8-38	6-36	2-02	7-54	3-06	3-30	2-82	2-57	2-15

* 340, 391-393, 470-483, 518, 519, 690-698, 765-768.

Table XLIV.—Stillbirths per 1,000 total births, infant deaths and deaths in the early neonatal, late neonatal and post-neonatal periods per 1,000 related live births, and death rates from the principal causes of infant mortality; comparison of annual and quarterly rates, 1955. England and Wales

Aetiological group	Cause of death (and International Classification numbers)	Annual rates (per 1,000 related live births)	Quarterly rates (per 1,000 live birth occurrences)*				Quarterly rates per cent of annual rates			
			Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.
			23·53	22·38	23·05	23·69	102	97	100	102
Stillbirths (late foetal deaths at or over 28 weeks' gestation)	.. .. .	23·15	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	Early neonatal deaths (infant deaths at ages under 1 week)	14·61	14·88	14·57	14·73	14·21	102	100	101	97
	Late neonatal deaths (infant deaths at ages 1 week and under 4 weeks)	2·65	3·42	2·65	1·93	2·57	129	100	73	97
	Post-neonatal deaths (infant deaths at ages 4 weeks and under 1 year)	7·65	10·52	6·87	5·10	8·04	138	90	67	105
Infant deaths (total under 1 year)	.. .. .	24·91	28·82	24·09	21·76	24·81	116	97	87	100
	Congenital malformations (750-759)	4·64	4·60	4·73	4·36	4·84	99	102	94	104
	Total causes mainly of prenatal and natal origin other than congenital malformations	12·44	12·93	12·20	12·47	12·11	104	98	100	97
	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774, 776)	4·75	4·78	4·44	4·60	5·20	101	93	97	109
Prenatal and natal group (including congenital malformations)	Attributed to toxæmia (769)	0·16	0·15	0·18	0·14	0·16	94	113	88	100
	Ill-defined diseases of early infancy (773)	0·33	0·38	0·26	0·38	0·32	115	79	115	97
	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (762)	3·60	3·71	3·58	3·87	3·23	103	99	108	90
	Intracranial and spinal injury at birth (760)	2·15	2·19	2·19	2·09	1·93	110	102	97	90
	Other birth injury (including maternal antepartum hæmorrhage) (761)	0·58	0·56	0·61	0·57	0·59	97	105	98	102
	Erythroblastosis (770)	0·54	0·58	0·62	0·52	0·45	107	115	96	83
	Hæmorrhagic disease of newborn (771)	0·31	0·40	0·33	0·30	0·22	129	106	97	71
	Total causes mostly of postnatal origin	6·46	9·98	5·56	3·81	6·42	154	86	59	99
	Gastro-enteritis (including diarrhoea of newborn (571, 764)	0·66	0·90	0·49	0·52	0·72	136	74	79	109
	Pneumonia and bronchitis (490-493, 763; 500-502)	4·01	6·58	3·36	2·12	3·92	164	84	53	98
Postnatal group	Causes classified as infective (001-138); others mainly infective in origin (340-391-393; 470-483; 518, 519; 690-698; 765-768)	0·93	1·40	0·95	0·54	0·84	151	102	58	90
	Accidental mechanical suffocation from vomit, food, foreign body, or in cot (E921-E925)	0·62	0·81	0·55	0·43	0·71	131	89	69	115
	Lack of care; neglect (including foundlings); infanticide (E926; E980-E985)	0·12	0·15	0·13	0·11	0·12	125	108	92	100
	Other accidental causes (remainder E800-E999)	0·10	0·13	0·08	0·10	0·11	130	80	100	110
	Total causes remaining	1·37	1·31	1·60	1·11	1·44	96	117	81	105
	Immaturity, or with mention of immaturity (774, 776; 760-5-773-5)	8·98	9·15	8·67	9·02	9·08	102	97	100	101
Unclassified	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774, 776)	4·75	4·78	4·44	4·60	5·20	101	93	97	109
	Immaturity associated with diseases of early infancy (760-5-773-5)	4·23	4·37	4·23	4·42	3·88	103	100	104	92
	All other causes (760-0-773-0 and remainder)	15·92	19·66	15·42	12·74	15·73	123	97	80	99

* Stillbirth rates are per 1,000 total births. Infant mortality rates from all causes are per 1,000 related live births.

Table XLV.—Infant mortality per 1,000 related live births, and combined stillbirth and infant death rates per 1,000 total births according to age, 1955. England and Wales, standard regions and conurbations

Infant mortality per 1,000 related live births at various ages											Stillbirths and infant deaths. total births		Rates per 1,000		
Standard regions and conurbations within the standard regions	Total infant mortality (under 1 year)	Post-neonatal period						Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 1 year	Stillbirths (late foetal deaths at 28 weeks gestation)	Stillbirths plus infant deaths at 1 week and over	Infant deaths at 1 week and under 4 weeks	Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 4 weeks			
		Early neonatal period		Post-neonatal period											
		Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year									
ENGLAND AND WALES	24.91	17.26	14.61	2.65	7.65	7.62	6.99	2.91	2.58	2.16	47.45	23.15	37.42	10.04	40.00
Standard regions :															
NORTH OF ENGLAND															
Northern	31.17	21.32	17.67	3.65	9.85	8.64	9.03	3.89	3.29	2.67	55.09	24.72	41.94	13.14	45.49
East and West Ridings	26.17	17.32	14.80	2.52	8.85	8.12	6.68	3.38	3.23	2.24	50.28	24.79	39.21	11.07	41.66
North Western	27.85	19.16	16.40	2.76	8.69	8.63	7.77	3.36	3.12	2.21	53.12	26.03	41.99	11.12	44.68
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN															
North Midland	25.73	17.05	14.13	2.92	8.68	7.21	6.92	3.05	3.12	2.51	49.35	24.27	38.05	11.30	40.89
Midland	26.10	17.98	14.95	3.03	8.12	7.73	7.23	2.85	2.78	2.49	49.90	24.47	39.04	10.86	41.99
Eastern	20.61	14.59	12.34	2.25	6.02	6.44	5.89	2.47	1.75	1.80	40.88	20.72	32.79	8.09	34.99
SOUTH OF ENGLAND															
London and South Eastern	21.17	15.19	13.10	2.09	5.98	7.13	5.97	2.32	1.81	1.85	40.26	19.53	32.36	7.90	34.42
Southern	21.64	15.84	13.26	2.58	5.80	6.85	6.41	2.06	2.08	1.66	41.67	20.49	33.47	8.20	35.99
South Western	21.17	15.46	13.54	1.92	5.71	7.05	6.49	2.04	2.01	1.66	42.87	22.19	35.43	7.44	37.30
WALES (including Monmouthshire)															
Wales I (South East)	31.40	20.77	17.09	3.68	10.63	8.16	8.93	4.29	3.44	2.90	58.74	28.27	44.87	13.87	48.44
Wales II (Remainder)	32.21	21.23	17.41	3.82	10.98	8.53	8.88	4.32	3.69	2.97	60.63	29.41	46.29	14.34	50.00
	29.21	19.56	16.25	3.31	9.65	7.18	9.07	4.17	2.75	2.73	53.66	25.22	41.05	12.61	44.27
Conurbations within standard regions :															
Tyneside conurbation	32.49	22.91	18.99	3.92	9.58	8.46	10.53	3.38	4.14	2.06	56.96	25.33	43.83	13.13	47.65
Rest of Northern	30.69	20.73	17.18	3.55	9.96	8.71	8.48	4.09	2.97	2.90	54.39	24.50	41.25	13.15	44.70
West Yorkshire conurbation															
Rest of East and West Ridings	25.79	17.66	15.38	2.28	8.13	9.26	6.13	2.81	2.97	2.35	48.04	22.87	37.89	10.15	40.11
S.E. Lancashire conurbation	26.42	17.09	14.42	2.67	9.33	7.38	7.04	3.77	3.40	2.16	51.73	26.03	40.07	11.67	42.67
Merseyside conurbation	26.73	18.32	15.66	2.66	8.41	8.34	7.32	3.41	2.83	2.17	52.41	26.42	41.66	10.75	44.24
Rest of North Western	28.87	19.30	16.89	2.41	9.57	9.55	7.34	3.93	3.47	2.17	54.01	25.93	42.37	11.64	44.71
	28.22	19.89	16.78	3.11	8.33	8.27	8.51	2.93	3.15	2.25	53.19	25.73	42.06	11.13	45.09
West Midlands conurbation															
Rest of Midland	25.85	17.78	14.62	3.16	8.07	7.46	7.15	2.54	3.06	2.47	49.23	24.03	38.29	10.95	41.37
	26.35	18.18	15.29	2.89	8.17	7.99	7.30	3.16	2.50	2.51	50.57	24.91	39.80	10.77	42.62
Greater London conurbation															
Rest of South Eastern	21.23	15.40	13.32	2.08	5.83	7.37	5.95	2.23	1.77	1.83	40.45	19.65	32.70	7.75	34.74
	20.95	14.54	12.39	2.15	6.41	6.38	6.02	2.56	1.93	1.92	39.67	19.15	31.30	8.38	33.40

Table XLVI.—Infant mortality per 1,000 related live births, and combined stillbirth and infant death rates per 1,000 total births, according to age, 1955. England and Wales, and urban and rural aggregates within regional groups

Regional groups and urban and rural aggregates	Infant mortality per 1,000 related live births at various ages										Stillbirths and infant deaths, total births				Rates per 1,000	
	Total infant mortality (under 1 year)	Early neonatal period						Post-neonatal period				Stillbirths (late foetal deaths or over 28 weeks gestation)	Stillbirths plus infant deaths at 1 week over	Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 4 weeks		
		Neo-natal mortality (under 4 weeks)	Early neonatal mortality (under 1 week)	Late neonatal mortality (1 week and under 4 weeks)	Post-neonatal mortality (4 weeks and under 1 year)	Under 1 day		1 day and under 1 week	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year					
ENGLAND AND WALES	24.91	17.26	14.61	2.65	7.65	7.62	6.99	2.91	2.58	2.16	47.45	23.15	37.42	10.04	40.00	
Conurbations	24.56	17.21	14.74	2.47	7.35	8.00	6.74	2.75	2.53	2.07	46.51	22.54	36.93	9.58	39.35	
Other urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	25.48	16.96	14.29	2.67	8.52	7.59	6.71	3.40	2.97	2.15	49.17	24.35	38.29	10.89	40.88	
with populations of 50,000 to 100,000	26.43	17.85	15.01	2.84	8.58	7.66	7.35	3.43	2.93	2.22	50.11	24.35	38.99	11.13	41.76	
with populations under 50,000	25.27	17.48	14.82	2.66	7.79	7.45	7.38	2.79	2.60	2.40	48.36	23.71	38.17	10.19	40.77	
Rural districts	24.19	17.07	14.20	2.87	7.12	7.11	7.09	2.81	2.27	2.04	46.06	22.44	36.31	9.75	39.11	
NORTH OF ENGLAND																
(Northern, East and West Ridings, North Western)	28.19	19.17	16.26	2.91	9.02	8.48	7.77	3.50	3.19	2.33	52.79	25.34	41.18	11.61	44.01	
Conurbations (Tyneside, West Yorkshire, South East Lancashire, Merseyside)	27.87	19.07	16.39	2.68	8.80	8.89	7.50	3.38	3.22	2.20	52.41	25.27	41.23	11.17	43.84	
Other urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	29.14	19.66	16.74	2.92	9.48	8.79	7.95	4.11	3.38	1.99	54.21	25.86	42.16	12.05	45.00	
with populations of 50,000 to 100,000	31.46	20.17	16.79	3.38	11.29	8.37	8.43	4.76	3.39	3.14	56.81	26.21	42.55	14.26	45.84	
with populations under 50,000	27.02	18.65	15.75	2.90	8.37	7.92	7.83	2.96	3.09	2.32	51.94	25.64	40.98	10.97	43.80	
Rural districts	28.28	19.25	15.78	3.47	9.03	7.66	8.12	3.41	2.94	2.68	51.67	24.11	39.49	12.18	42.88	

MIDLANDS AND EASTERN

(North Midland, Midland, Eastern)

Conurbation (West Midlands) ..	24.38	16.70	13.93	2.77	7.68	7.19	6.74	2.80	2.58	2.30	47.09	23.31	36.91	10.18	39.61
Other urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over ..	25.85	17.78	14.62	3.16	8.07	7.46	7.15	2.54	3.06	2.47	49.23	24.03	38.29	10.95	41.37
with populations of 50,000 to 100,000 ..	24.19	16.09	13.61	2.48	8.10	7.29	6.32	2.94	2.69	2.47	46.82	23.21	36.50	10.32	38.92
with populations under 50,000 ..	25.02	17.19	14.35	2.84	7.83	6.98	7.37	3.13	2.69	2.01	48.35	23.96	37.95	10.40	40.73
Rural districts ..	25.36	17.60	14.80	2.80	7.76	7.98	6.82	2.64	2.49	2.63	47.73	22.98	37.43	10.30	40.16
	22.25	15.27	12.67	2.60	6.98	6.27	6.40	2.92	2.20	1.86	44.61	22.91	35.28	9.34	37.81

SOUTH OF ENGLAND

(London and South Eastern, Southern, South Western)

Conurbation (Greater London) ..	21.25	15.36	13.21	2.15	5.89	7.07	6.14	2.21	1.90	1.78	41.00	20.20	33.13	7.87	35.24
Other urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over ..	21.23	15.40	13.32	2.08	5.83	7.37	5.95	2.23	1.77	1.83	40.45	19.65	32.70	7.75	34.74
with populations of 50,000 to 100,000 ..	20.96	13.96	12.00	1.96	6.10	6.64	5.36	2.23	2.28	1.59	41.07	21.47	33.21	7.87	35.12
with populations under 50,000 ..	22.32	15.85	13.72	2.13	6.47	7.53	6.20	2.27	2.61	1.59	44.06	22.26	35.66	8.40	37.75
Rural districts ..	20.80	14.82	12.94	1.88	5.98	6.40	6.54	2.31	1.86	1.81	40.80	20.45	33.11	7.68	34.95
	21.95	16.28	13.60	2.68	5.67	6.97	6.63	2.05	1.83	1.79	41.55	20.06	33.38	8.17	36.00

WALES (including Monmouthshire)

Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over ..	31.40	20.77	17.09	3.68	10.63	8.16	8.93	4.29	3.44	2.90	58.74	28.27	44.87	13.87	48.44
Urban area with population of 50,000 to 100,000 ..	31.55	18.94	14.78	4.16	12.61	7.28	7.49	5.42	4.28	2.91	60.70	30.15	44.47	16.23	48.50
Urban areas with populations under 50,000 ..	29.13	20.95	16.30	4.65	8.18	10.48	5.82	3.50	4.68	—	60.74	32.62	48.37	12.37	52.87
Rural districts ..	31.64	20.79	17.16	3.63	10.85	7.44	9.72	3.93	3.41	3.51	59.40	28.71	45.36	14.04	48.89
	31.07	22.30	19.02	3.28	8.77	9.82	9.20	3.91	2.66	2.20	55.90	25.67	44.19	11.72	47.38

Table XLVII.—Principal causes of death under one year : Death rates per 1,000 related live births showing regional rates as percentages of corresponding national rates, 1955. England and Wales and four regional groups

Aetiological group	Cause of death (and International Classification numbers)	Infant mortality rates per 1,000 related live births					Regional rates per cent of England and Wales rate				
		England and Wales	North of England	Midlands and Eastern	South of England	Wales	England and Wales	North of England	Midlands and Eastern	South of England	Wales
	ALL CAUSES	24.91	28.19	24.38	21.25	31.40	100	113	98	85	126
	Congenital malformations (750-759)	4.64	4.95	4.84	3.98	5.92	100	107	104	86	128
	Total causes mainly of prenatal and natal origin other than congenital malformations.. ..	12.44	13.87	11.64	11.29	15.17	100	111	94	91	122
Prenatal and natal group (including congenital malformations)	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774, 776)	4.75	5.73	4.32	4.05	5.56	100	121	91	85	117
	Attributed to maternal toxæmia (769)	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.18	0.26	100	94	69	113	163
	Ill-defined diseases of early infancy (773)	0.33	0.34	0.27	0.32	0.67	100	103	82	97	203
	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (762) ..	3.60	3.59	3.47	3.52	4.81	100	100	96	98	134
	Intracranial and spinal injury at birth (760) ..	2.15	2.51	2.07	1.87	2.24	100	117	96	87	104
	Other birth injury (including maternal antepartum hæmorrhage) (761)	0.58	0.60	0.56	0.55	0.80	100	103	97	95	138
	Erythroblastosis (770)	0.54	0.57	0.48	0.55	0.64	100	106	89	102	119
	Hæmorrhagic disease of newborn (771) ..	0.31	0.38	0.36	0.24	0.18	100	123	116	77	58
	Total causes mainly of postnatal origin	6.46	7.88	6.50	4.79	8.55	100	122	101	74	132
	Postnatal group	Gastro-enteritis (including diarrhoea of newborn) (571, 764)	0.66	0.86	0.68	0.33	1.39	100	130	103	50	211
Pneumonia and bronchitis (490-493, 763; 500-502)		4.01	4.85	3.99	3.09	4.94	100	121	100	77	123
Causes classified as infective (001-138) : others mainly infective in origin*		0.93	1.10	0.87	0.78	1.34	100	118	94	84	144
Whooping cough; measles (056, 085)		0.15	0.18	0.15	0.11	0.15	100	120	100	73	100
	Acute respiratory infections and influenza (470-475, 480-483)	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.08	0.15	100	125	125	67	125

Postnatal group— <i>contd.</i>	Otitis media and mastoiditis, empyema, pleurisy (391-393, 518, 519)	0.12	0.16	0.09	0.10	0.21	100	133	75	83	175
	Septicæmia, skin and subcutaneous tissue infections, sepsis of newborn (053, 690-698, 765-768)	0.14	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.15	100	114	100	79	107
	Tuberculous, other than tuberculous meningitis (001-008, 011-019)	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	—	100	150	100	150	—
	Tuberculous meningitis (010)	0.02	0.04	0.01	—	0.03	100	200	50	—	150
	Meningococcal infections and non-meningococcal meningitis (057, 340)	0.30	0.30	0.27	0.29	0.49	100	100	90	97	163
	Causes classified as infective not specified above (remainder 001-138)	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.06	0.15	100	114	43	86	214
	Accidental mechanical suffocation from vomit, food, foreign body, or in cot (E921-E925)	0.62	0.88	0.68	0.35	0.64	100	142	110	56	103
	Lack of care, neglect (including foundlings); infanticide (E926; E980-E985)	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.10	100	100	125	100	83
	Other accidental causes (remainder E800-E999)	0.10	0.06	0.11	0.13	0.13	100	60	110	130	130
	Total causes remaining	1.37	1.48	1.39	1.18	1.75	100	108	101	86	128
Unclassified	Neoplasms (140-239)	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.08	100	100	109	100	73
	Other remaining causes	1.25	1.37	1.27	1.07	1.67	100	110	102	86	134
Immaturity, or 760.5-773.5)	.. .. . with mention of immaturity (774, 776;	8.98	9.99	8.16	8.23	11.71	100	111	91	92	130
Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774, 776) .. .. .	.. .. .	4.75	5.73	4.32	4.05	5.56	100	121	91	85	117
Immaturity associated with diseases of early infancy (760.5-773.5) .. .. .	.. .. .	4.23	4.26	3.83	4.18	6.15	100	101	91	99	145
All other causes (760.0-773.0 and remainder) .. .. .	.. .. .	15.92	18.19	16.22	13.02	19.67	100	114	102	82	124

Table XLVIII.—Secular trend of stillbirths per 1,000 total births, 1930–1955, and of deaths in the neonatal, post-neonatal and other age periods under one year per 1,000 live births, 1906–1955. England and Wales

Period	Infant mortality per 1,000 live births,* at various ages										Stillbirths and infant deaths—rates per 1,000 total births†					
	Total infant mortality (under 1 year)	Neonatal mortality (under 4 weeks)	Early neonatal mortality (under 1 week)	Late neonatal mortality (1 week and under 4 weeks)	Post-neonatal mortality (4 weeks and under 1 year)	Early neonatal period		Post-neonatal period				Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 1 year "birth wastage"	Stillbirths (late foetal deaths, 28 weeks' gestation and over)	Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 1 week "perinatal mortality"	Infant deaths at 1 week and over	Stillbirths plus infant deaths under 4 weeks
						Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year						
1906-1910	117.1	40.2	24.5	15.7	76.9	11.5	13.0	22.8	22.0	32.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911-1915	108.7	39.0	24.1	14.9	69.8	11.4	12.7	20.2	19.6	30.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
1916-1920	90.9	37.0	23.4	13.7	53.9	11.0	12.4	16.5	14.6	22.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921-1925	74.9	33.4	21.7	11.7	41.6	10.4	11.3	12.8	11.3	17.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
1926-1930	67.6	31.8	21.8	9.9	35.7	10.3	11.5	10.8	9.5	15.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1931-1935	61.9	31.4	22.4	9.0	30.5	10.7	11.7	9.9	8.5	12.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1936-1940	55.3	29.2	21.5	7.7	26.0	10.4	11.2	8.8	7.8	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1941-1945	49.8	26.0	18.7	7.2	23.8	9.3	9.5	8.9	7.7	7.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946-1950	36.3	21.1	16.2	4.9	15.2	7.9	8.4	5.8	5.0	4.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1928	65.3	31.1	21.6	9.5	34.2	10.4	11.2	10.7	9.3	14.2	102.6	40.1	60.8	41.7	69.9	—
1929	73.9	32.8	22.2	10.5	41.1	10.4	11.9	11.5	10.6	19.0	111.4	40.0	61.4	50.0	71.6	—
1930	60.2	30.9	22.0	8.9	29.3	10.4	11.6	9.7	7.9	11.7	98.3	40.8	61.9	36.4	70.4	—
1931	65.7	31.5	22.1	9.5	34.2	10.4	11.7	10.8	9.2	14.2	104.5	40.9	62.1	42.4	71.2	—
1932	64.5	31.5	22.4	9.2	33.0	10.6	11.8	10.8	9.0	13.2	103.7	41.3	62.8	40.8	71.6	—
1933	62.7	32.1	22.9	9.3	30.6	11.0	11.8	9.8	8.6	12.2	102.5	41.4	63.4	39.1	72.3	—
1934	59.3	31.4	22.7	8.7	27.9	10.9	11.8	8.9	7.7	11.3	96.7	40.5	62.2	34.5	70.5	—
1935	57.0	30.4	22.0	8.4	26.6	10.7	11.3	9.1	7.7	9.8	95.4	40.7	61.9	33.5	69.9	—
1936	58.7	30.2	21.9	8.2	28.5	10.7	11.3	9.3	8.3	10.9	95.9	39.7	60.8	35.2	68.7	—
1937	57.7	29.7	22.0	7.8	28.0	10.8	11.2	9.4	8.3	10.3	94.4	39.0	60.2	34.2	67.6	—
1938	52.8	28.3	21.1	7.1	24.5	10.3	10.8	8.2	7.3	9.0	88.9	38.3	58.6	30.4	65.5	—
1939	50.6	28.3	21.2	7.1	22.2	10.3	10.9	7.9	7.0	7.3	86.9	38.1	58.5	28.4	65.3	—
1940	56.8	29.6	21.3	8.3	27.2	9.8	11.5	9.3	8.2	9.7	92.5	37.2	57.7	34.7	65.7	—
1941	60.0	29.0	20.7	8.3	31.1	10.1	10.6	11.3	9.7	10.1	92.4	34.8	54.7	37.7	62.7	—
1942	50.6	27.2	19.6	7.7	23.4	9.6	10.0	8.7	7.5	7.2	81.1	33.2	52.1	29.0	59.4	—
1943	49.1	25.2	18.3	6.9	23.9	9.1	9.2	8.8	7.8	7.3	77.5	30.1	47.9	29.6	54.6	—
1944	45.4	24.4	17.5	6.9	21.1	8.8	8.8	8.0	7.0	6.1	70.9	27.6	44.5	26.3	51.1	—
1945	46.0	24.8	18.0	6.8	21.3	9.0	9.0	8.2	7.0	6.1	73.4	27.6	45.2	28.1	51.8	—

1946	42.9	24.5	17.8	6.7	18.4	8.7	9.1	7.1	6.1	5.2	66.9	27.2	44.3	22.6	50.7
1947	41.4	22.7	16.5	6.2	18.6	7.8	8.7	6.9	6.0	5.7	65.0	24.1	40.3	24.6	46.4
1948	33.9	19.7	15.6	4.1	14.2	7.8	7.9	5.5	4.8	3.9	56.8	23.2	38.5	18.4	42.5
1949	32.4	19.3	15.6	3.7	13.0	7.6	8.0	4.8	4.4	3.8	54.6	22.7	38.0	16.7	41.5
1950	29.6	18.5	15.2	3.3	11.1	7.2	8.0	4.3	3.7	3.1	51.7	22.6	37.4	14.3	40.7
1951	29.7	18.8	15.5	3.3	10.9	7.5	8.0	4.1	3.6	3.2	52.2	23.0	38.2	14.0	41.5
1952	27.6	18.3	15.2	3.2	9.3	7.6	7.6	3.7	3.0	2.6	49.6	22.7	37.5	12.1	40.6
1953	26.8	17.7	14.8	2.9	9.1	7.4	7.4	3.4	3.0	2.7	48.6	22.4	36.9	11.7	39.7
1954	25.4	17.7	14.9	2.8	7.7	7.6	7.4	3.0	2.6	2.1	48.4	23.5	38.1	10.3	40.8
1955	24.9	17.3	14.6	2.6	7.6	7.6	7.0	2.9	2.6	2.1	47.5	23.2	37.4	10.0	40.0

* Rates based on related live births from 1926 onwards.

† The births upon which these rates are based for successive calendar years are numbers registered up to 1938 inclusive, and numbers of occurrences from 1939.

Infant death rates for each period of the first year of life were in excess of the England and Wales rate in the Northern and North Western regions and in Wales. In the Eastern, Southern and South Western regions and the London and South Eastern region the rates were below the average. The Welsh rate of 4.29 at four weeks and under 3 months was nearly half as high again as the England and Wales rate of 2.91. The perinatal mortality rate was in excess of the national average in the three northern and two midland regions and in Wales. Among the conurbations only Greater London had rates below the average for each period of the first year of life. In most English regions the stillbirth and perinatal mortality rates were lower in 1955 than in 1954; in both Wales I (Brecknockshire, Carmarthenshire, Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire) and Wales II (remainder) these rates increased slightly from 1954 to 1955.

The stillbirth rate and various rates measuring infant mortality are shown in Table XLVI (page 88), for the conurbations, three aggregates of urban areas with populations lying within certain limits of size and for rural districts. The perinatal, stillbirth, early and post-neonatal mortality rates were all lowest in 1955 in the aggregate of rural districts. By contrast this aggregate had the highest late neonatal death rate, 2.87 per 1,000 related live births compared with the lowest rate, 2.47, in the aggregate of conurbations. The aggregate of urban areas with populations of 50,000 to 100,000 had the highest perinatal, early and post-neonatal mortality rates.

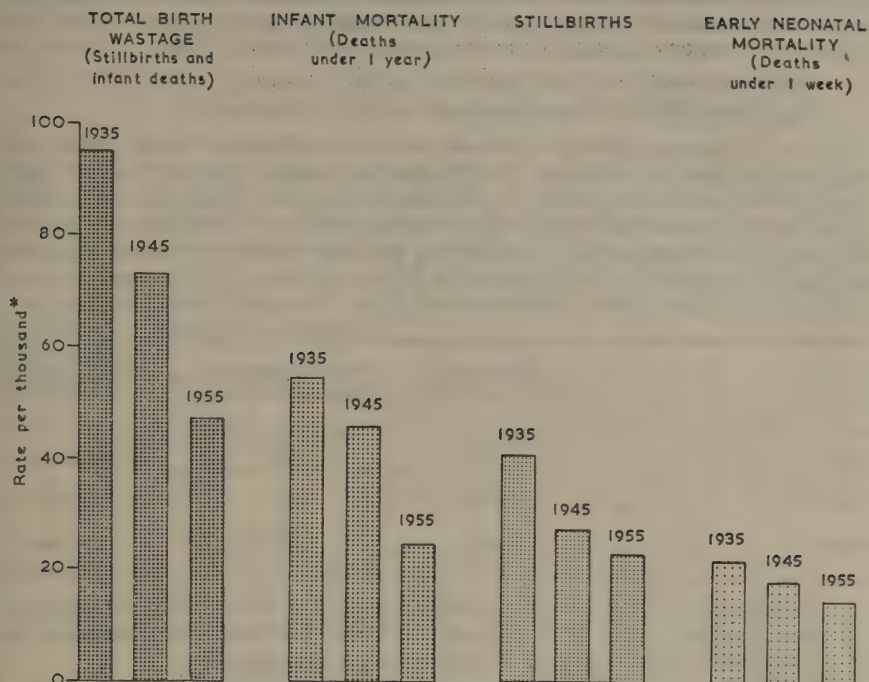
Among individual causes contributing to the regional infant mortality rates (Table XLVII, page 90) congenital malformations accounted for rather more than one-sixth of the deaths in each of the four regional groups. Immaturity (either alone or primary to diseases other than those of early infancy) and post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis were the chief perinatal causes of infant deaths in each regional group. Among causes of postnatal origin, pneumonia and bronchitis were exceptionally high in Wales, 4.94, compared with 3.09 in the South of England. With so many unfavourable rates, Wales continued to have in 1955, as in the preceding year, the lowest rate for deaths due to neglect and lack of care of the newborn.

Secular trends in stillbirths and infant mortality

Table XLVIII (page 92) shows the secular trend in the stillbirth and infant mortality rates. There were small reductions in 1955 compared with 1954 except in the mortality rates for deaths under one day, and between three months and one year, where the rates were stationary. The perinatal mortality rate, which had increased to 38.1 in 1954, was not yet back to the 1953 level of 36.9. The total birth wastage (stillbirths and infant deaths under one year) decreased from 48.4 per 1,000 total births in 1954 to 47.5 in 1955. Diagram 8 (page 95) compares the birth wastage, infant mortality, stillbirth and early neonatal mortality rates in 1955 with those in 1945 and 1935. Whereas the birth wastage and infant mortality rates showed greater improvement in the last decade than during 1935-45, the stillbirth rate decreased more rapidly during the earlier decade.

Table XLIX (page 97) shows the trend of the stillbirth, neonatal and post-neonatal mortality rates in the standard regions during 1951 to 1955. Only in the London and South Eastern region has the stillbirth rate in later years been consistently lower than in 1951. In the North Midland and Midland regions, after an initial decrease in 1952, the stillbirth rates have steadily risen. By 1955 the neonatal mortality rates had fallen in each region below the 1951 rate.

Diagram 8



* (a) Infant mortality and neonatal mortality rates per thousand related live births; (b) Stillbirth rate per thousand total (live and still) births.

Birth wastage, distinguishing infant mortality, stillbirths and early neonatal mortality, in 1955 compared with that in 1945 and 1935. England and Wales.

Infant mortality among illegitimate children

When an illegitimate child dies the mother's name should be given as parent for entry in the death register. The infant mortality rate is derived by relating the numbers of deaths of infants whose mother's name is shown in the register to the numbers of births registered as illegitimate. But, even if all children who were illegitimate at the time of death were registered to show the mother's name, there would be others who had been illegitimate at the time of birth but who had been legitimated because their parents had since married.

In 1950 there were 35,250 illegitimate live births. A special investigation has revealed that there were 1,347 deaths under one year of age among these children, of whom 1,164 were illegitimate and 183 legitimate at death. Since 14 per cent of these deaths were registered as those of legitimate children, the death rate of children born illegitimate was apparently understated by 16 per cent (86 : 14 :: 100 : 16).

It is probable that there are some infants who were illegitimate at death, but whose deaths were registered as though they were legitimate because their parents were living together as man and wife. From the point of view of child care, the illegitimate child living with its father and mother (although unmarried) is more comparable to the child of married parents than to the child of an unmarried mother living apart from the father. It is also likely that the parents of an illegitimate child would, if they are living together, take advantage of a provision whereby the birth of an illegitimate child may be registered on the joint information of both parents, since the father's name cannot otherwise be legally entered in the register.

If it were confirmed that deaths of children, whose births had been registered on joint information, were normally registered as though the children were legitimate, a better estimate of the illegitimate death rate might be given by :—

Illegitimate deaths—(those registered at birth on joint information)

Illegitimate births—(those registered on joint information)

Of the 183 deaths referred to above, 141 were of infants whose births were registered on joint information. In this case the number dying who were illegitimate at birth and not registered on joint information was 1,206, and this number would be the numerator in the rate suggested above. Unfortunately in 1950 no information was available concerning the total number of births registered on joint information. To obtain an estimate of this, a count was made of illegitimate births registered in September, 1956. The result was as follows :—

		Number of illegitimate births	Registrations on joint information	Proportion of total
Males	.. .. .	1,367	560	41·0 per cent
Females	... ..	1,266	487	38·5 per cent
Persons	.. .. .	2,633	1,047	39·8 per cent

Consideration is being given to possible changes in the method of calculating the infant mortality rate of illegitimate children, but before any decision can be made it will be necessary to find from larger samples :—

- (1) The proportion of illegitimate births registered on joint information.
- (2) The number of infants registered on joint information at birth and registered in illegitimate form at death.

The facts stated above should be taken into account in looking at the illegitimate infant mortality rates shown in Table L (page 98).

Table XLIX.—Secular trend of stillbirths per 1,000 total births, and of deaths in the neonatal and post-neonatal periods per 1,000 related live births, 1951 to 1955. England and Wales ; standard regions

	Standard regions	Rates in each year 1951 to 1955					Rates in 1952 to 1955 per cent of rate in 1951				
		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Stillbirths (at or over 28 weeks' gestation) per 1,000 live and stillbirths	ENGLAND AND WALES	23.0	22.7	22.4	23.5	23.2	100	99	97	102	101
	NORTH OF ENGLAND	24.8	24.8	24.2	25.8	25.3	100	100	98	104	102
	Northern	24.6	24.9	23.3	24.8	24.7	100	101	95	101	100
	East and West Ridings ..	24.2	23.9	23.6	25.0	24.8	100	99	98	103	102
	North Western	25.2	25.2	25.0	26.8	26.0	100	100	99	106	103
	MIDLANDS AND EAST- ERN	23.1	22.2	22.2	23.6	23.3	100	96	96	102	101
	North Midland	23.1	22.5	22.9	24.1	24.3	100	97	99	104	105
	Midland	23.9	22.7	23.3	24.4	24.5	100	95	97	102	103
	Eastern	21.9	21.1	20.0	21.8	20.7	100	96	91	100	95
	SOUTH OF ENGLAND	20.9	20.2	20.4	20.7	20.2	100	97	98	99	97
	London and South Eastern	20.8	20.0	20.2	20.1	19.5	100	96	97	97	94
Neonatal mortality per 1,000 related live births	Southern	19.4	20.0	21.0	20.5	20.5	100	103	108	106	106
	South Western	22.3	21.0	20.4	23.0	22.2	100	94	91	103	100
	WALES (including Monmouthshire) ..	26.4	28.0	25.3	27.3	28.3	100	106	96	103	107
	ENGLAND AND WALES	18.8	18.3	17.7	17.7	17.3	100	97	94	94	92
	NORTH OF ENGLAND	20.6	20.3	19.7	19.6	19.2	100	99	96	95	93
	Northern	21.6	20.2	19.3	20.4	21.3	100	94	89	94	99
	East and West Ridings ..	19.1	18.9	19.8	18.1	17.3	100	99	104	95	91
	North Western	20.9	21.1	19.9	20.2	19.2	100	101	95	97	92
	MIDLANDS AND EAST- ERN	18.5	18.0	17.7	17.9	16.7	100	97	96	97	90
	North Midland	17.6	18.9	18.0	18.0	17.0	100	107	102	102	97
	Midland	20.3	18.6	18.9	19.4	18.0	100	92	93	96	89
Post-neonatal mortality per 1,000 related live births	Eastern	16.8	16.2	15.7	15.5	14.6	100	96	93	92	87
	SOUTH OF ENGLAND	17.0	16.4	15.4	15.3	15.4	100	96	91	90	91
	London and South Eastern	16.7	15.7	15.0	14.8	15.2	100	94	90	89	91
	Southern	16.9	16.3	15.4	16.2	15.8	100	96	91	96	93
	South Western	18.2	18.8	16.5	16.3	15.5	100	103	91	90	85
	WALES (including Monmouthshire) ..	21.8	20.8	19.7	21.5	20.8	100	95	90	99	95
	ENGLAND AND WALES	10.9	9.3	9.1	7.7	7.6	100	85	83	71	70
	NORTH OF ENGLAND	13.8	11.3	10.6	9.2	9.0	100	82	77	67	65
	Northern	15.5	11.9	11.6	9.2	9.9	100	77	75	59	64
	East and West Ridings ..	13.8	11.0	10.7	9.7	8.9	100	80	78	70	64
	North Western	13.0	11.3	10.0	9.0	8.7	100	87	77	69	67
	MIDLANDS AND EAST- ERN	10.5	9.2	8.8	7.4	7.7	100	88	84	70	73
Post-neonatal mortality per 1,000 related live births	North Midland	11.1	9.6	9.8	8.0	8.7	100	86	88	72	78
	Midland	11.3	10.2	8.9	7.9	8.1	100	90	79	70	72
	Eastern	8.6	7.1	7.6	6.2	6.0	100	83	88	72	70
	SOUTH OF ENGLAND	7.8	6.9	7.7	6.1	5.9	100	88	99	78	76
	London and South Eastern	7.4	6.9	7.6	5.5	6.0	100	93	103	74	81
	Southern	8.3	7.1	8.0	7.0	5.8	100	86	96	84	70
	South Western	8.3	6.8	8.1	7.2	5.7	100	82	98	87	69
	WALES (including Monmouthshire) ..	14.3	12.5	11.6	10.0	10.6	100	87	81	70	74

Table L.—Secular trend of stillbirths per 1,000 total births, and of deaths in early neonatal, late neonatal and post-neonatal periods per 1,000 related live births, distinguishing illegitimacy, 1936–1939, 1940–44 and 1945 to 1955. England and Wales

	1936 to 1939	1940 to 1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Stillbirths (Late foetal deaths at or over 28 weeks) per cent of 1936–39	38·8 100	32·3 83	27·6 71	27·2 70	24·1 62	23·2 60	22·7 59	22·6 58	23·0 59	22·7 59	22·4 58	23·5 61	23·2 60
Early neonatal deaths... (Under 1 week) .. per cent of 1936–39	21·6 100	19·3 89	18·0 83	17·8 82	16·5 76	15·6 72	15·6 72	15·2 70	15·5 72	15·2 70	14·8 69	14·9 69	14·6 68
Late neonatal deaths ... (1 week and under 4 weeks) .. Annual rate per cent of 1936–39	7·6 100	7·5 99	6·8 89	6·7 88	6·2 82	4·1 54	3·7 49	3·3 43	3·3 43	3·2 42	2·9 38	2·8 37	2·6 34
Post-neonatal deaths ... (4 weeks and under 1 year) .. Annual rate per cent of 1936–39	25·8 100	25·1 97	21·3 83	18·4 71	18·6 72	14·2 55	13·0 50	11·1 43	10·9 42	9·3 36	9·2 36	7·7 30	7·6 29
Stillbirths (late foetal deaths at or over 28 weeks) per cent of 1936–39	49·6 100	39·9 80	31·5 64	33·2 67	30·6 62	31·6 64	29·5 59	29·1 59	31·6 64	29·7 60	29·8 60	29·2 59	28·8 58
Early neonatal deaths (under 1 week) .. per cent of 1936–39	34·4 100	28·1 82	24·3 71	23·7 69	23·5 68	22·0 64	24·9 72	21·4 62	21·4 62	21·3 62	19·3 56	20·2 59	20·8 60
Late neonatal deaths ... (1 week and under 4 weeks) .. Annual rate per cent of 1936–39	10·9 100	10·7 98	10·0 92	9·6 88	9·9 91	5·5 50	4·8 44	4·5 41	4·3 39	3·9 36	3·2 29	3·5 32	3·1 28
Post-neonatal deaths ... (4 weeks and under 1 year) .. Annual rate per cent of 1936–39	41·6 100	35·8 86	30·5 73	26·9 65	24·7 59	17·9 43	15·1 36	13·6 33	12·8 31	9·8 24	10·6 25	8·3 20	7·8 19

Illegitimate
Infants

MATERNAL MORTALITY

The number of deaths certified as due to pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (I.S.C. Nos. 640-689) declined from 527 in 1953 to 480 in 1954 and 439 in 1955. The corresponding rates (deaths per 1,000 births, both live and still) were 0·75, 0·70, and 0·64.

The following table shows for the periods 1936-39, 1941-45, 1946-50, as yearly averages and for individual years from 1951 onwards, the numbers of deaths attributed to complications associated with pregnancy, the actual delivery, the puerperium and with abortion. These are the total deaths directly attributed to childbirth. Below are shown those deaths which are assigned to other causes but which mention pregnancy, childbirth or abortion as a secondary cause. The final line in the table gives the yearly average or yearly total of live and stillbirths in this period.

	1936-39* average	1941-45 average	1946-50 average	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Complications of pregnancy (I.S.C. Nos. 640-648)	574	419	287	208	181	211	168	158
Abortion (I.S.C. Nos. 650-652)	374	303	129	107	90	76	76	68
Complications of delivery (I.S.C. Nos. 660-678)	603	515	297	164	136	156	155	120
Complications of the puerperium (I.S.C. Nos. 680-689)	616	314	172	87	91	84	81	93
Total classed to childbirth (I.S.C. Nos. 640-689)	2,167	1,551	885	566	498	527	480	439
Associated with pregnancy	515	377	237	151	153	121	116	108
Associated with abortion	76	45	27	9	8	7	5	7
TOTAL	2,758	1,973	1,149	726	659	655	601	554
Live and stillbirths	637,608	690,301	800,161	693,514	689,371	700,053	689,851	683,640

* The numbers of deaths for the years 1936-39 have been estimated and are therefore approximate. Deaths of non-civilians are excluded during war years.

Except for a slight increase in 1953 the total number of deaths assigned to childbirth has fallen steadily throughout the period under review, but since 1951 deaths attributed to complications of the puerperium show no tendency to diminish. Before 1951, more deaths occurred from complications of the delivery than from complications of pregnancy (in which toxæmia is the predominating cause), but since that date the latter group have been in excess. The numbers of deaths attributed to abortion show the greatest fall, amounting in 1955 to little more than one-fifth of the average recorded in 1941-45. Deaths associated with pregnancy but not primarily attributed to it have fallen similarly and now amount to less than one-third of the average in 1941-45. Table LI (page 100) which gives the mortality rates by individual years since 1931 arranged by cause shows that the greatest improvement has occurred among deaths attributed to puerperal sepsis.

Table LI.—Maternal mortality, distinguishing principal causes, and associated maternal mortality. Death rates per 1,000 total births, 1931 to 1955, England and Wales

MATERNAL MORTALITY (Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium, including abortion)											ASSOCIATED MATERNAL MORTALITY						
Year	Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis and embolism	Puerperal sepsis	Antepartum haemorrhage	Postpartum haemorrhage	Toxaemia	Prolonged labour	Trauma, shock; other complication of delivery	Other causes	Total maternal causes other than abortion	Abortion				Total Maternal Mortality	Associated with maternal causes other than abortion	Associated with abortion	Total associated with, maternal causes
										Criminal abortion	Without mention of sepsis	With sepsis	Spontaneous and other				
I.S.C. Nos. (6th Revision)	682, 684	640, 641, 681	643, 644, 670	671, 672	642, 685, 686	673-675	676-678	Rem. 640-648 660-689	640-648 660-689	651-2	650-2 652-2	Rem. 651	Rem. 650, 652	640-689			
Int. List Nos. (5th Revision)	147c, 147d	147a, 147b	143, 146a, 146b	146c, 146d	144, 148	Rem. 142-150		142-150	140b	141b	Rem. 140	Rem. 141	140-141	140-150			
1931	0.33	1.08	0.50	0.52	0.75	0.77		3.43	0.08	0.04	0.35	0.21	0.68	4.11	1.27	0.12	5.49
1932	0.35	0.98	0.52	0.51	0.80	0.80		3.46	0.07	0.04	0.41	0.22	0.73	4.19	0.97	0.14	5.30
1933	0.34	1.15	0.51	0.51	0.84	0.88		3.72	0.09	0.05	0.42	0.24	0.80	4.52	1.21	0.16	5.89
1934	0.30	1.28	0.49	0.49	0.86	0.86		3.80	0.11	0.05	0.47	0.19	0.82	4.62	1.10	0.10	5.82
1935	0.31	1.04	0.47	0.47	0.78	0.81		3.41	0.10	0.05	0.42	0.17	0.74	4.15	1.02	0.12	5.29
1936	0.29	0.89	0.48	0.48	0.81	0.72		3.19	0.08	0.04	0.38	0.17	0.67	3.86	0.95	0.11	4.92
1937	0.24	0.55	0.48	0.48	0.80	0.72		2.79	0.09	0.04	0.28	0.17	0.58	3.37	1.03	0.16	4.57
1938	0.28	0.43	0.48	0.48	0.73	0.78		2.70	0.08	0.04	0.27	0.16	0.55	3.24	0.85	0.13	4.22
1939	0.24	0.39	0.18	0.28	0.75	0.73		2.57	0.13	0.04	0.26	0.12	0.55	3.13	0.79	0.08	3.99
1940	0.22	0.32	0.17	0.29	0.65	0.20	0.18	0.20	2.24	0.07	0.05	0.19	0.12	2.68	0.60	0.09	3.37
1941	0.22	0.24	0.17	0.35	0.64	0.26	0.18	0.20	2.26	0.11	0.04	0.24	0.15	2.80	0.60	0.08	3.47
1942	0.19	0.22	0.13	0.29	0.61	0.23	0.14	0.20	2.02	0.09	0.02	0.26	0.09	2.48	0.54	0.07	3.00
1943	0.19	0.19	0.12	0.27	0.53	0.23	0.15	0.16	1.84	0.11	0.02	0.24	0.09	2.30	0.62	0.08	3.00
1944	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.23	0.42	0.23	0.11	0.15	1.53	0.10	0.01	0.22	0.08	1.93	0.50	0.07	2.50
1945	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.23	0.46	0.21	0.10	0.13	1.47	0.09	0.01	0.16	0.07	1.80	0.49	0.03	2.33
1946	0.12	0.06	0.10	0.19	0.43	0.14	0.10	0.11	1.25	0.05	0.01	0.08	0.05	1.43	0.42	0.04	1.90
1947	0.12	0.04	0.06	0.17	0.35	0.12	0.07	0.09	1.02	0.04	0.00	0.06	0.05	1.17	0.29	0.05	1.52
1948	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.14	0.31	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.86	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.04	1.02	0.29	0.02	1.33
1949	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.12	0.27	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.81	0.03	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.97	0.21	0.03	1.21
1950	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.26	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.72	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.87	0.25	0.03	1.15
1951	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.24	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.66	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.82	0.22	0.07	1.05
1952	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.21	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.59	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.72	0.22	0.07	0.96
1953	0.07	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.24	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.64	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.75	0.17	0.01	0.94
1954	0.08	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.19	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.59	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.70	0.17	0.01	0.81
1955	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.16	0.05	0.03	0.09	0.54	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.64	0.16	0.01	0.81

Note:—Figures for 1931 to 1938 are based on live and stillbirth registrations, and from 1939 onwards on occurrences. Mortality from 1931 to 1939 is based on the 5th Revision of the International List, and from 1940 on the 6th Revision. Non-civilians are included throughout.

Table LII.—Death rates from maternal causes* (including abortion) per 100,000 total births† in England and Wales and four regional groups,† 1921 to 1955

Year	England and Wales				North of England				Midlands and Eastern				South of England				Wales (including Monmouthshire)			
	Total		Sepsis		Other		Total		Sepsis		Other		Total		Sepsis		Total		Sepsis	
1921	391	138	253	450	188	292	331	115	216	338	129	210	535	167	368	368	368	368	368	368
1922	381	138	243	421	184	267	339	120	219	330	128	201	543	175	368	368	368	368	368	368
1923	381	130	252	422	186	286	358	126	232	307	118	189	583	159	383	383	383	383	383	383
1924	390	139	251	440	196	284	339	130	209	344	122	222	514	158	355	355	355	355	355	355
1925	408	156	252	469	173	297	368	155	213	346	134	212	497	158	339	339	339	339	339	339
1926	412	160	252	475	179	296	377	154	224	343	140	203	492	163	329	329	329	329	329	329
1927	411	157	254	473	173	286	361	148	213	343	144	199	578	164	414	414	414	414	414	414
1928	425	172	253	472	186	286	373	161	212	382	157	225	579	207	372	372	372	372	372	372
1929	416	173	243	469	194	275	370	150	220	363	150	193	558	180	377	377	377	377	377	377
1930	422	184	238	496	203	293	380	173	207	347	168	179	530	196	334	334	334	334	334	334
1931	395	159	235	446	170	275	352	147	205	350	155	195	513	178	334	334	334	334	334	334
1932	394	153	241	440	171	270	374	151	223	350	135	210	591	169	423	423	423	423	423	423
1933	437	173	267	497	193	304	385	169	216	370	152	218	575	206	369	369	369	369	369	369
1934	441	193	247	494	204	290	405	199	206	359	154	205	661	275	386	386	386	386	386	386
1935	394	161	232	434	172	262	370	160	209	320	130	190	589	227	362	362	362	362	362	362
1936	365	134	231	436	153	283	331	123	208	280	104	176	517	205	312	312	312	312	312	312
1937	313	94	219	364	109	254	283	90	192	254	69	185	454	133	321	321	321	321	321	321
1938	297	86	211	342	102	240	271	72	199	235	75	160	437	124	333	333	333	333	333	333
1939	284	75	210	327	88	239	259	70	188	219	58	161	437	86	351	351	351	351	351	351
1940	268	81	186	294	82	211	252	82	170	222	72	149	339	90	250	250	250	250	250	250
1941	280	83	196	304	83	220	258	78	180	253	82	171	374	108	266	266	266	266	266	266
1942	248	77	171	266	92	174	248	72	177	223	67	156	292	85	207	207	207	207	207	207
1943	229	73	155	214	63	151	210	50	151	210	53	139	303	98	205	205	205	205	205	205
1944	192	59	133	216	67	149	162	50	112	180	53	127	267	97	170	170	170	170	170	170
1945	180	49	131	200	58	142	169	44	125	153	41	112	279	61	219	219	219	219	219	219
1946	143	31	112	152	38	115	125	24	101	133	28	105	226	43	183	183	183	183	183	183
1947	117	26	91	119	25	94	119	26	93	108	28	80	163	37	146	146	146	146	146	146
1948	102	24	78	106	21	85	94	21	73	92	25	67	173	37	136	136	136	136	136	136
1949	97	22	76	104	23	81	91	16	74	90	22	67	136	33	103	103	103	103	103	103
1950	87	21	66	90	21	69	82	24	57	76	16	60	155	41	114	114	114	114	114	114
1951	82	20	62	96	20	75	64	16	49	74	22	52	123	19	104	104	104	104	104	104
1952	72	16	56	69	12	57	67	15	52	78	18	60	78	26	52	52	52	52	52	52
1953	75	16	61	72	15	68	65	13	59	60	19	62	94	16	77	77	77	77	77	77
1954	70	14	56	72	16	57	74	15	59	60	11	49	94	17	77	77	77	77	77	77
1955	64	17	48	76	21	55	56	12	44	55	15	40	90	22	67	67	67	67	67	67

* Note:—The deaths shown for each year in this table are based on the method of classification in use at the time, the International List Numbers being as follows:—1921–30, Total = Nos. 143–150 (Sepsis = No. 146) of the 3rd Revision (1920) List; 1931–39, Total = Nos. 140–150 (Sepsis = Nos. 140, 145) of the 4th Revision (1929) List; 1940–49, Total = Nos. 140–150 (Sepsis = Nos. 140, 147) of the 5th Revision (1939) List; 1950–53, Total = Nos. 640–689 (Sepsis = Nos. 640, 641, 651, 681, 682, 684) of the 6th Revision (1948) List. Deaths due to criminal abortion are excluded from this table for years prior to 1940.

† The composition of the three English groups is as follows:—North of England: *Northern, East and West Ridings and North Western Regions*; Midlands and Eastern Regions: *North Midland, Midland and Eastern Regions*; South of England: *London and South Eastern, Southern and South Western Regions*.

‡ 1921–28, registered live births only; 1929–38, registered live and stillbirths; 1939–53, live and stillbirth occurrences.

The decline in maternal mortality has been general throughout England and Wales and the proportionate reduction in the four regional groups since 1926-30 is now very much the same, as the following table shows.

Year	England and Wales		South of England		Midlands and Eastern		North of England		Wales	
	Rate per 100,000 total births*	per cent of 1926-30	Rate per 100,000 total births*	per cent of 1926-30	Rate per 100,000 total births*	per cent of 1926-30	Rate per 100,000 total births*	per cent of 1926-30	Rate per 100,000 total births*	per cent of 1926-30
1926-30 ..	417	100	356	100	372	100	477	100	547	100
1931-35 ..	413	99	349	98	377	101	462	97	585	107
1936-39 ..	314	75	247	69	285	77	367	77	466	85
1940-44 ..	239	57	215	60	223	60	263	55	313	57
1945-49 ..	127	30	115	32	119	32	134	28	194	35
1950-53 ..	79	19	77	22	70	19	82	17	113	21
1954 ..	70	17	60	17	74	20	72	15	94	17
1955 ..	64	15	55	15	56	15	76	16	90	16

* Live births only for 1926-28.

Table LII (page 101) shows the mortality rates for the four regional groups by individual years since 1921, separating deaths with mention of sepsis from all other deaths. Until the middle thirties deaths with mention of sepsis accounted for about 40 per cent of all maternal deaths in all parts of the country. At the present they amount to approximately one quarter. The proportionate decline began before the war, remained steady at about 30 per cent in the period 1940-44 but dropped to 22 per cent in 1946, since when it has remained relatively constant. Table LIII below, which gives a year by year analysis of deaths attributed to or associated with abortion since 1931, shows that the proportion of such deaths with mention of sepsis has not fallen to the same extent whether the abortions were spontaneous or therapeutically induced, or otherwise.

Table LIII.—Maternal mortality : Deaths attributed to or associated with abortion, 1931 to 1955, England and Wales

	Spontaneous or induced for therapeutic reasons		Induced for non-therapeutic reasons		Total attributed to abortion (including criminal)	Others associated with abortion	Total attributed to or associated with abortion	Percentage of deaths due to abortion which had mention of sepsis
	With sepsis	Without sepsis	With sepsis	Without sepsis*				
1931	229	140	52	27	448	77	525	63
1932	262	139	46	23	470	90	560	66
1933	257	144	56	29	486	97	583	64
1934	295	118	67	33	513	64	577	71
1935	262	108	64	30	464	74	538	70
1936	242	105	49	24	420	70	490	69
1937	176	109	56	28	369	104	473	63
1938	173	101	54	26	354	81	435	64
1939	167	79	80	28	354	49	403	70
1940	116	76	43	33	268	56	324	59
1941	145	90	66	24	325	47	372	65
1942	175	62	64	12	313	49	362	76
1943	167	64	76	15	322	57	379	75
1944	170	63	75	7	315	52	367	78
1945	110	50	65	9	234	19	253	75
1946	69	42	41	5	157	37	194	70
1947	53	48	36	3	140	44	184	64
1948	53	32	34	4	123	16	139	71
1949	58	31	20	9	118	19	137	66
1950	39	18	25	21	103	21	124	62
1951	34	14	33	26	107	9	116	63
1952	28	15	19	28	90	8	98	52
1953	22	13	17	24	76	7	83	51
1954	22	19	10	25	76	5	81	42
1955	20	15	18	15	68	7	75	56

* Deaths due to attempted abortion, formerly classed to accidental causes, are included for years 1950 onwards.

Table LIV below gives an analysis by cause and age of deaths in the years 1954-55, with the rates per 100,000 total births in three broad age-groups. The highest death rate is found among the toxæmias of pregnancy which are responsible for 28 per cent of all maternal deaths. The proportion of maternal deaths from this cause is highest at both ends of the childbearing period, but especially among the older group of women aged 40 years and more, when they account for nearly 40 per cent of all such deaths at these ages. Sepsis and urinary infections now account for only 3 per cent of maternal deaths while to thrombosis and embolism (which are included under the heading of Maternal sepsis in Table 21 of Part I of the Annual Review) are attributed 12 per cent.

Table LV (page 104) analyses the deaths in each of the years 1954 and 1955 by civil condition, age and detailed cause. In this it is seen that among single women 44 per cent of maternal deaths are associated with abortion but only 13 per cent of deaths among married women. Table LVI (page 106) lists the deaths of women associated with but not directly due to pregnancy or childbearing by age. By far the most important single cause is disease of the mitral valve which accounts for about one-fifth of all such deaths.

Table LIV.—Deaths from maternal causes and death rates per 100,000 total (live and still) births in the period 1954-55 by cause and age

Int. Classn. (1948) No.	Cause of death	Deaths								Rates per 100,000 total (live and still) births			
		All ages	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45 and over	All ages	15-24	25-34	35 and over
640-689	All Maternal Causes ..	919	27	146	200	231	170	106	39	67	13	31	23
647; 673-674	Disproportion, malposition and contracted pelvis ..	26	1	3	7	5	4	4	2	2	0	1	1
675	Uterine inertia, other prolonged labour ..	39	2	1	9	15	7	4	1	3	0	2	1
676-678; 660	Shock, pelvic trauma, other and unspecified complications of delivery ..	74	1	10	16	24	13	7	3	5	1	3	2
671-672	Retained placenta and post-partum haemorrhage ..	85	6	11	19	23	18	7	1	6	1	3	2
682, 684	Thrombosis and embolism including pulmonary embolism ..	110	1	17	28	26	19	15	4	8	1	4	3
640-641; 680-681	Sepsis and urinary infections	31	1	8	4	12	2	4	—	2	1	1	0
645	Ectopic pregnancy ..	46	2	3	14	12	9	5	1	3	0	2	1
651	Abortion with embolism, thrombosis or sepsis ..	70	3	17	11	16	15	7	1	5	1	2	2
650	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia (including criminal) ..	60	3	2	10	14	13	8	—	4	1	2	2
643-644; 670	Antepartum haemorrhage including placenta prævia	57	—	5	17	12	12	11	—	4	0	2	2
642; 685-686; 652	Toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium ..	259	6	47	52	53	45	31	25	19	4	8	7
687	Cerebral haemorrhage in the puerperium ..	7	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	1	0	0	0
683; 688-689; 646; 648 }	Remainder ..	55	—	10	13	17	12	3	—	4	1	2	1

Table LV (A).—Deaths of women certified as due to pregnancy and childbearing, by civil condition, age and cause, 1954

		Cause of death	All ages	Civil condition			Age							
				Single	Married	Wid- owed	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45 and over	
640-648	Complications of pregnancy	All Single Married Widowed	168 8 154 6	8 — — —	154 — 154 —	6 — — 6	1 — 1 —	26 3 23 —	38 2 35 1	42 1 41 —	31 1 29 1	16 1 13 2	14 — 12 2	
640	Pyelitis and pyelonephritis of pregnancy		2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	
641	Other infections of genito-urinary tract during pregnancy		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
642	Toxaemias of pregnancy		118	5	107	6	—	19	25	27	20	13	14	
643	Placenta praevia		2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	
644	Other haemorrhage of pregnancy		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
645	Ectopic pregnancy		24	3	21	—	1	1	8	7	4	3	—	
646	Anaemia of pregnancy		3	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	
647	Pregnancy with malposition of foetus in uterus		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
648	Other complications arising from pregnancy		18	—	18	—	—	6	3	4	5	—	—	
650-652	Abortion	All Single Married Widowed	76* 12 59* 5	12 12 — —	59 — 59 5	5 — — 5	1 — 1 —	17* 5 12* —	19 5 12 —	16 2 14 —	16 — 14 2	7 — 6 1	— — — —	
650	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia		33	4	26	3	—	6	9	7	8	3	—	
651	Abortion with sepsis		32	8	23	1	—	8	7	7	6	4	—	
652	Abortion with toxæmia, without mention of sepsis		11	—	10	1	1	3	3	2	2	—	—	
660	Delivery without complication		7	—	7	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	2	
670-678	Delivery with specified complication	All Single Married Widowed	148 5 138 5	5 5 — —	138 — 138 —	5 — — 5	5 1 4 —	15 2 13 35	37 1 12 1	47 1 46 —	27 — 26 1	17 — 14 3	— — — —	
670	Delivery complicated by placenta praevia or antepartum haemorrhage		29	1	26	2	—	1	8	7	6	7	—	
671	Delivery complicated by retained placenta		19	—	19	—	—	4	4	7	3	1	—	
672	Delivery complicated by other post-partum haemorrhage		25	2	21	2	2	2	6	8	4	3	—	
673	Delivery complicated by abnormality of bony pelvis		3	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	
674	Delivery complicated by disproportion or malposition of foetus		9	—	9	—	1	1	3	2	2	—	—	
675	Delivery complicated by prolonged labour of other origin		21	1	20	—	1	1	3	10	4	2	—	
676	Delivery with laceration of perineum, without mention of other laceration		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
677	Delivery with other trauma		16	—	15	1	—	1	4	6	3	2	—	
678	Delivery with other complications of childbirth		26	1	25	—	1	5	7	7	4	2	—	
680-689	Complications of the Puerperium	All Single Married Widowed	81 2 76 3	2 2 — —	76 — 76 —	3 — — 3	1 — 1 —	17 — 17 —	19 2 17 —	20 — 20 —	9 — 9 —	12 — 11 1	3 — 1 2	
680	Puerperal urinary infection without other sepsis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
681	Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium		11	—	10	1	1	2	—	4	1	3	—	
682	Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis		39	—	38	1	—	6	10	11	2	8	2	
683	Pyrexia of unknown origin during the puerperium		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
684	Puerperal pulmonary embolism		13	1	12	—	—	1	4	4	4	—	—	
685	Puerperal eclampsia		11	1	9	1	—	4	3	1	2	—	1	
686	Other forms of puerperal toxæmia		4	—	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	
687	Cerebral haemorrhage in the puerperium		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
688	Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium		1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
689	Mastitis and other disorders of lactation		2	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
640-648; 660-689	Deliveries and Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (excluding abortion)	All Single Married Widowed	404 15 375 14	15 15 — —	375 — 375 —	14 — 14 —	7 1 6 —	58 5 53 87	94 2 87 110	112 5 82 110	68 2 65 65	46 1 39 2	19 — 15 4	
640-689	Deliveries and Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (including abortion)	All Single Married Widowed	480 27 434 19	27 27 — —	434 — 434 —	19 — 19 —	8 1 7 —	75 10 65 —	113 10 99 4	128 4 124 —	84 1 79 4	53 1 45 7	19 — 15 4	

* Includes one death of unstated civil condition.

Table LV (B).—Deaths of women certified as due to pregnancy and childbearing, by civil condition, age and cause, 1955

	Cause of death	All ages	Civil condition			Age							
			Single	Married	Wid-owed	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45 and over	
640-648	Complications of pregnancy	All 158 Single 9 Married 146 Widowed 3	9 — —	146 — —	3 — 3	5 2 3	21 3 18	30 2 28	38 2 37	31 2 28	24 — 24	9 — 8 1	
640	Pyelitis and pyelonephritis of pregnancy	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	
641	Other infections of genito-urinary tract during pregnancy	2	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	
642	Toxaemias of pregnancy	101	6	94	1	4	15	16	21	19	18	8	
643	Placenta praevia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
644	Other haemorrhage of pregnancy	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
645	Ectopic pregnancy	22	3	18	1	1	2	6	5	5	2	1	
646	Anaemia of pregnancy	4	—	4	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	
647	Pregnancy with malposition of foetus in uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
648	Other complications arising from pregnancy	23	—	22	1	—	2	5	10	5	1	—	
650-652	Abortion	All 68 Single 12 Married 52 Widowed 4	12 — — —	52 — — —	4 — — 4	6 5 1	16 6 12	6 2 14	17 2 12	14 1 12	8 — 7	1 — — 1	
650	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	27	5	22	—	3	6	1	7	5	5	—	
651	Abortion with sepsis	38	5	29	4	3	9	4	9	9	3	1	
652	Abortion with toxæmia, without mention of sepsis	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	
660	Delivery without complication	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
670-678	Delivery with specified complication	All 118 Single 6 Married 110 Widowed 2	6 — — —	110 — — —	2 — — 2	5 1 4	15 1 14	29 2 27	27 2 25	24 — 23	14 — 13	4 — — 4	
670	Delivery complicated by placenta praevia or antepartum haemorrhage	22	—	22	—	—	4	7	4	4	3	—	
671	Delivery complicated by retained placenta	16	2	12	2	3	4	2	2	4	1	—	
672	Delivery complicated by other post-partum haemorrhage	25	1	24	—	1	1	7	6	7	2	1	
673	Delivery complicated by abnormality of bony pelvis	3	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	
674	Delivery complicated by disproportion or malposition of foetus	11	1	10	—	—	1	1	2	1	4	2	
675	Delivery complicated by prolonged labour of other origin	18	—	18	—	1	—	6	5	3	2	1	
676	Delivery with laceration of perineum, without mention of other laceration	12	2	10	—	—	2	4	1	4	1	—	
677	Delivery with other trauma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
678	Delivery with other complications of childbirth	11	—	11	—	—	2	1	6	1	1	—	
680-689	Complications of the Puerperium	All 93 Single — Married 89 Widowed 4	— — — —	89 — 89 —	4 — — 4	3 — 3 —	19 — 19 —	22 — 22 —	20 — 20 —	17 — 16 —	7 — 7 —	5 — 2 3	
680	Puerperal urinary infection without other sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
681	Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium	13	—	13	—	—	4	3	5	1	—	—	
682	Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis	35	—	34	1	1	6	8	6	6	6	2	
683	Pyrexia of unknown origin during the puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
684	Puerperal pulmonary embolism	23	—	22	1	—	4	6	5	7	1	—	
685	Puerperal eclampsia	10	—	9	1	1	2	3	1	1	—	2	
686	Other forms of puerperal toxæmia	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
687	Cerebral haemorrhage in the puerperium	7	—	6	1	1	2	—	2	1	—	1	
688	Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium	3	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	
689	Mastitis and other disorders of lactation	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
640-648; 660-689	Deliveries and Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (excluding abortion)	All 371 Single 15 Married 346 Widowed 10	15 — — —	346 — 346 —	10 — — 10	13 — 10 —	55 3 51 —	81 4 77 —	86 2 83 —	72 2 67 —	45 — 44 —	19 — 14 5	
640-689	Deliveries and Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium (including abortion)	All 439 Single 27 Married 398 Widowed 14	27 — — —	398 — 398 —	14 — — 14	19 — — —	71 8 63 —	87 4 83 —	103 4 97 2	86 2 79 5	53 1 51 1	20 — 14 6	

Table LVI (A).—Deaths of women not classed to pregnancy or childbearing but certified as associated therewith, 1954

Int. Classn. No. (6th Revision) to which assigned	Cause of death	All ages	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45 and over	Percentage of all female deaths at ages 15-49
010-019 ..	Tuberculosis, other forms	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	0.6
092 ..	Infectious hepatitis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3.5
140-199 ..	Malignant neoplasms	8	1	1	—	1	1	3	1	0.2
204.1 ..	Myeloblastic leukaemia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	0.8
223 ..	Cerebral angioma	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.7
241 ..	Asthma	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	0.3
260 ..	Diabetes mellitus	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.6
272 ..	Diseases of pituitary gland	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	19.0
290-299 ..	Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	7	—	2	4	1	—	—	—	6.0
300.7 ..	Schizophrenia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4.3
330-334 ..	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	0.3
341 ..	Cerebral sinus thrombosis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	33.3
353.3 ..	Epileptic fit	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.2
400-402 ..	Rheumatic fever	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3.0
410 ..	Diseases of the mitral valve	30	1	5	12	9	3	—	—	2.5
414 ..	Endocarditis (valve unspecified) specified as rheumatic	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	3.5
415 ..	Other myocarditis specified as rheumatic ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.8
416 ..	Other heart disease specified as rheumatic ..	4	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	3.0
420.1 ..	Heart disease specified as involving coronary arteries	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	0.7
422.2 ..	Myocardial degeneration	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	0.6
430.0 ..	Subacute bacterial endocarditis	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3.8
431 ..	Toxic acute myocarditis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7.7
434.2 ..	Left ventricular failure	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	14.3
440-447 ..	Hypertensive disease	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	0.9
474 ..	Laryngotracheitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	50.0
480-483 ..	Influenza	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	3.1
490 ..	Lobar pneumonia	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.7
491 ..	Bronchopneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.8
510-527 ..	Other diseases of respiratory system ..	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1.5
550-553 ..	Appendicitis	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3.0
561.3 ..	Strangulated ventral hernia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	33.3
570 ..	Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	5.7
572.2 ..	Ulcerative colitis	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1.9
578 ..	Perforated gangrenous caecum	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6.7
581 ..	Hepatic sclerosis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.2
592 ..	Chronic nephritis	5	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1.2
600.0 ..	Pyelonephritis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1.2
602 ..	Renal calculi	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5.0
744.0 ..	Myasthenia gravis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	12.5
754 ..	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2.9
E800-E999	Violence	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	0.2
	Total	121	2	13	31	36	20	8	11	
	Single	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
	Married	117	1	13	31	36	19	8	9	
	Widowed	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
	Associated with abortion (included above) ..	5	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	
	Single	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Married	5	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table LVI (B).—Deaths of women not classed to pregnancy or childbearing, but certified as associated therewith, 1955

Int. Classn. No. (6th Revision) to which assigned	Cause of death	All ages	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45 and over	Percentage of all female deaths at ages 15-49
001-008 ..	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	0.4
010-019 ..	Tuberculosis, other forms	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2.1
057.0 ..	Meningococcal meningitis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	11.1
080 ..	Acute poliomyelitis	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3.4
092 ..	Infective hepatitis	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	5.8
140-199 ..	Malignant neoplasms	4	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	0.1
214 ..	Fibroid uterus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2.4
224 ..	Pheochromocytoma	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7.1
260 ..	Diabetes mellitus	3	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2.4
270-277 ..	Diseases of other endocrine glands	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	6.1
289.2 ..	Porphyria	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10.0
290-299 ..	Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2.1
330-334 ..	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	9	—	—	2	1	1	2	3	0.8
353.3 ..	Epilepsy	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
400-402 ..	Rheumatic fever	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	6.0
410 ..	Diseases of mitral valve	20	—	3	8	5	3	1	—	1.9
416 ..	Other heart disease specified as rheumatic	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	0.7
420.1 ..	Heart disease specified as involving coronary arteries	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.4
421.1 ..	Aortic stenosis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4.5
440-447 ..	Hypertensive heart disease	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.4
452 ..	Ruptured aneurysm of splenic artery	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10.0
456 ..	Polyarteritis nodosa	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1.5
465 ..	Pulmonary embolus	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2.6
466 ..	Pelvic vein thrombosis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2.6
468.3 ..	Elephantiasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100.0
480-483 ..	Influenza	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2.0
490 ..	Lobar pneumonia	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1.8
491 ..	Bronchopneumonia	5	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1.9
500-502 ..	Bronchitis	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1.5
510-527 ..	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	0.2
540.0 ..	Gastric ulcer	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3.7
550-553 ..	Appendicitis	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3.3
570.2 ..	Mesenteric thrombosis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4.5
571.1 ..	Gastro-enteritis	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	8.7
572.2 ..	Ulcerative colitis	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1.0
576 ..	Peritonitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	25.0
592 ..	Chronic nephritis	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	0.5
593 ..	Nephritis N.O.S.	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5.9
600.0 ..	Pyonephrosis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	0.9
605 ..	Cystitis	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	14.3
631 ..	Uterovaginal prolapse	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	45.5
692.0 ..	Cellulitis of face	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	50.0
754 ..	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	6	—	1	2	1	1	1	—	4.6
E800-E999	Violence	4	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	0.3
	Total	115	3	12	34	22	22	9	13	
	Single	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	
	Married	111	3	12	32	22	22	9	11	
	Widowed	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
	Associated with abortion (included above)	7	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	
	Single	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Married	7	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	
	Widowed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table LVII.—Deaths of women not classed to pregnancy or childbearing, but certified as associated therewith, 1940-45, 1946-50 averages and 1951 to 1955

	1940-45 average	1946-50 average	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Associated with pregnancy (excluding abortion)	375	237	151	153	121	116	108
Associated with abortion	47	27	9	8	7	5	7
Total associated with pregnancy and childbearing							
Age 15-	11	5	4	3	5	2	3
20-	65	40	17	26	22	13	12
25-	97	65	46	40	26	31	34
30-	108	65	33	37	30	36	22
35-	94	55	28	34	21	20	22
40-	42	29	23	10	15	8	9
45 and over ..	5	5	9	11	9	11	13
All ages	422	264	160	161	128	121	115

TUBERCULOSIS

In 1955, 4,533 males and 1,959 females died of tuberculosis, 859 males and 546 females less than in 1954. There were 4,172 male and 1,665 female deaths from the respiratory form of the disease; these were 47 and 32 per cent respectively of the deaths in 1950, five years previously. Whereas, in 1950, 98 boys and 85 girls aged under 15 had died, only 7 boys and 18 girls died in 1955. The distribution per 1,000 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in 1950 and 1955 between the four main periods of life was as follows :—

	Males				Females			
	Numbers		Per 1,000		Numbers		Per 1,000	
	1950	1955	1950	1955	1950	1955	1950	1955
School age (under 15 years)	98	7	11	2	85	18	17	11
Younger working life (15-44 years)	3,151	814	353	195	3,292	777	639	467
Older working life (45-64 years)	4,205	2,103	470	504	1,239	525	241	315
Retirement (65 years and over)	1,480	1,248	166	299	529	345	103	207
Total	8,934	4,172	1,000	1,000	5,145	1,665	1,000	1,000

In 1955 only 20 per cent of male deaths from respiratory tuberculosis occurred at ages under 45, compared with 36 per cent five years earlier; for women the percentages were 66 in 1950 and 48 in 1955. The proportion of deaths occurring at ages 65 and over was about double in 1955 what it had been in 1950—30 instead of 17 per cent for men and 21 instead of 10 per cent for women.

There were 361 male and 294 female deaths in 1955 from non-respiratory tuberculosis, 87 male and 86 female deaths less than in the preceding year. Among individual sites the greatest improvement in mortality in the last five years has been from tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system, as the following table shows :—

	Males			Females		
	1950	1955	1955 per cent of 1950	1950	1955	1955 per cent of 1950
Meninges and C.N.S.	432	67	16	458	65	14
Intestines, etc.	91	45	49	100	41	41
Bones and Joints	146	67	46	101	44	44
Genito-urinary	173	87	50	89	52	58
Disseminated Tuberculosis	95	60	63	92	57	62

Table LVIII.—Tuberculosis of respiratory system : Notification rates per 100,000 living by sex and age, 1938 to 1955

	All ages	0–	5–	15–	25–	35–	45–	65 and over
Males								
1938	108	20	42	141	137	136	136	52
1939	98	17	32	132	124	124	125	46
1940	104	17	29	145	146	128	123	43
1941	115	20	33	154	155	148	141	50
1942	117	22	38	165	148	153	142	49
1943	119	27	40	166	144	154	152	50
1944	122	30	41	180	158	142	149	56
1945	118	32	40	178	160	135	142	53
1946	119	32	46	179	174	125	138	54
1947	118	40	53	193	163	116	137	56
1948	117	44	51	215	161	117	139	64
1949	119	46	49	180	159	122	146	68
1950	111	53	49	159	154	107	135	67
1951	115	53	48	170	156	117	141	72
1952	112	52	51	165	147	116	135	77
1953	110	49	49	155	133	114	139	85
1954	100	41	40	143	125	106	126	82
1955	92	36	34	125	110	96	121	81
Females								
1938	77	18	42	175	129	72	42	19
1939	71	15	33	166	116	68	37	18
1940	70	17	30	168	120	66	35	16
1941	76	19	33	185	126	69	41	19
1942	78	20	34	204	130	70	37	18
1943	83	26	40	209	142	73	40	18
1944	86	26	40	227	150	75	38	16
1945	81	26	41	223	140	69	34	16
1946	80	28	49	213	141	65	35	16
1947	83	33	51	235	146	66	35	17
1948	86	46	58	244	151	68	35	17
1949	85	44	53	238	155	71	35	17
1950	82	43	52	238	152	69	31	16
1951	81	50	52	229	149	68	33	16
1952	80	49	53	216	148	71	35	16
1953	77	45	52	201	141	73	34	18
1954	68	37	44	187	124	63	30	17
1955	60	35	38	156	112	59	30	17

Respiratory tuberculosis

Table LVIII above shows notification rates per 100,000 living for respiratory tuberculosis from 1938 to 1955. For the first time since 1939 the notification rate for males at all ages fell below 100, to 92. Male rates in each age-group were lower in 1955 than in the preceding year, and for women there was a decrease in each age-group under 44 years ; the female rates at 45–64 and 65 and over

remained stationary. Notification rates expressed in terms of the 1939 rate in each age-group as 100 were as follows :—

	All ages	0—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	65 and over
Males								
1939	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1940	106	100	91	110	118	103	98	93
1941	117	118	103	117	125	119	113	109
1942	119	129	119	125	119	123	114	107
1943	121	159	125	126	116	124	122	109
1944	124	176	128	136	127	115	119	122
1945	120	188	125	135	129	109	114	115
1946	121	188	144	136	140	101	110	117
1947	120	235	166	146	131	94	110	122
1948	119	259	159	163	130	94	111	139
1949	121	271	153	136	128	98	117	148
1950	113	312	153	120	124	86	108	146
1951	117	312	150	129	126	94	113	157
1952	114	306	159	125	119	94	108	167
1953	112	288	153	117	107	92	111	185
1954	102	241	125	108	101	85	101	178
1955	94	212	106	95	89	77	97	176
Females								
1939	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1940	99	113	91	101	103	97	95	89
1941	107	127	100	111	109	101	111	106
1942	110	133	103	123	112	103	100	100
1943	117	173	121	126	122	107	108	100
1944	121	173	121	137	129	110	103	89
1945	114	173	124	134	121	101	92	89
1946	113	187	148	128	122	96	95	89
1947	117	220	155	142	126	97	95	94
1948	121	307	176	147	130	100	95	94
1949	120	293	161	143	134	104	95	94
1950	115	287	158	143	131	101	84	89
1951	114	333	158	138	128	100	89	89
1952	113	327	161	130	128	104	95	89
1953	108	300	158	121	122	107	92	100
1954	96	247	133	113	107	93	81	94
1955	85	233	115	94	97	87	81	94

From this table and from Diagram 9 (page 112), it will be seen that the notification rate for men aged 15–24 reached a maximum in 1948 and has since decreased, falling below the 1939 figure in 1955. At ages 25–34 the maximum was reached in 1946 and this rate also fell to below the 1939 rate in 1955. It is at ages 35–44 that the greatest improvement has occurred; the rate fell to below the 1939 level in 1947 and has since continued a general downward trend. At ages 45–54 the rate has tended to oscillate but by 1955 this too had declined to less than in 1939. In contrast, the rate for men aged 65 and over shows a general upward trend from 1940 onwards, and although in 1954 and 1955 it was slightly less than in 1953, it still remained in excess of the rates in other years. Rates for women showed less variation than did those for men; at ages 35–44, 45–64 and 65 and over they varied around the 1939 rate. At ages 15–24 there has been a downward trend since 1948 and at ages 25–34 this decrease has been evident since 1949. By 1955 the rates in each age-group from 15 to 64 were less than for corresponding ages in 1939.

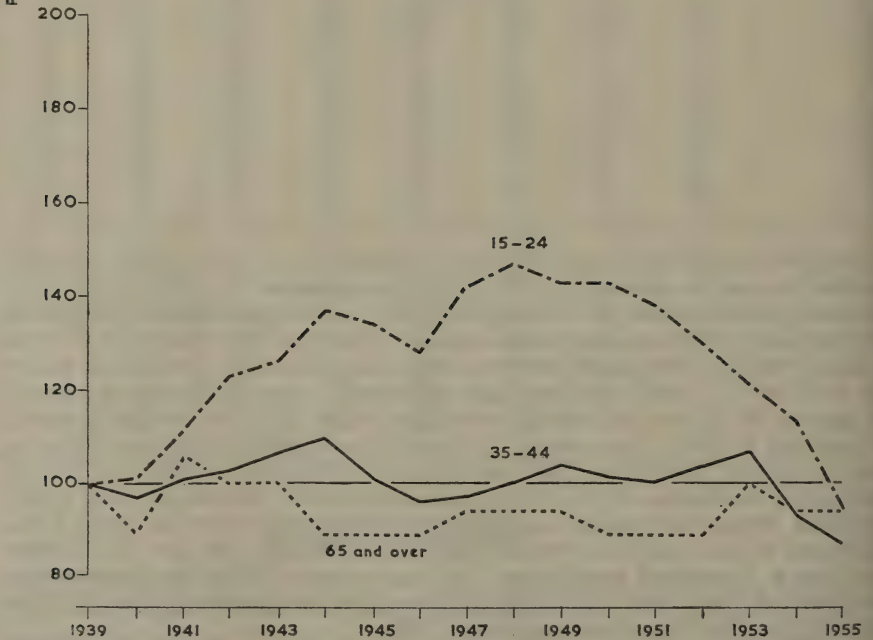
Table LIX (page 113) shows death rates per million by sex and age from 1931 to 1955. Rates for men were less in 1955 than in 1954 in each age-group except

Diagram 9

MALES



FEMALES



Respiratory tuberculosis : Notification rates per 100,000 population, 1939 to 1955, expressed as a percentage of the rate in 1939. England and Wales.

at 75 and over, where there was a rise from 406 to 420. Female rates decreased in each age-group from 15 upwards. For the first time since 1931 there were less than 20 female deaths at ages 15-19.

Table LIX.—Tuberculosis of respiratory system : Death rates per million living by sex and age, 1931 to 1955

	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Males											
1931-35 ..	85	42	64	490	963	961	1,140	1,368	1,176	723	275
1936-40 ..	61	20	44	366	742	785	937	1,210	1,216	718	296
1941-45 ..	76	24	34	339	581	674	811	1,114	1,203	741	295
1946 ..	68	22	23	239	481	615	687	1,020	1,165	768	340
1947 ..	77	15	29	241	500	632	679	1,034	1,213	812	267
1948 ..	56	10	14	211	445	603	633	961	1,166	881	334
1949 ..	33	6	13	127	368	496	591	869	1,153	927	380
1949* ..	34	7	14	127	366	497	592	869	1,159	937	400
1950* ..	38	9	8	78	229	395	428	751	1,024	891	411
1951* ..	30	7	7	46	171	292	364	636	978	953	464
1952* ..	15	4	10	35	102	201	287	503	829	843	447
1953* ..	14	4	3	18	71	156	214	413	712	814	445
1954* ..	9	2	1	13	55	130	192	370	643	778	406
1955* ..	3	1	1	8	30	93	151	307	535	705	420
Females											
1931-35 ..	74	43	143	840	1,138	911	646	475	394	306	170
1936-40 ..	55	24	98	658	1,016	759	511	377	339	272	160
1941-45 ..	72	24	76	591	916	692	427	304	269	220	123
1946 ..	60	25	69	468	842	662	382	261	242	207	119
1947 ..	70	24	63	502	899	730	411	267	249	224	133
1948 ..	52	19	53	462	812	702	367	255	235	218	105
1949 ..	33	9	30	349	684	622	348	253	245	229	127
1949* ..	33	10	30	351	682	622	348	254	249	236	139
1950* ..	29	8	15	199	429	444	273	229	212	212	144
1951* ..	25	8	14	108	278	347	238	192	180	198	135
1952* ..	18	5	6	58	169	230	166	131	148	150	159
1953* ..	17	5	3	32	122	174	146	116	130	162	140
1954* ..	11	2	3	31	84	143	145	104	107	137	117
1955* ..	6	2	4	12	56	113	101	84	95	111	115

* According to the 6th (1948) Revision of the International List. Throughout the rest of the table rates are according to the 5th (1938) Revision.

Comparative mortality indices

Table LX (page 114) gives comparative mortality indices for four sites and for the remaining parts of the body together, based on the 1938 rates as unity. For respiratory tuberculosis the female index decreased to 0·18 by 1955, compared with 0·30 for the male index. In contrast, the indices for non-respiratory tuberculosis showed similar decreases for both sexes. Of the other sites shown, the greatest improvement in mortality occurred in the meninges and central nervous system, the indices for this in 1955 being only 7 per cent of the 1938 index.

Table LX.—Tuberculosis : Comparative mortality indices for various sites, 1931 to 1955

		All forms		Respiratory		Meninges and C.N.S.		Intestines, peritoneum, etc.		Bones and joints		Other forms	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1931	..	1.39	1.47	1.38	1.47	1.44	1.39	1.75	1.91	1.53	1.72	1.24	1.23
1932	..	1.30	1.38	1.27	1.36	1.38	1.28	1.78	1.65	1.45	1.88	1.28	1.34
1933	..	1.29	1.34	1.29	1.35	1.21	1.18	1.50	1.72	1.46	1.52	1.19	1.10
1934	..	1.20	1.24	1.19	1.24	1.22	1.22	1.34	1.45	1.41	1.56	1.07	1.12
1935	..	1.13	1.16	1.13	1.18	1.10	1.01	1.23	1.31	1.29	1.39	0.97	0.98
1936	..	1.09	1.10	1.09	1.11	1.06	1.00	1.08	1.23	1.21	1.33	1.02	0.95
1937	..	1.08	1.12	1.08	1.12	1.04	1.02	1.19	1.09	1.12	1.24	1.04	1.12
1938	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1939	..	1.01	0.99	1.02	1.00	0.92	0.93	0.96	0.92	1.05	1.14	0.98	0.93
1940	..	1.18	1.08	1.22	1.09	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.05	1.10	0.99	0.92	1.05
1941	..	1.28	1.11	1.36	1.09	1.42	1.37	1.27	1.00	1.03	1.11	1.32	1.12
1942	..	1.19	0.99	1.27	0.97	1.20	1.13	1.27	1.08	1.30	1.06	1.13	0.99
1943	..	1.26	0.98	1.33	0.96	1.13	1.14	1.02	0.96	1.22	0.99	1.14	0.98
1944	..	1.21	0.92	1.27	0.91	1.05	1.02	0.97	0.81	1.05	0.94	1.11	1.00
1945	..	1.17	0.92	1.23	0.91	1.01	1.04	0.93	0.71	1.01	0.81	1.08	0.92
1946	..	0.94	0.86	0.97	0.86	0.88	0.89	0.69	0.53	0.69	0.80	0.81	0.86
1947	..	0.90	0.89	0.93	0.92	0.81	0.81	0.56	0.62	0.58	0.66	0.83	0.86
1948	..	0.83	0.82	0.87	0.85	0.64	0.70	0.45	0.51	0.54	0.65	0.70	0.68
1949	..	0.76	0.72	0.80	0.77	0.55	0.56	0.39	0.37	0.39	0.48	0.64	0.49
1950	..	0.62	0.55	0.66	0.58	0.42	0.48	0.23	0.25	0.38	0.39	0.47	0.44
1951	..	0.55	0.45	0.58	0.46	0.43	0.46	0.21	0.24	0.29	0.35	0.43	0.39
1952	..	0.44	0.31	0.47	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.17	0.16	0.28	0.26	0.37	0.32
1953	..	0.37	0.26	0.39	0.27	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.26	0.31	0.31
1954	..	0.33	0.22	0.36	0.23	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.14	0.19	0.24	0.35	0.29
1955	..	0.27	0.17	0.30	0.18	0.07	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.27	0.25

Non-respiratory tuberculosis

The downward trend in death rates was accompanied by a decline in notification rates for non-respiratory tuberculosis, as is apparent from Table LXI.

Table LXI.—Non-respiratory tuberculosis : Notification rates per million living by sex and age, 1938 to 1955

		Males					Females				
		All ages	0—	15—	25—	45 and over	All ages	0—	15—	25—	45 and over
1938-40..	..	290	744	341	151	72	264	641	403	172	61
1941-45..	..	269	698	326	148	64	261	632	413	178	63
1946	..	217	569	250	123	53	210	518	334	149	47
1947	..	202	518	227	114	54	196	455	317	144	51
1948	..	197	505	243	99	53	199	473	333	138	46
1949	..	171	423	211	93	50	174	399	304	127	40
1950	..	151	350	186	93	48	164	343	288	139	39
1951	..	149	327	196	98	48	159	314	300	131	46
1952	..	135	275	196	91	50	146	272	242	135	54
1953	..	122	233	163	85	59	133	224	240	129	51
1954	..	109	192	149	93	48	133	199	245	140	56
1955	..	96	145	154	85	48	109	144	203	126	48

Rates in 1950 and 1955 in terms of the average notification rate for 1938-40 were as follows :—

	Males					Females				
	All ages	0-	15-	25-	45 and over	All ages	0-	15-	25-	45 and over
1938-40 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1950	52	47	55	62	67	62	54	71	81	64
1955	33	19	45	56	67	41	22	50	73	79

The chief decrease in rates has been at ages under 15, and is largely due to the decline in meningeal tuberculosis to which this age-group is particularly subject. Notification rates for women aged 45 and over reached their nadir in 1950 and have since increased.

Table LXII (page 116) shows the striking reduction which has taken place in death rates from non-respiratory tuberculosis, especially for the meninges and central nervous system. There has also been a variation in the sex-ratio of the death rates in the younger age-groups, as shown by the following table of ratios of female to male rates :—

Ages	1931-35	1940	1945	1950	1955
0-4	0.86	0.93	0.92	1.13	1.21
5-9	1.02	1.00	1.07	0.98	1.20
10-14	1.11	1.29	1.09	0.92	0.67

Table LXII.—Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system, and other non-respiratory tuberculosis. Death rates per million living by sex and age, 1931 to 1955

	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system						Other non-respiratory tuberculosis					
	0—	5—	10—	15—	25–54 E.A.D.R.	55 and over	0—	5—	10—	15—	25–54 E.A.D.R.	55 and over
Males							Males					
1931–35 ..	414	123	66	49	13	3	219	71	61	105	71	75
1936 ..	313	129	60	42	11	3	152	52	42	92	66	61
1937 ..	319	91	66	42	13	2	168	55	43	79	71	60
1938 ..	297	96	57	42	13	3	156	45	39	87	61	52
1939 ..	284	90	52	38	12	4	125	53	34	89	63	60
1940 ..	300	96	55	48	13	3	146	41	35	89	65	62
1941 ..	402	136	67	55	14	4	188	46	43	91	60	59
1942 ..	321	107	67	53	14	2	134	50	46	84	65	59
1943 ..	288	110	55	50	12	5	134	42	36	73	56	54
1944 ..	273	102	62	51	12	2	109	34	34	67	51	59
1945 ..	266	100	65	47	11	2	107	38	35	67	53	49
1946 ..	222	86	72	42	11	3	87	21	27	51	50	43
1947 ..	215	83	53	39	11	4	92	33	25	46	45	44
1948 ..	179	62	33	30	9	4	57	25	16	41	41	44
1949 ..	153	54	25	26	7	4	34	15	14	38	37	38
1950 ..	103	40	24	20	8	4	24	8	12	25	28	38
1951 ..	109	37	22	19	7	5	17	5	6	19	26	34
1952 ..	67	16	14	13	5	4	19	1	6	14	20	38
1953 ..	46	10	8	10	3	2	12	3	6	7	17	30
1954 ..	22	4	5	4	3	1	13	3	2	11	17	31
1955 ..	14	5	3	3	1	2	8	2	1	9	16	25
Females							Females					
1931–35 ..	356	125	73	48	10	2	160	59	50	84	58	62
1936 ..	283	98	58	47	9	2	129	37	38	66	51	45
1937 ..	291	89	61	50	9	1	132	46	43	72	48	52
1938 ..	300	100	60	40	8	2	112	40	36	73	45	42
1939 ..	252	77	66	47	9	2	102	38	32	69	41	40
1940 ..	278	96	71	61	9	2	118	34	26	80	50	40
1941 ..	370	138	80	70	11	2	141	50	34	83	42	48
1942 ..	290	101	69	64	12	1	92	30	44	79	49	42
1943 ..	277	106	63	72	11	3	101	32	34	74	42	46
1944 ..	234	95	78	58	10	4	86	33	26	67	42	44
1945 ..	246	107	71	60	10	2	84	29	41	55	35	42
1946 ..	199	97	67	52	9	2	64	28	22	53	34	37
1947 ..	184	78	55	52	9	2	65	26	29	57	34	34
1948 ..	166	53	54	44	8	3	56	20	15	39	30	34
1949 ..	126	45	35	33	8	2	33	10	7	26	24	27
1950 ..	116	39	22	31	5	3	20	9	5	22	19	27
1951 ..	102	33	35	30	6	1	15	4	6	14	18	25
1952 ..	57	20	17	16	4	1	10	4	4	9	12	25
1953 ..	48	13	6	9	3	1	16	2	1	9	13	22
1954 ..	18	6	3	8	2	1	4	3	5	7	12	23
1955 ..	17	6	2	2	2	1	11	3	3	7	9	19

Rates have been adjusted to the 1948 method of classification throughout.

Regional variation in respiratory tuberculosis rates

Death rates per million in the various standard regions, conurbations and urban and rural aggregates are shown in Table LXIII (page 118). In all conurbations taken together, the male rates at ages 0–4 and 15 and over and the rate for all ages were in excess of the corresponding rates for England and Wales. For females, the rates in the aggregate of conurbations at ages under 45 were lower than the England and Wales rate; at ages 65 and over and for all ages they exceeded the rate for the country as a whole. Outside the conurbations the rates for urban aggregates decreased, for males, with diminishing size of the population, at ages 25 and over and at all ages combined. The same was true of the female deaths at all ages; the largest urban areas, with populations of 100,000 and over, had the high female death rate of 141 at ages 25 to 44; this was 32 per cent in excess of the England and Wales rate for this age-group.

The following table compares, for individual conurbations, the death rates in 1951, 1953 and 1955, and gives the 1955 rate as a percentage of that in 1951. The change in the national rate is shown for comparison.

	Males							Females						
	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	All ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	All ages
England and Wales rate, 1955, percentage of 1951 rate	10	14	17	37	52	76	52	24	27	17	37	48	63	40
Conurbations :														
Tyneside .. 1951	26	—	255	521	1,128	639	513	27	33	393	456	189	87	248
1953	28	—	100	210	753	667	318	—	—	100	317	159	146	189
1955	—	—	60	168	371	833	221	—	—	121	172	100	160	107
1955 per cent of 1951	—	—	24	32	33	130	43	—	—	31	38	53	184	43
West Yorkshire 1951	42	9	107	315	658	1,080	386	29	37	170	239	131	197	156
1953	—	—	48	209	522	605	265	16	—	48	137	97	108	86
1955	—	—	36	141	305	653	189	—	—	20	66	52	82	46
1955 per cent of 1951	—	—	34	45	46	60	49	—	—	12	28	40	42	29
South East Lancashire 1951	29	6	88	376	925	941	446	10	6	219	359	175	248	209
1953	11	—	33	194	654	703	294	—	—	80	164	161	169	120
1955	—	—	16	150	452	618	219	11	—	41	115	102	91	77
1955 per cent of 1951	—	—	18	40	49	66	49	110	—	19	32	58	37	37
Merseyside .. 1951	—	—	232	510	1,336	1,380	600	77	28	356	608	246	278	321
1953	32	—	111	289	863	1,038	380	—	9	202	324	177	195	184
1955	16	—	23	204	732	1,020	309	—	9	20	266	139	209	134
1955 per cent of 1951	—	—	10	36	55	74	51	—	32	6	44	57	75	42
West Midlands 1951	39	18	188	507	1,171	951	529	52	6	307	344	277	178	233
1953	22	5	70	223	844	762	336	22	11	148	182	169	114	129
1955	—	—	16	179	654	640	262	24	5	47	127	110	100	83
1955 per cent of 1951	—	—	9	35	56	67	50	46	83	15	37	40	56	36
Greater London 1951	26	4	115	286	785	1,195	405	24	12	126	239	187	194	164
1953	13	2	21	159	521	959	270	21	5	46	132	111	184	99
1955	10	2	18	82	362	899	202	—	2	19	76	79	126	62
1955 per cent of 1951	38	50	16	29	46	75	50	—	17	15	32	42	65	38

For each sex-age group in each conurbation the death rates have decreased since 1951, with the notable exception of both men and women aged 65 and over in the Tyneside conurbation, where the rates have increased by 30 and 84 per cent respectively.

Table LXV (page 122) shows the regional notification rates per 100,000 living. Notification rates which are above the national average may indicate either a real excess of morbidity in the particular region or that the existence of more extensive diagnostic facilities results in more cases being notified. There was an excess in male notification rates in the Northern region, except at ages 25-44, in the Midland region, except at 65 and over, and in Wales, except for children under 5. The male rates fell short of the national level in each age-group in the North Midland and Eastern regions and, except at ages 25-44, in the Southern and South Western regions. The London and South Eastern region had male rates above the national average at ages 15 and over. Female notification rates showed an excess in each age-group in the Northern and Midland regions and in Wales, and fell short of the average in the North Midland and Eastern regions, and, except at ages under 5, in the East and West Ridings.

Table LXIII.—Tuberculosis of respiratory system : Death rates per million living by sex and age and notifications per 100 deaths in standard regions and urban and rural aggregates within regional groups, 1955

	Males							Females							Persons	
															All ages	Notifica- tions per 100 deaths
	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	All ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	All ages		
ENGLAND AND WALES																
Urban and Rural aggregates :																
Conurbations																
Areas outside conurbations :																
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over																
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000																
Urban areas with populations under 50,000																
Rural Districts																
NORTH OF ENGLAND																
Regions :																
Northern																
East and West Ridings																
North Western																
Conurbations :																
Tyneside																
West Yorkshire																
South East Lancashire																
Merseyside																
Areas outside conurbations :																
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over																
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000																
Urban areas with populations under 50,000																
Rural Districts																

MIDLANDS AND EASTERN

Regions :	23	122	375	173	8	23	113	100	132	76	124
North Midland	7	162	521	625	12	34	71	110	78	71	124
Midland	18	65	206	363	—	25	63	64	95	50	145
Eastern ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	660
Conurbation :											
West Midlands	16	179	654	640	24	47	127	110	100	83	170
<i>Areas outside conurbation :</i>											
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	18	158	498	793	—	7	127	107	100	82	159
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 ..	27	97	399	597	24	55	85	92	98	69	123
Urban areas with populations under 50,000 ..	6	94	297	317	—	5	65	80	122	56	93
Rural Districts	16	91	187	364	—	11	73	84	79	52	80
GREATHER LONDON ..	18	82	362	899	—	2	76	79	126	62	124
SOUTH OF ENGLAND											
Regions :											
Remainder of South Eastern ..	6	100	338	456	34	6	63	101	109	64	83
Southern ..	13	85	220	387	—	5	74	62	81	53	828
South Western ..	28	114	362	420	9	22	117	94	94	73	576
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	19	118	455	573	—	22	87	54	84	52	124
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 ..	14	118	297	572	—	—	97	112	130	78	120
Urban areas with populations under 50,000 ..	11	105	311	419	20	23	97	92	59	63	105
Rural Districts	20	80	239	302	19	34	70	87	126	66	88
WALES (including Monmouthshire)	25	164	606	874	—	61	222	114	151	116	201
Wales I (South East) ..	36	155	584	895	—	75	242	100	119	116	450
Wales II (Remainder)	—	189	663	829	—	22	165	149	211	115	—
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	28	148	594	933	—	72	268	61	133	115	196
Urban area with population of 50,000 and under 100,000 ..	—	123	800	1,818	—	—	357	244	—	163	301
Urban areas with populations under 50,000 ..	15	136	627	787	—	82	235	120	188	128	201
Rural Districts	36	220	576	878	—	21	152	139	118	95	198

Low notification rates coupled with low death rates probably indicate lower real incidence of the disease, and vice versa. The following table shows the excess (+) or deficit (—) relative to the national rates for deaths (D) and notifications (N).

Regions	Males										Females									
	15—		25—		45—		65 and over		All ages		15—		25—		45—		65 and over		All ages	
	D	N	D	N	D	N	D	N	D	N	D	N	D	N	D	N	D	N	D	N
Northern	+	+	+	—	—	+	—	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
East and West Ridings ..	+	+	+	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—
North Western	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—
North Midland	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—
Midland	—	—	+	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	—
Eastern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London and South Eastern :																				
Greater London	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	+	—	+
Rest of South Eastern ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Western	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	+	+	—	—	+	—	—
Wales	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

The excess of both death and notification rates for both sexes in Wales and for females in the Northern region suggests a high incidence of the disease, while the correspondingly low rates in the Eastern region, for men in the North Midland and Southern regions and women in the East and West Ridings, indicates low morbidity. Excess notification rates combined with low death rates, as in London and the rest of the South Eastern region, points to an efficient diagnostic service, not only detecting a maximum number of cases but also finding them when the disease is in its earlier stages and more likely to yield to treatment.

Regional notification rates have decreased since 1951 in most sex-age groups; the exceptions are mainly in the age-group 65 and over. In this group there have been increases for both sexes in the Northern, Midland, South Eastern (including London) and South Western regions and in Wales, for males in the North Western and for females in the East and West Ridings, and the North Midland and Southern regions.

Regional mortality—non-respiratory tuberculosis

Regional mortality rates for tuberculous meningitis and for other non-respiratory tuberculosis are shown in Table LXVI (page 123). These rates are for the most part based on small numbers so that few of the rates for individual areas are significant. Male deaths at ages 15 and over, other than for tuberculous meningitis, were above or equal to the national average in the three types of urban aggregates and below the average in the conurbations and rural areas. Of the regions, the Northern and Midland regions and Wales showed excessive rates at ages 15 and over and for females there was an excess in the Northern, North Western, North Midland, Eastern and South Western regions.

Table LXIV.—Tuberculosis of respiratory system : Ratio of deaths per 100 notifications by sex and age and equivalent average notification rates for persons aged 15-44 in standard regions, 1955

Region	E.A.N.R. 15-44	Ratio of deaths per 100 notifications						
		Males				Females		
		15-	25-	45-	65 and over	15-	25-	45- 65 and over
ENGLAND AND WALES	110	2	12	33	76	2	13	30
Standard Regions :								
Northern	128	2	18	26	74	5	13	28
East and West Ridings	102	2	15	34	78	2	12	22
North Western	108	2	15	40	85	2	18	42
North Midland	89	2	14	43	83	2	16	42
Midland	121	1	14	35	84	2	11	27
Eastern	78	2	8	30	74	3	10	25
London and South Eastern	119	1	8	27	75	1	8	26
Southern	100	2	8	19	59	3	8	19
South Western	106	3	11	37	62	1	13	34
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	130	2	15	46	73	3	21	33
Wales I (South East)	136	2	14	46	79	3	23	29
Wales II (Remainder)	116	—	18	46	62	1	17	44

Table LXV.—Tuberculosis of respiratory system : Notification rates per 100,000 living, by sex and age for standard regions, 1955

Area	Males							Females							Persons
	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	All ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	All ages	All ages
ENGLAND AND WALES	36	34	125	103	121	81	92	35	38	156	85	30	17	60	76
Standard Regions :															
Northern	36	46	158	98	148	82	102	41	61	204	105	38	22	81	91
East and West Ridings ..	36	36	126	90	129	75	90	41	32	141	82	22	16	55	72
North Western	44	35	124	100	122	81	92	43	39	163	80	25	10	58	74
North Midland	30	31	104	88	87	56	73	28	32	116	69	24	14	48	60
Midland	63	53	136	116	149	74	108	50	58	177	89	41	19	73	90
Eastern	28	19	81	85	69	49	62	19	25	98	61	25	13	41	51
London and South Eastern	34	26	152	114	130	103	102	30	30	161	87	32	19	61	80
Southern	21	24	83	104	113	66	80	31	28	131	93	32	22	58	69
South Western	21	30	99	106	98	68	81	19	34	146	92	28	18	57	68
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	34	51	147	110	131	120	105	39	51	206	104	34	24	76	90
Wales I (South East) ..	30	50	158	112	126	114	105	36	47	219	106	34	18	78	91
Wales II (Remainder)	43	52	122	103	145	134	107	46	61	171	99	34	35	71	89

Table LXVI.—Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system, and other non-respiratory tuberculosis. Death rates per million living in standard regions, 1955

	Tuberculous meningitis						Other non-respiratory tuberculosis					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	0–	5–	15 and over	0–	5–	15 and over	0–	5–	15 and over	0–	5–	15 and over
ENGLAND AND WALES	14	4	2	17	4	1	8	1	17	11	3	11
Urban and Rural aggregates :												
Conurbations	13	6	1	10	5	1	11	2	16	8	4	10
<i>Areas outside conurbations :</i>												
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	18	2	3	14	5	1	4	—	19	5	2	11
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	16	4	2	16	—	2	—	—	22	8	4	13
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	14	5	2	20	6	2	8	—	17	6	—	11
Rural Districts	12	3	1	29	3	1	6	4	15	26	3	13
<i>Regions :</i>												
Northern	15	—	4	47	4	2	—	—	20	24	—	18
East and West Ridings	25	3	1	20	3	1	6	6	15	13	—	8
North Western	16	4	3	21	4	2	8	—	17	29	8	12
North Midland	22	11	—	31	4	3	—	—	16	—	—	15
Midland	28	5	2	6	11	2	17	3	19	12	—	11
Eastern	23	4	—	25	4	1	8	4	15	8	4	14
London and South Eastern	9	5	1	3	1	1	13	—	16	—	3	9
Southern	—	5	1	20	5	1	9	—	14	10	—	11
South Western	—	4	4	—	4	1	—	—	18	9	—	14
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	10	—	4	21	5	2	—	5	21	—	—	7
Wales I (South East)	—	—	6	14	7	3	—	—	23	—	—	5
Wales II (Remainder)	36	—	—	38	—	—	—	17	15	—	—	10

CANCER

In 1955 in England and Wales 48,160 deaths among men and 43,180 among women were attributed to cancer (I.S.C. Nos. 140-205), forming for men 18 per cent and for women 17 per cent of the deaths from all causes. Among those aged 65 years and over the proportions of cancer deaths to total deaths were 16 per cent for men and 13 per cent for women, but between the ages of 45 and 64 the proportions were 26·5 per cent and 34·1 per cent respectively. This is in striking contrast to the figures forty years ago when the corresponding percentages at ages 45-64 years were 12·5 per cent and 19·1 per cent. Mortality from cancer at these ages has not increased to the extent suggested by these figures, the difference being largely due to a decrease in mortality from other causes, notably those due to infective processes.

Table LXVII.—Deaths from cancer by sex and age according to histological type, and death rates per million living, 1955. England and Wales

				All ages	0-	15-	35-	45-	55-	65 and over
				Number of deaths						
All malignant neoplasms (140-205)	{	M	F	48,160	411	866	1,693	6,394	12,471	26,325
				43,180	329	818	2,171	6,033	9,476	24,353
Carcinoma	{	M	F	42,396	39	320	1,177	5,438	11,179	24,243
				38,332	18	460	1,806	5,287	8,397	22,364
Glioma	{	M	F	744	69	73	98	219	206	79
				507	46	54	69	126	139	73
Sarcoma	{	M	F	907	89	127	107	119	193	272
				946	78	92	77	154	206	339
Reticuloses	{	M	F	2,487	205	324	254	421	482	801
				1,986	177	191	156	294	422	746
Undefined	{	M	F	1,626	9	22	57	197	411	930
				1,409	10	21	63	172	312	831
				Death rates per million persons living						
				2,055	74	142	615	1,959	4,555	9,921
All malignant neoplasms (140-205)				2,055	74	142	615	1,959	4,555	9,921
Carcinoma				1,817	6	66	475	1,690	4,063	9,124
Glioma				28	11	11	27	54	72	30
Sarcoma				42	17	18	29	43	83	120
Reticuloses				101	38	43	65	113	188	303
Undefined				68	2	4	19	58	150	345

Of the 18,865 deaths among men aged 45-64 certified in 1955 as due to cancer, in 8,232 (or 43·6 per cent) the lung was described as the seat of origin and in 1,428 (or 7·6 per cent) the breast and genito-urinary system. Among women in the same age-group 15,509 deaths from cancer were recorded and in 1,085 (or 7 per cent) the site was the lung and in 7,517 (or 48·5 per cent) the breast and genito-urinary system.

Table LXVII (page 124) lists the deaths from cancer by broad histological type and the corresponding rates per million of persons at risk. Except for a steady increase in the proportion of deaths due to the "Reticuloses", which in 1950 accounted for 4.0 per cent of the total and in 1955 for 4.9 per cent, the relative proportions have changed little during the last five years.

Age specific mortality rates for cancer by site in 1955 are given in Tables LXVIII and LXIX (pages 126-129) which show also the percentage of all deaths from cancer attributed to cancer of each site. Of the total deaths of men attributed to cancer, the primary growth in 31 per cent was in the lung, in 39 per cent in the digestive tract and in 13 per cent in the breast or genito-urinary system. In women under 6 per cent were in the lung, 41 per cent in the digestive tract and 39 per cent in the breast or genito-urinary system.

Cancer of the female breast and uterus

In 1955 cancer of the breast and uterus accounted for 29 per cent of all female deaths from cancer. 8,495 women were certified to have died from cancer of the breast, 2,486 from cervical cancer, 1,147 from cancer of the corpus uteri and 231 from other and unspecified parts of the uterus. Over the last twenty years the mortality from cancer of the female breast has changed little. In 1955 the C.M.I. was 0.96 compared with 0.99 in 1935 while that from all forms of uterine cancer has fallen considerably, the C.M.I. decreasing from 1.04 in 1935 to 0.70 in 1955. Before 1950 it is not possible to separate cervical from total uterine cancer with any pretension to accuracy, but since cervical cancer now accounts for about two-thirds of all deaths due to uterine cancer and the C.M.I. for cervical cancer has fallen 8 per cent since 1951 while that for cancer of the whole uterus has fallen by 9 per cent, it is probable, at least during recent years, that mortality from cervical cancer has decreased in a similar manner to that from uterine cancer as a whole.

In Tables LXX and LXXI (p. 130) are shown the S.M.Rs. for cancer of the female breast and cancer of the uterus for the years 1946 to 1955. At neither of these sites can any clear differential trend be found between the various regions, the ranking order remaining generally constant over the ten-year period. There is, however, some small indication that for cancer of the uterus mortality rates are falling more slowly in the East and West Ridings and the North Western region, where the rate is already high, than in the London and South Eastern, Southern and South Western regions, where it is low. There is also a suggestion that relatively to the rest of England and Wales mortality from breast cancer is increasing in the East and West Ridings and falling in the North Western region.

In the 1954 Commentary Volume (page 137) it was pointed out that the ratio of deaths from cancer of the breast and cancer of the uterus varied greatly between different countries. In Europe, cancer of the breast as a cause of death was recorded more frequently in the Republic of Ireland, England and Wales, Holland, Switzerland and Scotland, while in Germany, Spain, France and Italy deaths from cancer of the uterus were in excess. In England and Wales, on account of the relatively stable mortality from cancer of the breast and the decreasing mortality from cancer of the uterus, the ratio breast to uterus is changing rapidly. In 1921-30 it was 1.22 : 1, in 1935 1.51 : 1, in 1945 1.67 : 1, and in 1955 2.20 : 1. During this time the ratio has been lowest in the North of England and highest in the South. Thus in 1921-30 the ratio was 1.03 : 1 in the North of England, 1.33 : 1 in the Midlands, and 1.36 : 1

Table LXVIII.—Cancer (6th Revision, Nos. 140-205) : Sex and age-specific death rates per million living from cancer at various sites and the percentage of mortality at each site to "All Sites", 1955. England and Wales

Males

I.S.C. No.	Site or organ	All ages	0—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over	Per cent of all sites
140	Lip	42	1	—	—	1	4	11	68	210	605	718	1.9
141	Tongue												
142	Salivary gland												
143	Floor of mouth												
144	Other parts of mouth and mouth unspecified												
145	Oral mesopharynx	25	1	0	1	2	5	11	59	124	254	308	1.1
146	Nasopharynx												
147	Hypopharynx												
148	Pharynx unspecified												
150	Oesophagus	63	—	—	0	2	9	36	126	337	737	679	2.8
151	Stomach	373	—	—	1	12	71	331	905	1,954	3,169	2,859	16.6
152	Small intestine, including duodenum	188	—	0	3	13	40	117	359	952	2,101	2,500	8.3
153	Large intestine, except rectum		—	—	1	7	22	95	311	760	1,664	1,615	6.6
154	Rectum	149	—	—	1	7	22	95	60	133	160	179	1.0
155	Biliary passages and liver (stated to be primary site)	23	—	0	—	1	5	17	60	133	160	179	1.0
157	Pancreas	86	1	1	0	2	19	69	216	441	718	795	3.8
161	Larynx	32	—	—	—	1	5	22	78	185	272	359	1.4
162	Trachea, bronchus and lung specified as primary	693	—	1	5	24	175	895	2,539	3,310	2,280	1,000	30.8
163	Lung and bronchus unspecified as to whether primary or secondary		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
170	Breast	4	—	—	—	0	1	2	12	14	28	64	0.2
177	Prostate	156	1	0	—	—	2	16	152	917	2,484	3,244	6.9
178	Testis	8	1	0	5	14	11	8	6	13	21	13	0.4
179	Other and unspecified male genital organs	8	—	—	0	1	1	5	12	37	87	192	0.4
180	Kidney	33	12	3	0	4	10	43	91	141	164	141	1.5
181	Bladder and other urinary organs	91	1	—	0	2	8	60	199	503	932	1,013	4.0

Table LXIX.—Cancer (6th Revision, Nos. 140-205): Sex and age-specific death rates per million living from cancer at various sites and the percentage of mortality at each site to "All Sites", 1955. England and Wales

Females

I.S.C. No.	Site or organ	All ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and over	Per cent of all sites
140	Lip ..	14	—	—	0	0	3	12	21	35	123	174	0.7
141	Tongue ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
142	Salivary gland ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
143	Floor of mouth ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144	Other parts of mouth and mouth unspecified ..	14	—	—	0	3	6	20	30	43	57	84	0.7
145	Oral mesopharynx ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
146	Nasopharynx ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
147	Hypopharynx ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148	Pharynx unspecified ..	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
150	Oesophagus ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
151	Stomach ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
152	Small intestine, including duodenum ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
153	Large intestine, except rectum ..	244	—	—	2	11	42	146	395	1,058	2,080	365	2.2
154	Rectum ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
155	Biliary passages and liver (stated to be primary site) ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
157	Pancreas ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
161	Larynx ..	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
162	Trachea, bronchus and lung specified as primary ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
163	Lung and bronchus unspecified as to whether primary or secondary ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
170	Breast ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
171	Cervix uteri ..	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
172	Corpus uteri ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
173	Other parts of uterus, including chorionepithelioma ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174	Uterus, unspecified ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
175	Ovary, Fallopian tube and broad ligament ..	121	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
176	Other and unspecified female genital organs ..		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

180	Kidney	18	13	4	1	2	5	13	40	61	90	48	1-0
181	Bladder and other urinary organs	37	1	—	—	1	4	19	53	147	304	341	2-0
190	Skin (malignant melanoma)	21	—	—	2	8	8	15	27	66	110	395	1-1
191	Skin (malignant neoplasm)												
193	Malignant neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system	27	19	11	9	14	26	44	61	40	10	—	1-4
194	Thyroid gland	12	—	—	0	—	3	10	26	43	67	60	0-6
195	Other endocrine glands	2	6	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	1	—	0-1
196	Bone (including jaw bone)	16	3	5	7	5	7	13	28	46	68	102	0-9
197	Connective tissue												
158	Peritoneum	12	1	1	1	2	5	14	28	39	60	48	0-6
164	Mediastinum												
198	Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes												
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	17	1	2	4	5	7	17	38	56	53	60	0-9
201	Hodgkin's disease	12	—	2	9	12	12	14	18	30	20	42	0-6
202	Other forms of lymphoma (reticulosis)	2	1	0	1	—	1	2	7	6	5	—	0-1
203	Multiple myeloma (plasmocytoma)	11	—	—	—	—	3	15	33	44	26	6	0-6
204	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	43	51	23	16	18	26	42	62	110	131	120	2-3
205	Mycosis fungoides	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	2	—	6	0-0
Others in 140-205	} Remaining sites	58	3	—	1	6	15	49	112	207	350	413	3-1
140-205	Total	1,873	102	50	63	202	681	1,860	3,550	6,306	10,272	13,551	100-0
193	Malignant neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system.	46	28	19	15	25	42	77	100	80	29	18	
223	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system.												
237	Neoplasm of unspecified nature of brain and other parts of nervous system.												

Table LXX.—Cancer of breast (I.S.C. No. 170) : Standardised mortality ratios for standard regions, 1946 to 1955

	Females									
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
England and Wales	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Regional summary :										
Northern	86	84	85	91	90	90	84	87	91	84
East and West Ridings	99	93	95	94	94	100	97	100	101	102
North Western	102	101	101	96	93	99	91	98	93	98
North Midland	100	99	100	98	99	97	96	97	103	101
Midland	106	106	101	110	106	99	109	105	109	102
Eastern	95	103	103	97	100	101	102	99	101	95
London and South Eastern ..	103	105	107	108	108	108	110	107	102	106
Southern	101	99	92	97	107	101	104	105	96	95
South Western	104	98	100	97	94	98	96	93	104	105
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	89	92	96	93	94	92	96	96	96	96

Table LXXI.—Cancer of uterus (I.S.C. Nos. 171-174) : standardised mortality ratios for standard regions, 1946 to 1955

	Females									
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
England and Wales	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Regional summary :										
Northern	116	118	121	134	117	125	123	110	119	127
East and West Ridings	111	109	107	126	115	111	120	124	121	108
North Western	94	102	101	100	106	100	111	106	108	108
North Midland	122	94	101	100	111	109	94	90	108	108
Midland	93	99	99	91	93	97	104	100	107	99
Eastern	100	82	91	87	86	94	90	86	93	96
London and South Eastern ..	90	94	93	91	89	91	86	93	82	90
Southern	104	99	96	87	103	98	89	95	85	92
South Western	98	109	106	95	99	89	104	99	100	88
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	107	105	102	111	104	120	106	108	114	102

in the South. In 1940 the ratio for England and Wales was 1·6 : 1 but in the North of England it was 1·33 : 1, in the South East of England 1·92 : 1, and in Greater London 2·04 : 1. In 1955 the ratio was 1·87 : 1 in the North of England regional group and in Wales I, while it was 2·60 : 1 in the London and South Eastern region and 2·65 : 1 in Greater London.

From 1950 to 1955 23,876 deaths were assigned to cancer of the uterus, 15,183 of these or 63·6 per cent to cervical cancer. This proportion was not, however, uniform throughout the country but varied from 57 per cent in the South Western region to 72 per cent in the Northern.

	Percentage of deaths from cancer of the uterus assigned to cervix, 1950-55	Ratio deaths from cancer of the breast to cancer of the cervix, 1950-55	Ratio deaths from cancer of the breast to cancer of the uterus, 1950-55	Percentage of males aged 15 and over in social classes IV and V, in 1951
England and Wales	63·6	3·24	2·06	29·0
Standard Regions				
Northern	72·4	2·07	1·49	33·9
East and West Ridings ..	70·9	2·46	1·74	31·6
North Western	65·1	2·82	1·84	31·0
North Midland	64·5	3·06	1·97	30·9
Midland	61·9	3·50	2·16	28·9
Eastern	62·6	3·64	2·28	29·1
London and South Eastern	60·5	4·11	2·49	24·6
Southern	61·2	3·64	2·23	26·1
South Western	56·8	3·73	2·12	27·6
Wales	60·3	2·97	1·79	34·2
Conurbations				
Tyneside	77·0	1·78	1·37	30·7
West Yorkshire	72·5	2·47	1·79	27·0
South East Lancashire ..	65·4	2·87	1·87	29·5
Merseyside	68·9	2·81	1·94	32·8
West Midlands	61·4	3·83	2·35	27·3
Greater London	62·4	4·03	2·52	23·9
Urban and Rural aggregates				
Conurbations	65·5	3·34	2·18	—
Other Urban Areas	63·8	3·00	1·92	—
Rural Districts	58·6	3·75	2·20	—

In the three standard regions which form the North regional group and in the North Midland region 65 per cent or more of uterine cancer was designated cervical. Appreciably higher percentages were found in three of the four northern conurbations, but in South East Lancashire it was 65·4 per cent and in Greater London and the West Midlands conurbation, 62·4 per cent and 61·4 per cent respectively. Taking the conurbations as a whole, the percentage was 65·5 per cent compared with 63·8 per cent in the remaining urban areas. The difference would seem to be due mainly to regional variations and not part of a true housing density gradient. In the rural areas, however, the proportion of cervical cancer was low, amounting to but 58·6 per cent.

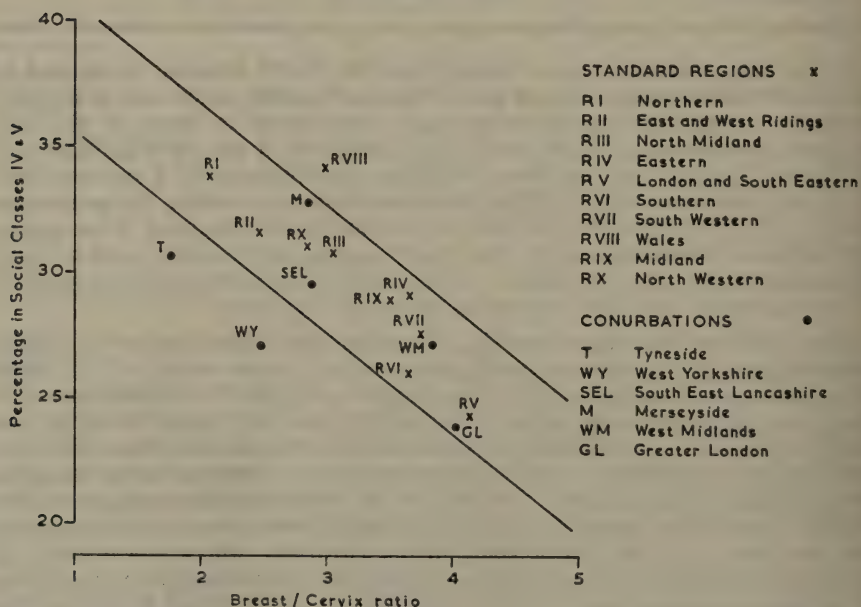
From 1950 to 1955 there were 49,232 deaths from breast cancer in women recorded, the ratio of these to deaths from cervical cancer being 3·24 : 1 while the ratio of breast cancer to all uterine cancer was 2·06 : 1. In both cases the rural ratios exceeded those in the conurbations and other urban areas but the higher ratio in the conurbations was due to high ratios in the West Midlands conurbation and Greater London, which considerably exceeded those found in the aggregate of rural areas. In each of the three standard regions of the Northern group the ratio of cancer of the female breast to cancer of the cervix was less than 3 : 1, the lowest being in the Northern, where it was 2·07 : 1, while in the London and South Eastern region the ratio was slightly more than 4 : 1. In the conurbations, ratios of less than 3 : 1 were found in each of the four northern ones, Tyneside being lowest with 1·78 : 1, the highest ratio, 4·03 : 1, occurring in Greater London. Since mortality from cervical cancer

increased much less after the age of 65 than that from cancer of the female breast, the ratio of the numbers of deaths was influenced by the proportions of elderly women in the community. Similarly, since cancer of the cervix had a higher incidence in married women than in single, while the reverse was true for cancer of the breast, account must be taken of the proportion of married and single women. Differences caused in this way were, however, small and did not appreciably affect the ratios.

It seems probable, therefore, that local social or environmental factors exist which determine this differential mortality. Whatever these factors are and whether they are one or many they appear to act in opposite directions on the breast and uterus. The S.M.R. for breast cancer was highest in the London and South Eastern region where the S.M.R. for cervical cancer was lowest, while the lowest S.M.R. for breast cancer was in the Northern region where the S.M.R. for cervical cancer was highest (Table LXXIV, page 149). With three exceptions, wherever the S.M.R. for cancer at the one site was high, that for the other was low. In the South Western region and in Wales II both S.M.R.s. were below 100, while in the West Yorkshire conurbation both exceeded 100. The S.M.R. for the two cancers combined varied from 107 in the East and West Ridings to 95 in the South Western region and Wales II.

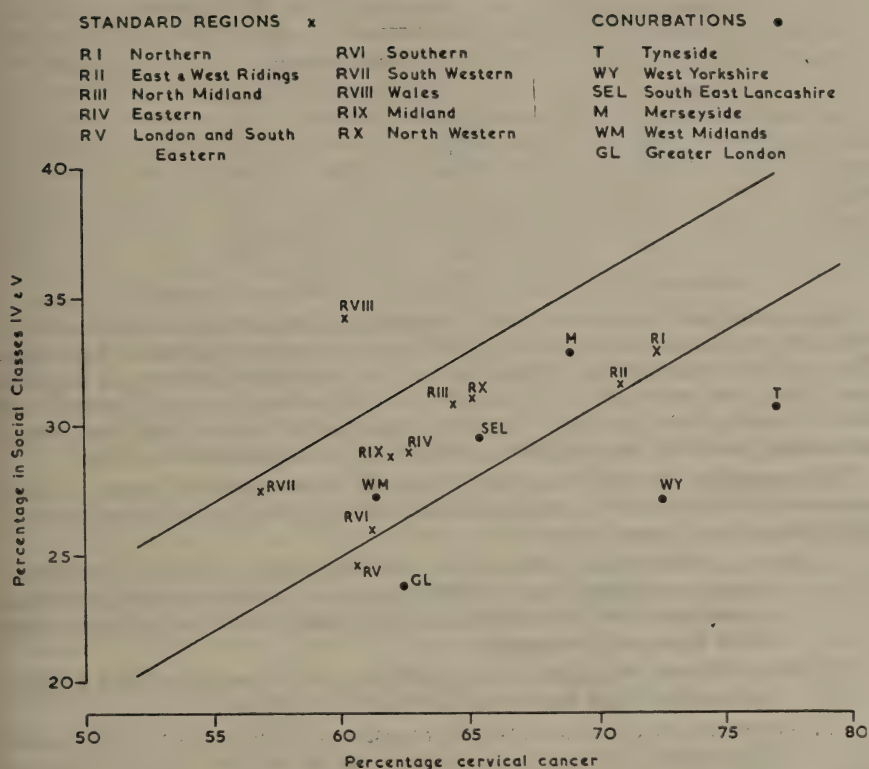
The regional differences in mortality as expressed by the S.M.R.s. were much greater for cervical cancer, where the range was from 132 to 84, than for breast cancer, which varied only from 107 to 88. At both sites the S.M.R. was higher in urban than in rural areas, the difference being greater in cervical cancer (urban 104, rural 82) than in cancer of the breast (urban 102, rural 94). At neither site was there any regular gradient from the conurbations to the smaller towns, since in both cases higher values were found in some aggregates of smaller than larger towns.

Diagram 10



Breast/cervix cancer mortality ratio : Relation to social class index in standard regions and conurbations, 1955. England and Wales.

Diagram 11



Percentage of deaths from cervical cancer to all uterine cancer : Relation to social class index in standard regions and conurbations, 1955. England and Wales.

Since in married women of social class I to V a falling gradient was found for breast cancer and a rising one for cervical cancer (Occupational Mortality, Part I)* some correlation may be expected between the rates for regions and conurbations of deaths from breast and cervical cancer and the local social class index (the percentage of males aged 15 years and over in social classes IV and V). This was so for all but one of the standard regions and for two of the six conurbations, the exceptions being Wales, the Tyneside and West Yorkshire conurbations. Similarly, since mortality from cancer of the corpus uteri and remainder of the uterus showed no systematic social class trend the percentage of cervical to all uterine cancer should be closely correlated. But in the standard regions Wales stood quite apart from the main trend, as did the Tyneside and West Yorkshire conurbations and to a lesser extent the London and South Eastern region and Greater London (see Diagrams 10 and 11).

* Registrar General's Decennial Supplement, England and Wales, 1951, Occupational Mortality, Part I. H.M.S.O., price 7s. 6d. net.

Social Class	Breast : cervix ratio	Percentage of cervical cancer to all uterine cancer
	Married women	
I	5.6	61
II	3.6	66
III	2.8	67
IV	2.0	71
V	1.7	75
I-V	2.6	69

Socio-economic factors are closely associated with mortality from cancer of both the breast and uterine cervix, which they influence in opposite directions. They probably account for a great deal of the regional differences in England and Wales, but especially in Wales and in the conurbations of Tyneside and West Yorkshire and possibly Greater London other factors may be present influencing mortality in a different direction to the trends shown above.

To summarise, though these two forms of cancer occur in organs closely associated with childbearing, marked differences in mortality trends and regional distribution have been observed :

1. As measured by the Comparative Mortality Index, mortality from breast cancer has changed little over the past twenty years while that of uterine cancer has fallen by a third and it is probable that cervical cancer has fallen by a similar amount.
2. In the North of England cancer of the cervix appears to form a larger proportion of all uterine cancer than in the South.
3. The mortality from cancer of the breast and of the cervix vary regionally in inverse proportion to each other. At the extremes are the Northern region, where deaths from breast cancer are twice as common as deaths from cancer of the cervix, and the London and South Eastern region where they are four times as common. In the Tyneside conurbation the ratio is 1.78 : 1 and in Greater London 4.03 : 1.
4. Within the standard regions in England this ratio is closely correlated with the percentage of the male population in social classes IV and V. Among the conurbations and in Wales the correlation is less evident.

Cancer of the lung and cancer of the larynx

Between 1921 and 1930 registrations of death from cancer of the lung and pleura averaged 894 a year (615 males, 279 females), while deaths attributed to cancer of the larynx averaged 981 (777 males, 204 females). In 1955 the deaths assigned to I.S.C. Nos. 162 and 163, cancer of lung and bronchus, were 17,272 (14,821 males, 2,451 females), while for cancer of the larynx they were 897 (695 males, 202 females). During the intervening years diagnostic methods, both as regards their scope and accuracy as well as the extent to which they are generally available, have been greatly improved. Notable improvement has occurred in relation to cancer of the lung and bronchus, and it is reasonable to assume that a proportion of the recorded increase of deaths from this disease is due to improvement in diagnosis and extension of diagnostic facilities ; in fact, until recently many workers considered that all the then recorded increase could be explained as due to better diagnosis and certification. But the numbers of

deaths are still increasing and the rate of increase shows little sign of abating. It is now widely agreed that, not only in this country but in most others with a high degree of Western civilisation, there has been during the last 30 or 40 years, especially among men, a great increase in the liability to cancer of the lung and the question posed has now become—how much of the recorded increase can be regarded as real and how much can be attributed to a greater liability to diagnostic errors in the past.

Conditions of treatment, methods of diagnosis, and certification have changed so much over the past 30 years that it is impossible to answer such a question with any pretension to accuracy. In the Medical Text Volume for 1948–49, a table was given listing the conditions with which cancer of the lung might be confused and to which deaths might previously have been certified. Apart from sites where secondary deposits from lung cancer might have been certified as primary growths, the following diseases to which lung cancer might have been attributed were listed :

- Respiratory tuberculosis
- Bronchiectasis
- Lung abscess
- Pulmonary fibrosis
- Pleurisy with effusion
- Chronic bronchitis
- Bronchopneumonia
- Pneumonia

If mis-diagnosis has occurred in the past it is among this group of diseases that the bulk of the wrongly certified deaths from cancer of the lung should be found. Starting with such a proposition Gilliam (1955)* has made an interesting study of the “ possible effects of faulty certification of deaths to other respiratory diseases ” in the United States of America between 1914 and 1950, from which he concluded that “ liability to cancer of the lung has increased, and is still increasing, but that the magnitude of the increase is nowhere near as great as recorded mortality suggests ”.

Comparing certified deaths in 1914 with those in 1950 (standardising on the 1950 population) he calculated that a 2 per cent error in the diagnosis of all respiratory diseases other than cancer of the lung in both sexes would reduce the twenty-six-fold increase in recorded lung cancer among men over 35 years of age to four-fold and the seven-fold increase among women to an increase of one-third. The assumption of any greater error would, if similar in both sexes, involve a recorded decrease in cancer of the lung in women.

The increase in recorded lung cancer has been more rapid and its present incidence is higher in England and Wales than in the U.S.A. Standardised on the 1955 population estimates the present rate among men of 35 years and over is now more than thirty-five times that of 1911–20 and a similar examination in this country appears necessary.

The largest number of deaths from cancer of the lung in men is recorded in the age-group 55–64 : after 65–69 the death rate tends to fall, while the rates of deaths registered as due to bronchitis and the pneumonias (which make up the greater part of the other respiratory disease group) rises. With two such differing age trends the use of standardised rates might over-estimate the effects of error ; accordingly, the present analysis is confined to the study of possible trends in the age-group 55–64 years. In this age-group the average annual death rate in men per million living from cancer of the lung, bronchus and pleura was 64 in 1911–20 and 2,539 in 1955, a forty-fold increase.

Diagram 12 shows for 1931 onwards the mortality rates from cancer of the lung and the most important respiratory diseases in men aged 55–64.

* Gilliam, A. G., *Cancer*, Vol. 8, No. 6, p. 1130, 1955.

Since 1930 the death rate for males from both forms of pneumonia, acute bronchitis and respiratory tuberculosis has fallen while that from chronic bronchitis has risen though certainly not to the extent suggested by the crude figures. Before 1940 a large proportion of deaths subsequently assigned to chronic bronchitis were included under the rubric "Diseases of the myocardium" but rough comparability can be achieved by augmenting the death rates attributed to chronic bronchitis prior to 1940 by one and a quarter times the recorded figure. The probable rates for 1931-35 and 1936-39 are shown on the diagram by a broken line and in italics in the following table. The adjusted figures in this decade have been used in the subsequent calculations.

Cause	1911-20	1921-30	1931-35	1936-39	1940-44	1945-49	1950-54*	1955*
Males								
Acute bronchitis	2,548	248	126	122	345	229	116	97
Chronic bronchitis		728	463	513	1,487	1,578	1,824	1,836
Bronchitis, unspecified ..		482	<i>1,042</i> 212	<i>1,154</i> 170	370	233	91	64
Lobar pneumonia	1,985	1,549	691	676	492	321	224	193
Bronchopneumonia			642	685	659	505	465	439
Respiratory tuberculosis ..	1,978	1,349	1,176	1,196	1,231	1,169	837	535
Total	6,511	4,356	3,310 <i>3,889</i>	3,362 <i>4,003</i>	4,584	4,035	3,557	3,164
Females								
Acute bronchitis	1,843	260	106	78	176	103	61	38
Chronic bronchitis		393	192	162	388	335	334	303
Bronchitis, unspecified ..		348	<i>432</i> 128	<i>365</i> 74	140	79	39	24
Lobar pneumonia	1,061	852	318	267	179	116	86	73
Bronchopneumonia			452	384	324	245	239	238
Respiratory tuberculosis ..	815	531	394	342	287	240	155	95
Total	3,719	2,384	1,590 <i>1,830</i>	1,307 <i>1,510</i>	1,494	1,118	914	771

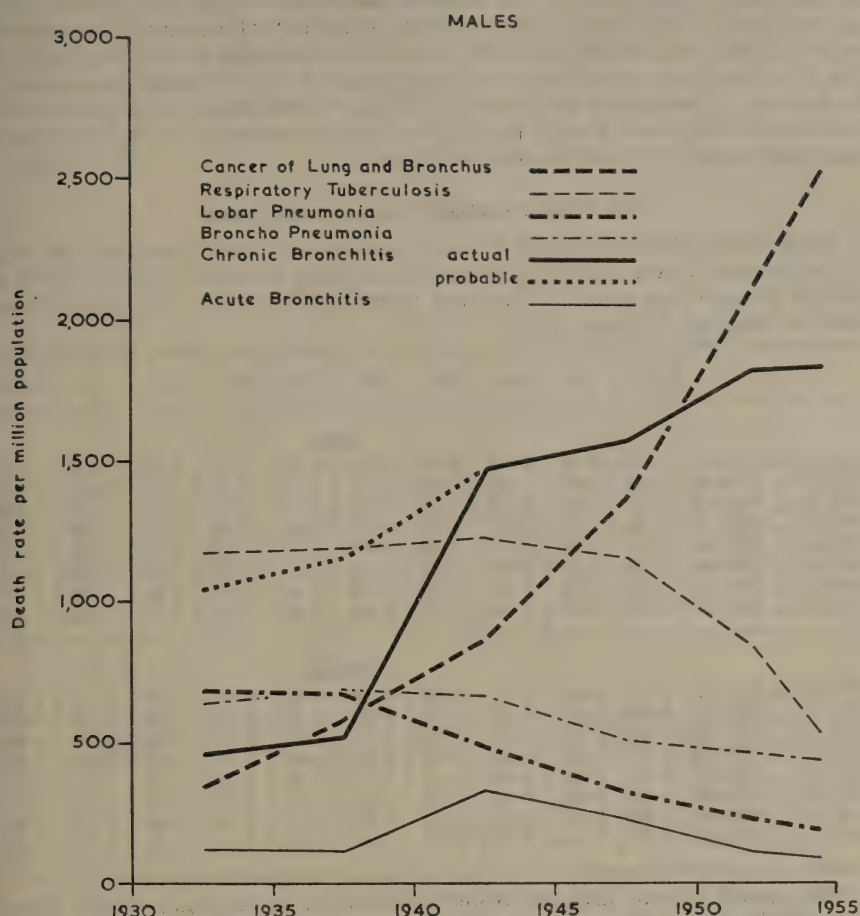
* According to the 6th Revision of the International Statistical Classification (Nos. 162 and 163).

In this age-group in 1911-20 the average annual death rate among men from the main group of respiratory diseases other than cancer of the lung was 6,511 per million. If the death rate from lung cancer had been the same in this decade as it was in 1955 the number of wrongly certified deaths would have been 2,475 per million, and if all these had been wrongly attributed to the "other respiratory group" it would imply mis-diagnosis in 38 per cent, a proportion that it is difficult to accept. If, however, only 10 per cent of the other respiratory group were wrongly diagnosed and certified, the 1911-20 rate of 64 per million would become 715 per million and lung cancer in this age-group would have increased 3.6 times instead of 40 times.

The following table shows the average annual death rate from cancer of the lung for the age-group 55-64 in both sexes for certain periods during the present century and the apparent increase of the 1955 rate over the average rate during that period.

		1911-20	1921-30	1931-35	1936-39	1940-44	1945-49	1950-54	1955
Death rate	M	64	128	350	578	866	1,376	2,120	2,539
	F	34	50	94	123	140	185	232	261
Ratio to rate for 1955 ..	M	39.7	19.8	7.3	4.4	2.9	1.8	1.2	1.0
	F	7.7	5.2	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0

Diagram 12



Cancer of the lung : Death rates from cancer of the lung and certain respiratory diseases in males aged 55-64, 1930 to 1955. England and Wales.

Assuming that either 25 per cent, 10 per cent, 5 per cent or 2 per cent of the other respiratory group of diseases were wrongly certified and should have been attributed to lung cancer the death rates in each period for that cause would then become :—

			1911-20	1921-30	1931-35	1936-39	1940-44	1945-49	1950-54
25 per cent error ..	{	M	1,692	1,217	1,322	1,579	2,012	2,385	3,009
		F	964	646	552	500	514	464	460
10 per cent error ..	{	M	715	564	739	978	1,324	1,780	2,476
		F	406	288	277	274	289	297	323
5 per cent error ..	{	M	389	346	544	778	1,095	1,578	2,298
		F	220	169	186	199	215	241	278
2 per cent error ..	{	M	194	215	428	658	958	1,457	2,191
		F	108	98	131	153	170	207	250

Improved methods of diagnosis and their more widespread use, coupled with an increasing recognition by the medical profession of the prevalence of lung cancer, should cause a progressive decrease in any error that may have existed in earlier years. In addition, there are numerous arguments both for and against the hypothesis that any diagnostic error should be of the same magnitude in both sexes. The figures are presented to show what effect varying degrees of error in the diagnosis of respiratory diseases might have had on the death rates from lung cancer between the ages of 55 and 64.

The secular changes in age specific rates

The following table shows for five-year age-groups from 35 upwards the ratio of the average death rate from cancer of the lung in each five-year period to that in the previous period. The rates themselves are shown on a logarithmic scale in Diagram 13 (page 139).

	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-84
Males										
1916-20 to 1911-15	1.00	0.88	0.83	0.87	0.89	1.09	1.13	1.03	1.00	1.95
1921-25 „ 1916-20	1.64	1.80	1.76	1.65	1.58	1.33	1.31	1.37	1.65	1.22
1926-30 „ 1921-25	1.22	1.93	1.73	1.70	1.70	1.79	1.50	1.63	1.55	1.88
1931-35 „ 1926-30	2.45	1.67	2.45	2.29	2.35	2.01	2.09	2.21	2.08	2.01
1936-40 „ 1931-35	1.26	1.71	1.47	1.68	1.68	1.77	1.80	1.53	1.68	1.71
1941-45 „ 1936-40	1.19	1.28	1.40	1.39	1.51	1.58	1.53	1.40	1.36	1.19
1946-50 „ 1941-45	1.16	1.24	1.41	1.59	1.53	1.68	1.82	1.87	1.71	1.97
1951-55 „ 1946-50	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.29	1.49	1.49	1.66	1.87	1.91	1.87
Females										
1916-20 to 1911-15	0.63	0.91	0.70	0.81	1.10	0.92	0.74	0.70	0.73	1.82
1921-25 „ 1916-20	0.80	1.20	1.50	1.18	1.00	1.39	1.47	1.31	1.34	0.94
1926-30 „ 1921-25	2.25	1.33	1.05	1.23	1.71	1.22	1.38	1.48	1.87	1.69
1931-35 „ 1926-30	1.44	1.56	1.86	1.72	1.34	1.93	1.91	1.58	1.66	1.94
1936-40 „ 1931-35	1.23	1.28	1.20	1.42	1.37	1.30	1.36	1.64	1.51	1.60
1941-45 „ 1936-40	1.38	1.13	1.16	1.19	1.16	1.11	1.12	1.18	1.12	1.13
1946-50 „ 1941-45	1.09	1.33	1.28	1.26	1.36	1.31	1.50	1.40	1.51	1.63
1951-55 „ 1946-50	1.13	1.06	1.19	1.17	1.21	1.27	1.16	1.22	1.38	1.40

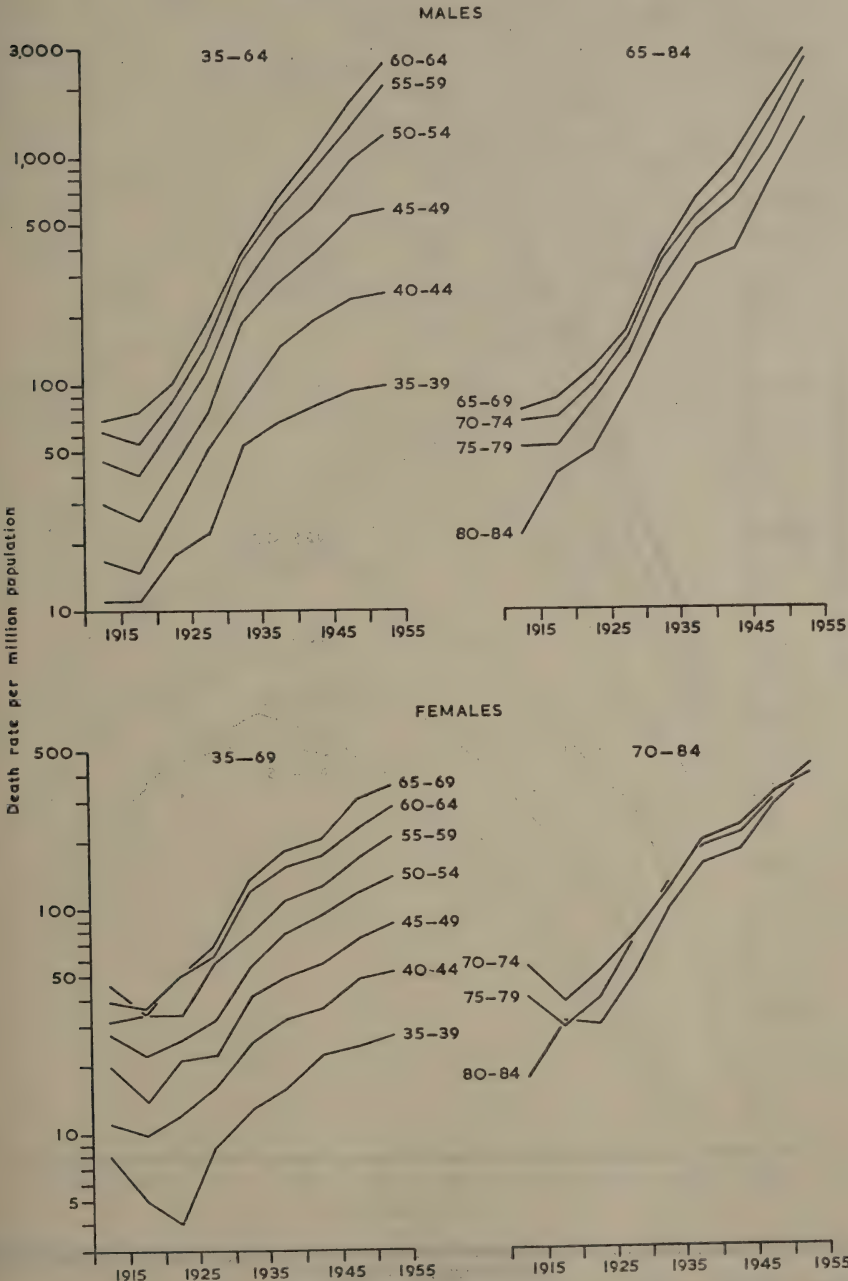
The overall picture deduced from this table is as follows :—Since about 1916 the death rate from cancer of the lung increased rapidly in all susceptible age-groups until the early nineteen thirties when the rate of increase was temporarily halted. Since the late nineteen forties a high rate of increase was seen again, but only among the older age-groups, a decline affecting first the youngest and then succeeding age-groups. After 1945 and above the age of 65 there has been little diminution. This (neglecting short term fluctuations) is also the general impression derived from Diagram 13. The analysis of the female death rates shows a similar pattern except that rates fluctuate more violently in relation to time and there is less suggestion that they are tending to become stabilised at younger ages.

To what extent these fluctuations in the rate of increase represent true or spurious changes is not easy to assess. It appears possible that those changes which are related to periods of time are more likely to be due to variations in the practice of diagnosis and certification than are those seen within individual age-groups. Stocks (1953)* drew attention to the increase that “became a maximum in 1931, then diminishing by 1937” and considered “this was suggestive of a stimulus to diagnosis produced by some new definition of a disease hitherto imperfectly recognised”. He related this to an article by Barnard

* Stocks, P., British Journal of Cancer, Vol. 7, p. 299, 1953.

in 1926* “which described bronchogenic cancer in a paper which undoubtedly had a great influence on the recognition of the disease during the ensuing decade”. On the other hand, it is not improbable that new practices in diagnosis would at first be more generally applied to younger rather than to older men.

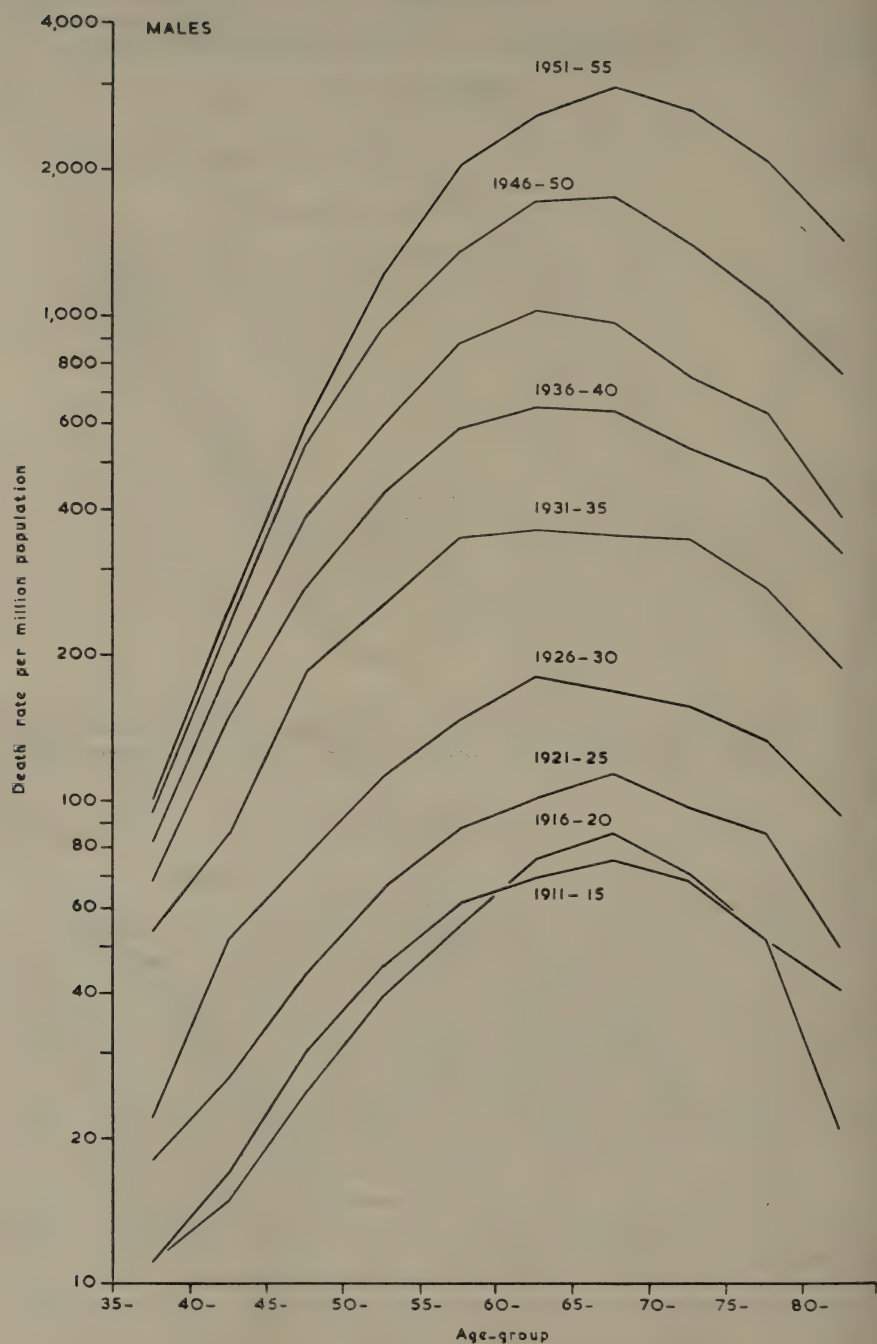
Diagram 13



Cancer of the lung : Age-specific death rates in quinquennia, 1911 to 1955. England and Wales.

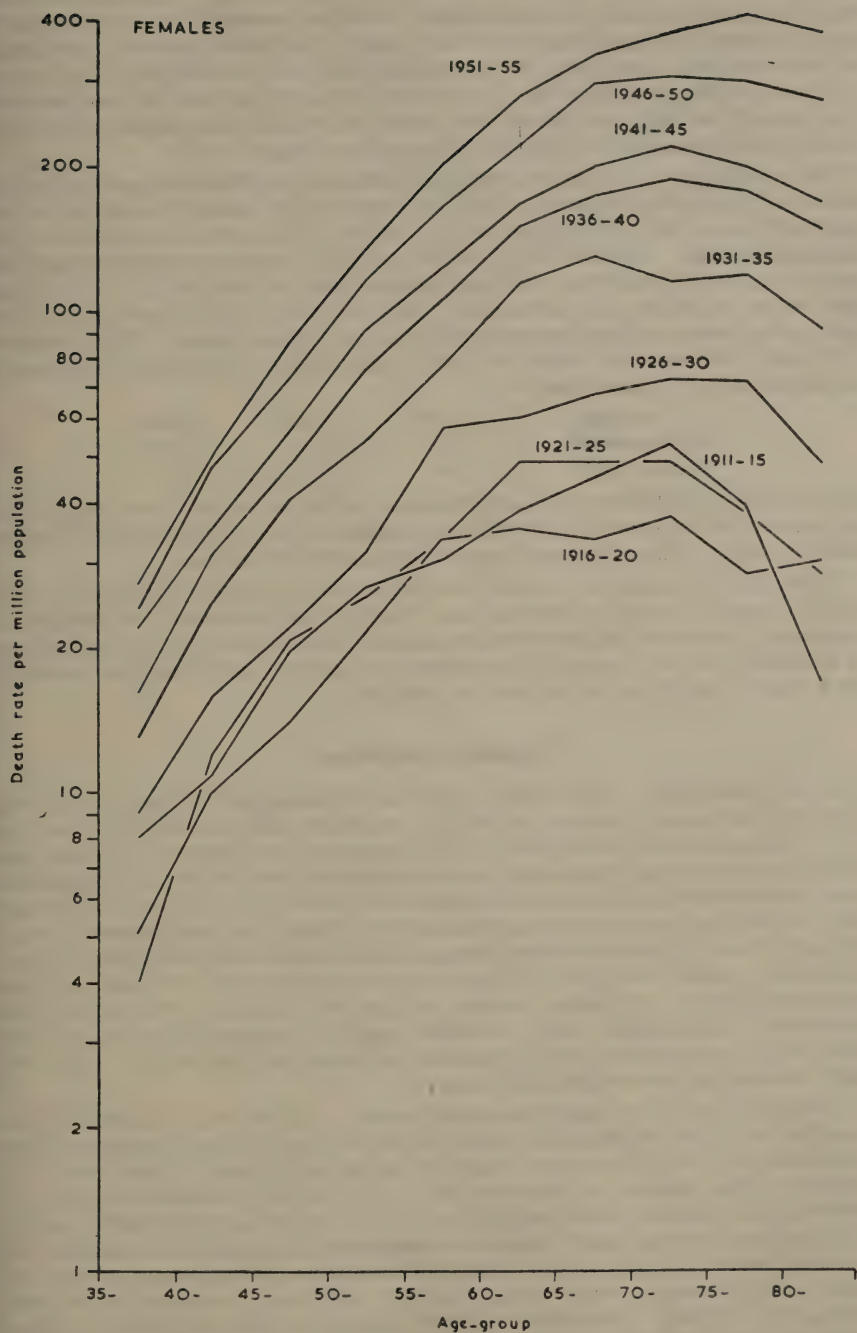
* Barnard, W. G., J. Path. Bact., Vol. 29, p. 241, 1926.

Diagram 14



Cancer of the lung, males : Age distribution of mortality rates for each quinquennium, 1911 to 1955.
England and Wales.

Diagram 14 (continued)



Cancer of the lung, females : Age distribution of mortality rates for each quinquennium, 1911 to 1955. England and Wales.

The pattern of the age distribution of mortality rates from lung cancer is shown in Diagram 14 for each five-year period since 1911. In neither sex has the basic pattern of lung cancer changed. The male mortality rises at early ages and falls after the age-group 65-69 is passed, the female mortality continues to rise to a later age when the succeeding fall is by comparison very small. The age pattern in both sexes is in marked contrast to that of carcinoma of the stomach where, as is the case in most cancers of non-genital organs, the death rates rise steadily to the oldest age-group (Diagram 15).

The preceding analysis gives little indication as to whether the age distribution curve will maintain its present form or whether the liability to cancer of the lung will rise at the older ages until the shape of the curve approximates that of gastric cancer. The slowing up of the rate of increase at earlier ages and the opening out of the curves at older ages suggest that this may be so. The former may be an indication of "saturation" at these ages, but the rate at the older ages now appears to be increasing more rapidly than before. Thus between 1936 and 1945 and 1946 and 1955 the average annual percentage increase in the death rates for males was :—

At ages	45-54	55-64	65-74
1936 to 1945	7.6	9.4	8.6
1946 to 1955	3.9	8.4	12.1

On the other hand, the continued presence in the curves of a peak which has not appreciably advanced to an older age-group and the persistent fall following the peak suggest that the basic shape of the curve will persist.

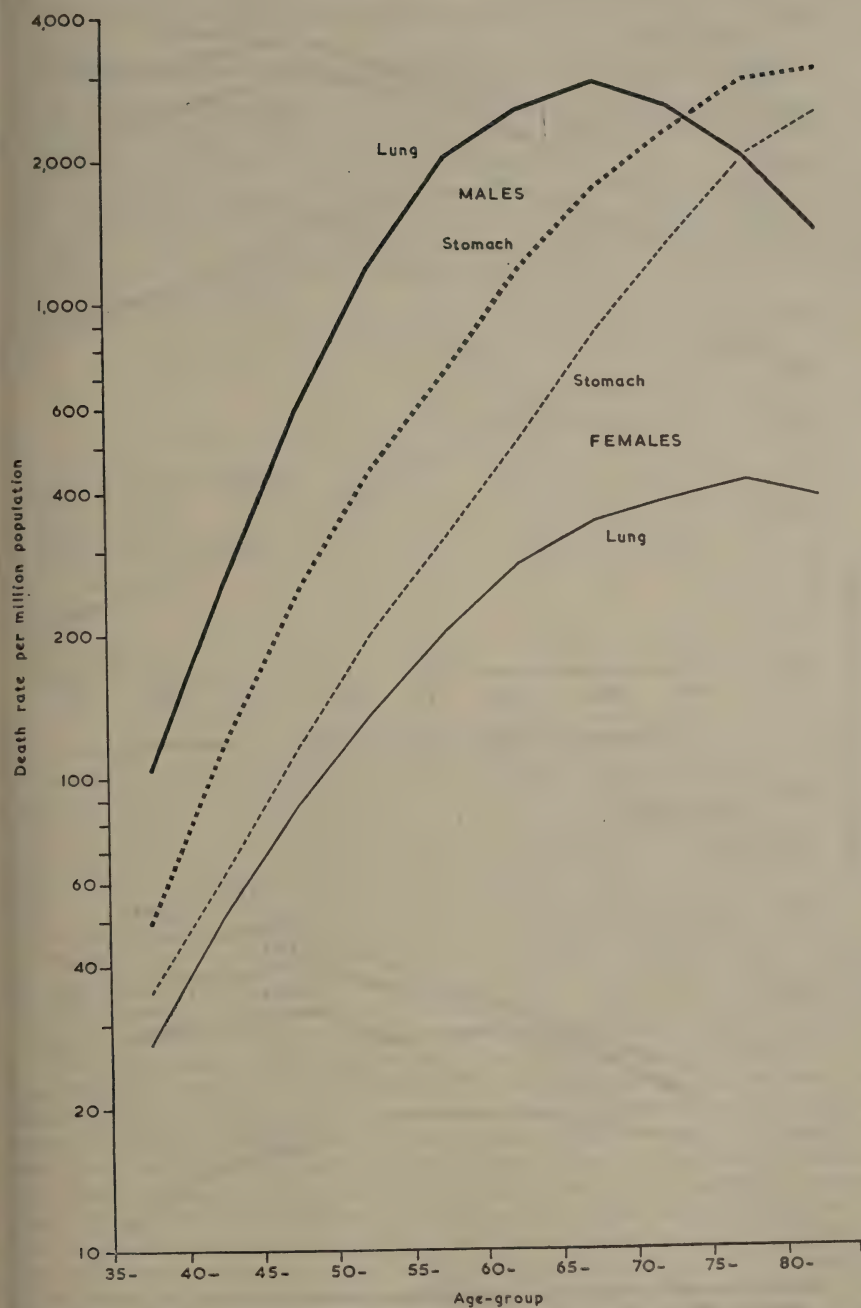
Table LXXII (page 147) shows, for each year from 1946, the standardised mortality ratio in each standard region. During this decade very little difference is observed in the ranking order among these regions, indicating that the increase in mortality has been general throughout the country and has not markedly increased in one region rather than in another.

Cancer of the larynx

In 1921-30 deaths from cancer of the larynx averaged 777 per year among men and 204 among women, in 1955 the numbers were men 695 and women 202. The age-specific rates from 1911-20 onwards, in Diagram 16, show that during the intervening years considerable variations have occurred. During the early years the rates at most age-groups in both sexes rose, but since the decade 1921-30 the death rate among men has steadily fallen at all ages below 65 years. Between 65 and 74 years the rate changed little until around 1945, since when it has fallen. Above the age of 75 the death rate rose until 1940 and has since remained steady. In women under the age of 55, death rates have fallen considerably since about 1930; at older ages they continued to rise until the mid-1940's, the greatest rise being recorded in the oldest age-groups. Since 1949 there has been a marked fall at all ages.

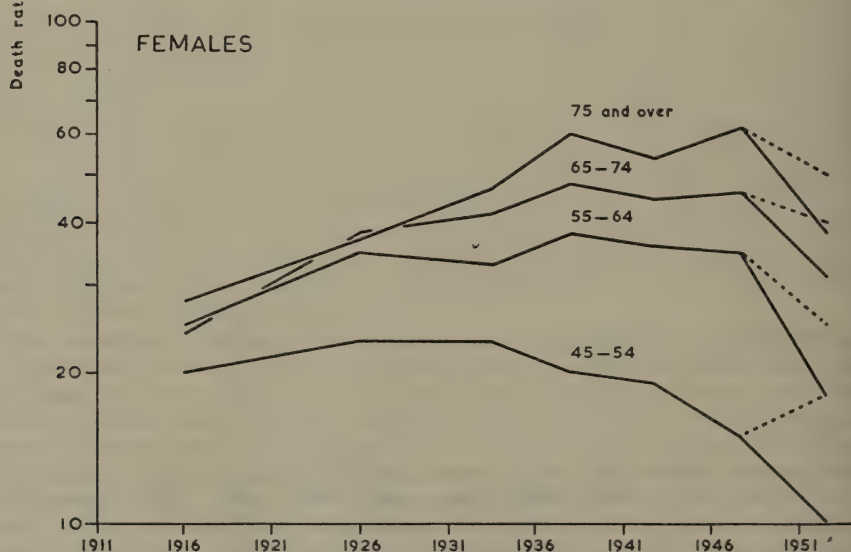
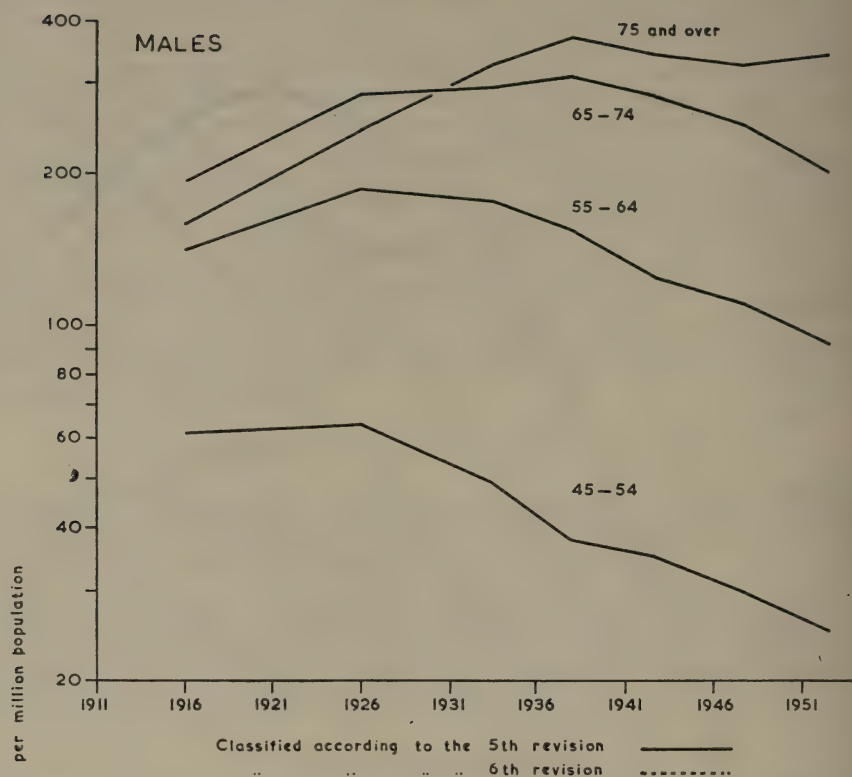
This recorded fall is largely a consequence of classification changes which occurred with the introduction of the Sixth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death, the main transfers being as follows. Under the Fifth Revision, which was in use prior to 1949, cancer of the post-cricoid region and cancer of the trachea were classified with I.S.C. No. 47a, Cancer of the larynx and trachea. In the Sixth Revision cancer of the post-cricoid region was classified with I.S.C. No. 147, Malignant neoplasm of the hypopharynx, and cancer of the trachea with I.S.C. No. 162, Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung. The effect of these changes on the male mortality from cancer of the larynx was small, amounting to a difference of about 4 per cent, but in cancer of the larynx in women the transfer on the dual tabulation in 1949 amounted to about 30 per cent. (Medical Text Volume for 1948-49.)

Diagram 15



Age pattern of mortality from cancer of the lung and cancer of the stomach, 1951-55. England and Wales.

Diagram 16



Cancer of the larynx : Age-specific death rates, 1911 to 1955. England and Wales.

The dotted line on Diagram 16 shows the effect of restoring this reclassified group to cancer of the larynx in women and suggests that there has been little change in the age mortality rates in recent years.

Regional differences in mortality in cancer of lung and larynx, 1950-1954

Table LXXIV (page 149) gives standardised mortality ratios for cancer of lung and larynx separately for each sex in each standard region in England and Wales and for conurbations, urban and rural areas.

The mortality from cancer of both lung and larynx in men and cancer of the lung in women show a very similar pattern of distribution which differs widely from that of cancer of the larynx in women. The following table gives the ranking order of the S.M.R.s. for cancer of these two sites in men and women among the standard regions.

	Males		Females	
	Lung	Larynx	Lung	Larynx
London and South Eastern ..	1	1	1	10
North Western	2	2	2	3
Midland	3	3	4	7
East and West Ridings ..	4	4	3	4
Southern	5	5	5	11
Northern	6	10	7	6
Eastern	7	6	5	9
Wales I	8	8	11	2
North Midland	9	6	9	8
South Western	10	9	8	5
Wales II	11	11	10	1

In the five regions with the highest mortality from cancer of the lung and larynx in men the order is identical. The same five regions show the highest mortality from cancer of the lung in women, the only difference being that the third and fourth places are interchanged. The S.M.R.s. are highest in the London and South Eastern region where more than three-fourths of the population live within Greater London, next is the North Western region which contains two large conurbations, third is the Midland region with Birmingham and its dense urban surroundings. In England the lowest S.M.R.s. for cancer of the lung in men and women are in the South Western and North Midland regions, while the lowest S.M.R.s. for male laryngeal cancer are in the Northern and South Western regions. In contrast to this the highest S.M.R. for cancer of the larynx in women is found in Wales where the male/female ratio of deaths is 2 : 1 and the lowest in the Southern region and the London and South Eastern region where the ratio is more than 5 : 1. Among the five regions with the highest S.M.R.s. for cancer of the larynx in men are three of the five regions where the S.M.R. for cancer of the larynx in women is lowest. Similarly, a clear cut urban/rural gradient is seen in cancer of the lung in men and women and cancer of the larynx in men but not in cancer of the larynx in women, where the lowest S.M.R. is found in the conurbations and large towns while the S.M.R.s. in rural areas and in the smaller towns exceed the national average. This gradient is not seen in the North of England where the S.M.R. for the urban areas (117) exceed that in rural areas (111) and both are well above the national average. In three of the conurbations here (West Yorkshire, South East Lancashire and the Merseyside) the S.M.R. for cancer of the larynx in women is high compared with that in the West Midlands and London conurbations, where it is low.

The ratio of male to female deaths from cancer of the larynx in England and Wales as a whole is 4·08 : 1. In the urban areas it is 4·35 : 1 and in the rural areas 2·97 : 1. If these ratios are adjusted for the age composition of the population they become 4·5 : 1 and 2·6 : 1. Adjusted ratios are shown in the final column of Table LXXIV. The differential male and female mortality is greatest in the South of England where the adjusted ratio is 5·3 : 1 and least in Wales where it is 1·8 : 1. The ratio is so low in Wales compared with England that a racial factor is suggested. This is to some extent borne out, although the actual numbers are small, by the low crude ratio of 2·7 in Cornwall, which has also a high Celtic population, and the two border counties of Shropshire and Hereford, where the ratio is 1·9 compared with 4·5 in the Midland region as a whole. The adjusted ratio is very high in two standard regions, the London and South Eastern and the Southern, and in the two southern conurbations, the West Midlands and Greater London. In the four northern conurbations the ratio is slightly above that for England and Wales in the Merseyside, but below in the remaining three. In all regional groups the urban ratio is high compared with the rural, even in the North of England where the urban S.M.R. for cancer of the larynx in women exceeds the rural.

That there is a powerful urbanisation factor positively associated with cancer of the lung in both sexes and cancer of the larynx in men seems clear. No such factor appears to be related to laryngeal cancer in women ; on the contrary, one associated negatively with urbanisation appears to dominate. The picture is complicated by what may be racial or regional differences in susceptibility between the sexes.

Table LXXII.—Cancer of lung and bronchus (I.S.C. Nos. 162-163) : Standardised mortality ratios by sex for standard regions, 1946 to 1955

	Males								Females											
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
England and Wales	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Regional summary :																				
Northern	78	77	81	75	87	88	87	87	86	95	87	79	85	87	78	100	95	90	81	85
East and West Ridings	95	102	101	104	99	93	98	97	101	95	118	88	110	94	94	97	102	98	82	101
North Western	113	109	111	111	104	112	108	112	107	113	104	100	105	99	111	97	104	114	104	97
North Midland	80	77	84	82	84	76	80	73	81	83	81	86	87	82	95	84	73	79	78	86
Midland	103	97	104	101	101	99	98	104	96	100	86	104	90	111	101	91	87	95	82	89
Eastern	79	80	75	86	87	86	90	84	84	77	66	100	85	83	91	99	82	90	90	82
London and South Eastern ..	128	132	125	124	126	124	123	122	122	122	126	131	127	125	121	123	128	123	137	137
Southern	86	87	85	88	94	90	95	89	86	88	86	93	81	80	92	94	94	90	83	93
South Western	73	75	72	74	76	77	76	77	83	77	85	67	84	82	74	83	86	78	93	72
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	79	73	84	80	71	81	75	84	80	85	78	59	54	83	72	75	74	70	64	55

Years 1950 to 1955 are tabulated according to the Sixth Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Causes of Death : other years according to the Fifth Revision.

Table LXXIII.—Cancer of lung and pleura* : Death rates per million living by sex and age in each quinquennium, 1901-1955

	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-84
Males										
1901-05 ..										
1906-10 ..	10		26				53		35	
1911-15 ..	15		30				63		49	
1916-20 ..	11	17	30	46	62	70	76	69	52	21
1921-25 ..	11	15	25	40	55	76	86	71	52	41
1926-30 ..	18	27	44	66	87	101	113	97	86	50
1931-35 ..	22	52	76	112	148	181	169	158	133	94
1936-40 ..	54	87	186	256	348	364	354	349	276	189
1941-45 ..	68	149	274	431	586	646	636	533	463	324
1946-50 ..	81	191	384	597	883	1,020	970	748	631	385
1951-55 ..	94	236	543	952	1,351	1,716	1,764	1,401	1,082	760
	98	249	582	1,225	2,013	2,560	2,929	2,623	2,068	1,424
Females										
1901-05 ..										
1906-10 ..	9		22				37		18	
1911-15 ..	8		22				37		32	
1916-20 ..	8	11	20	27	31	39	46	54	40	17
1921-25 ..	5	10	14	22	34	36	34	38	29	31
1926-30 ..	4	12	21	26	34	50	50	50	39	29
1931-35 ..	9	16	22	32	58	61	69	74	73	49
1936-40 ..	13	25	41	55	78	118	132	117	121	95
1941-45 ..	16	32	49	78	107	153	179	192	183	152
1946-50 ..	22	36	73	93	124	170	201	226	205	172
1951-55 ..	24	48	73	117	169	222	302	316	309	280
	27	51	87	137	204	283	349	386	426	391

* Excluding mediastinum : these sites have been specified separately or together since 1900 in the annual table classifying deaths from cancer by detailed site.

Table LXXIV.—Cancer of certain sites : Standardised mortality ratios by sex in regional groups, standard regions, conurbations and urban and rural aggregates, 1950-54. England and Wales

	Larynx (I.S.C. No. 161)		Lung and bronchus (I.S.C. Nos. 162, 163)		Breast (I.S.C. No. 170)	Cervix uteri (I.S.C. No. 171)	Larynx Male and Female Adjusted Ratios
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Females	Females	
England and Wales	100	100	100	100	100	100	4.08
NORTH OF ENGLAND	102	116	101	99	95	121	3.6
Standard regions							
Northern	84	100	87	89	88	132	3.4
East and West Ridings	105	106	98	95	99	132	4.0
North Western	108	129	110	106	95	108	3.4
Conurbations							
Tyneside	79	94	115	116	86	151	3.4
West Yorkshire	101	113	102	92	102	138	3.6
South East Lancashire	118	133	120	112	100	111	3.6
Merseyside	128	120	142	133	91	107	4.4
Urban areas	109	117	107	103	95	122*	3.8
Rural Districts	56	111	62	70	90	92*	2.1
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN	97	94	89	88	102	96	4.2
Standard regions							
North Midland	92	93	79	81	98	103	4.0
Midland	106	98	100	91	106	95	4.4
Eastern	92	90	86	90	101	89	4.2
Conurbation							
West Midlands	117	68	119	97	110	88	7.0
Urban areas	109	86	103	97	104	98*	5.2
Rural Districts	70	97	63	79	95	68*	2.9
SOUTH OF ENGLAND	103	80	109	113	104	86	5.3
Standard regions							
London and South Eastern	110	76	123	127	107	84	5.9
Southern	94	75	91	90	102	93	5.1
South Western	89	101	78	83	97	88	3.6
Conurbation							
Greater London	117	69	127	137	107	85	6.9
Urban areas	111	82	116	117	106	91*	5.5
Rural Districts	71	85	73	84	97	74*	3.4
WALES (including Monmouth- shire)	83	187	78	71	95	105	1.8
Wales I (South East)	91	181	84	70	94	111	2.1
Wales II (remainder)	63	198	64	73	96	92	1.3
Urban areas	94	179	88	76	96	119*	2.1
Rural Districts	59	206	59	59	92	67*	1.2
Urban and Rural Aggregates							
Urban Areas	109	99	108	105	102	104*	4.5
Conurbations	114	88	125	123	104	100	5.3
Areas outside conurbations	92	108	85	86	98	101	3.5
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	117	95	111	100	99	116	5.0
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	106	121	93	90	98	109	3.6
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	97	112	84	85	101	104	3.5
Rural Districts	67	105	66	77	94	82	2.6

* Based on 1953 deaths only.

GENITO-URINARY DISEASES

Diseases of the genito-urinary system (Numbers 590 to 637 in the International Statistical Classification, Sixth Revision, 1948) are divided into the following sub-groups :—

Nephritis and nephrosis (590–594)

Other diseases of the urinary system (600–609)

Diseases of the male genital organs (610–617)

Diseases of breast, ovary, Fallopian tube and parametrium (620–626)

Diseases of uterus and other female genital organs (630–637)

Total deaths attributed to these causes during the five years 1951 to 1955 numbered 13,814, 12,824, 12,334, 12,456 and 11,958. As a cause of death genito-urinary diseases have been in recent years slightly less important than cancer of the stomach or bronchopneumonia and rather more important than general arteriosclerosis. Of the 7,997 male and 3,961 female deaths in the group in 1955, nephritis and nephrosis were responsible for 2,539 and 2,362, 32 and 60 per cent respectively. There were 4,197 deaths attributed to diseases of the male genital organs of which 4,090 were assigned to hyperplasia of the prostate.

The Sixth Revision of the International Statistical Classification (1948) introduced a number of changes in the classification of genito-urinary diseases. The most important alteration was the transfer of arteriosclerotic kidney, which had been classified with chronic nephritis in the Fifth Revision, to the circulatory diseases (400–468) in the Sixth Revision. The effect on the deaths in 1949 was to transfer 69 per cent of the male and 64 per cent of the female deaths which would have been classed with chronic nephritis, to the circulatory group. Before 1950 albuminuria unqualified was included with nephritis not specified as acute or chronic ; from 1950 onwards it received a separate number (789.0) in the Sixth Revision, which moved it from the genito-urinary group into the category of symptoms and ill-defined conditions. Other minor alterations were made within the genito-urinary group itself. The rates shown in the tables which follow have, however, been adjusted so as to bring the pre-1950 figures into continuity with those for 1950 and later years.

Table LXXV (page 152) shows death rates per million at all ages from 1940 to 1955. Non-civilian deaths are included and rates from 1940 to 1949 are based on total population (including members of the armed forces at home or overseas) whereas from 1950 the rates are based on the home population, which comprises the resident civilian population, plus any British, Commonwealth or Allied Armed Forces stationed in the country. For men there has been an almost continuous decline in the mortality rate from 1940 down to 1955, the downward trend being interrupted only by slight increases in 1949 and 1950 and again in 1954. A steady decrease in female mortality rates from 305 in 1940 to 172 in 1955 was broken by small increases in 1950 and 1951.

The decrease in mortality rates for the whole group of diseases was reflected in most of the individual diagnoses. In the sub-group of nephritis and nephrosis

the rates at all ages at intervals of 5 years expressed in terms of the 1940 rates were as follows :—

Cause of death			Actual rates in 1940 (adjusted to the Sixth Revision)	1940	1945	1950	1955
Nephritis and nephrosis (590-594)	M		242	100	81	67	49
	F		236	100	78	64	43
Acute nephritis (590)	M		18	100	78	50	28
	F		14	100	79	50	14
Nephritis with oedema (591)	M		9	100	89	122	100
	F		8	100	88	125	100
Chronic nephritis (592)	M		196	100	81	68	47
	F		197	100	77	65	43
Nephritis not specified as acute or chronic (593)	M		17	100	82	47	71
	F		16	100	75	38	50

In this group the greatest percentage decrease was in mortality rates from acute nephritis. The small death rate from nephritis with oedema varied a little from year to year but with no general diminution.

Death rates per million from infections of the kidney (pyelitis, etc.) varied during the years 1940 to 1952 between 19 and 24 for males and between 20 and 26 for females, but since 1952 male rates have risen from 24 to 28 and female rates from 25 to 38. The mortality rate from hyperplasia of the prostate showed a general downward trend from 262 per million in 1940 to 191 in 1955, a decrease of 27 per cent (*see* Diagram 17, page 154), but over the same time mortality from cancer of the prostate has increased from 114 to 156 per million.

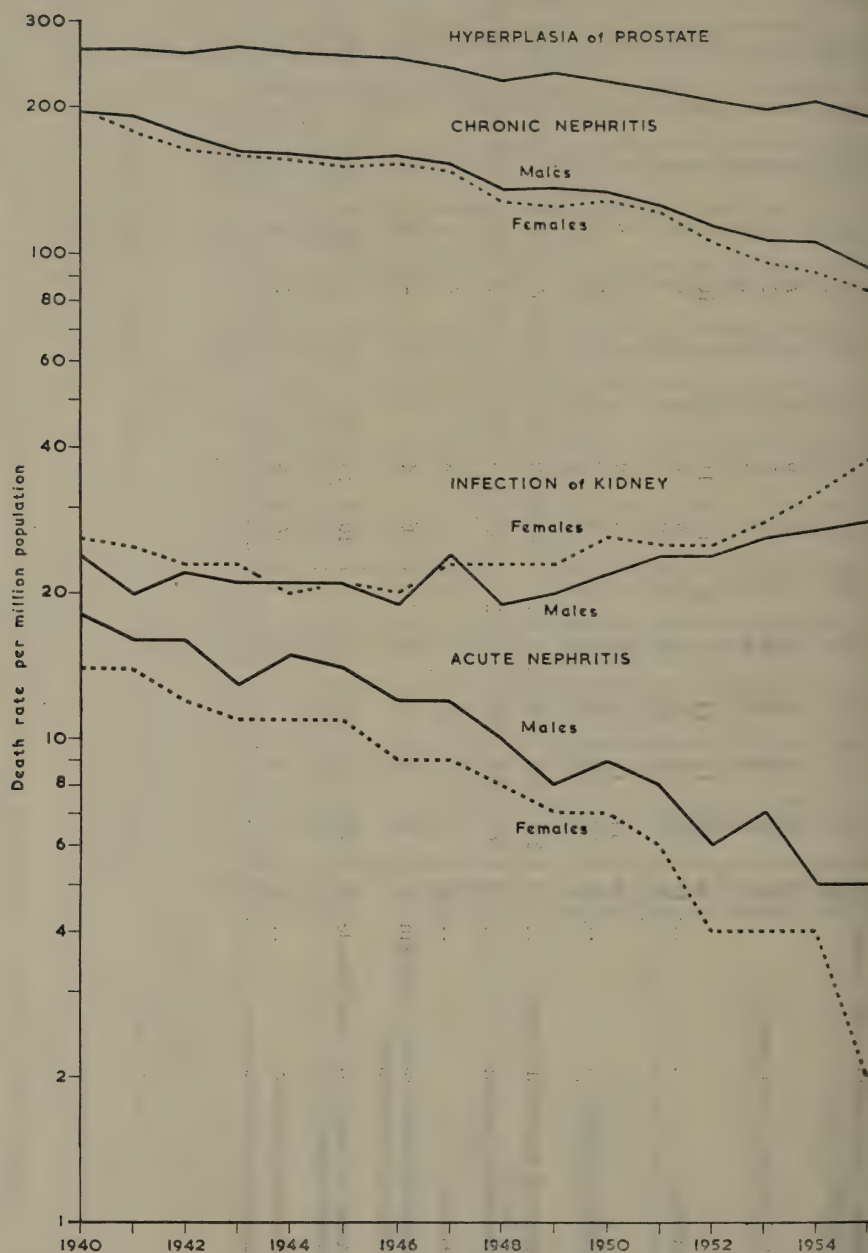
The following table shows the death rates per million by sex and age for five sub-groups of genito-urinary diseases.

		All ages	0-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and over
Nephritis and nephrosis (590-594)	M	119	14	45	52	73	111	228	400	796	1,423
	F	102	13	24	31	55	86	156	288	585	844
Other diseases of the urinary system (600-609)	M	59	7	4	7	14	36	92	269	662	1,103
	F	60	7	3	12	22	35	78	203	420	635
Hyperplasia of prostate (610)	M	191	—	—	0	1	4	107	781	3,578	9,103
Diseases of breast, ovary, etc. (620-626)	F	3	0	1	2	3	3	3	4	11	18
Diseases of uterus and other female genital organs (630-637)	F	7	0	—	1	5	8	12	21	38	48

Table LXXV.—Genito-urinary system : Death rates by sex from certain causes per million living at all ages, 1940 to 1955. England and Wales

Intl. Classn. No.	Cause of death	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
590-637	Diseases of the genito-urinary system { M { F { P {	595 305 445	582 282 427	557 259 403	541 256 394	532 249 386	520 239 374	510 235 368	494 232 359	450 206 324	452 200 322	455 211 329	439 201 315	410 182 292	393 175 280	398 174 281	374 172 269
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis .. { M { F { P {	242 236 239	233 214 223	217 198 207	200 194 197	198 191 194	196 183 189	193 182 187	185 175 180	162 153 157	160 147 154	162 152 157	154 144 149	142 126 134	132 115 123	129 110 119	119 102 110
590	Acute nephritis .. { M { F { P {	18 14 16	16 14 15	16 12 14	13 11 12	15 11 13	14 11 12	12 9 11	12 9 10	10 8 9	8 7 7	9 7 8	8 6 7	6 4 5	7 4 5	5 4 5	5 2 3
591	Nephritis with oedema, including nephrosis. { M { F { P {	9 8 9	8 8 8	8 7 8	7 7 7	8 7 7	8 7 7	7 6 7	7 6 6	6 5 6	6 5 6	11 10 11	10 8 9	9 6 8	9 6 7	8 6 7	9 8 8
592	Chronic nephritis .. { M { F { P {	196 197 196	191 177 184	175 163 169	161 160 161	160 158 159	158 152 155	159 154 156	152 148 150	134 129 131	136 125 130	133 128 130	125 121 123	114 105 109	105 96 100	104 91 97	93 84 88
593	Nephritis not specified as acute or chronic. { M { F { P {	17 16 16	15 15 15	16 15 15	16 15 15	14 14 14	14 12 13	13 12 12	13 11 12	10 10 10	10 9 10	8 6 7	11 9 9	11 9 8	11 8 9	11 8 10	12 8 10
600-609	Other diseases of urinary system .. { M { F { P {	78 51 64	74 50 62	70 43 56	65 43 53	63 41 52	59 39 49	57 39 48	60 42 51	55 39 47	53 40 46	56 46 51	58 45 51	55 45 50	59 47 53	60 53 57	59 60 59
600	Infections of kidney .. { M { F { P {	24 26 25	20 25 23	22 23 23	21 23 22	21 20 20	21 21 21	19 20 20	24 23 23	19 23 21	20 23 21	22 26 24	24 25 25	24 25 25	26 28 27	27 32 30	28 38 33

Diagram 17



Diseases of the genito-urinary system : Death rates per million population, by sex, 1940 to 1955.
England and Wales.

In the first two sub-groups there was a sharp increase in rates with increasing age, which was more pronounced for males than females. Mortality from diseases of the breast, ovary, Fallopian tube and parametrium showed little variation below the age of 75, above which there was a small increase. Diseases of the uterus increased with age from 35 onwards.

The decrease in mortality rates for acute nephritis referred to above was distributed over all age-groups, as will be seen from the following table which gives annual average rates per million from 1947-49 onwards.

	All ages	0-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Males									
1947-1949 ..	15	12	10	10	10	17	25	31	40
1950-1952 ..	8	5	6	5	6	9	12	14	21
1953-1955 ..	6	4	5	3	5	5	7	13	21
Females									
1947-1949 ..	12	10	10	8	8	11	12	24	29
1950-1952 ..	6	5	4	4	3	3	8	12	18
1953-1955 ..	4	3	2	2	2	3	5	8	10

Table LXXVI (page 158) shows comparative mortality indices for cystitis, stricture of the urethra and diseases of the prostate, the last mentioned consisting almost entirely of hyperplasia. All showed satisfactory decreases.

Table LXXVII (page 159) shows regional death rates by sex and age for the years 1951-55 for nephritis and hyperplasia of the prostate. Death rates per million from acute nephritis showed a pronounced regional variation for both sexes, as will be seen from the following :—

Regions	All ages	1-	15-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Males							
Wales (including Monmouth-shire)	12.4	5.6	10.3	13.1	21.3	23.0	40.2
North of England	6.2	3.2	4.7	7.6	8.2	12.7	21.5
Midlands and Eastern	6.2	2.9	4.4	6.9	9.4	11.8	16.2
Southern and South Western ..	5.4	2.6	4.2	5.3	7.3	9.5	24.5
London and South Eastern ..	4.4	1.8	2.6	4.0	7.7	10.2	19.5
Females							
Wales (including Monmouth-shire)	7.9	—	4.1	6.5	14.7	18.9	40.0
North of England	5.0	2.8	3.9	3.4	7.6	10.1	13.0
Midlands and Eastern	3.9	2.9	1.9	2.6	5.5	9.8	11.3
Southern and South Western ..	3.9	2.1	1.7	4.5	5.2	10.3	7.2
London and South Eastern ..	2.8	2.5	1.2	2.2	2.4	4.4	13.8

At ages under 75, the rates in each age-group were higher in Wales, the Northern, Midlands and Eastern regions than in the Southern and South Western, London and South Eastern regions : with the exception of a rate of 4.5 for females aged 45-54 and 10.3 for those aged 65-74 in the Southern and South Western region. At ages 75 and over the heaviest mortality rates occurred in Wales, but the London and South Eastern region no longer had the lowest rates. Deaths from chronic nephritis were highest in Wales and the North of England

and lowest in the London and South Eastern region, as the following table shows. At ages 55 and over the rates in the Southern and South Western regions were in excess of those in the Midlands and Eastern regions.

Regions	All ages	1-	15-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Males							
Wales (including Monmouthshire) ..	153	5.6	62	141	252	502	1,538
North of England	119	6.5	54	116	223	433	1,003
Midlands and Eastern	100	7.0	47	103	203	359	772
Southern and South Western ..	112	5.2	34	98	206	430	994
London and South Eastern ..	88	4.6	39	88	160	316	704
Females							
Wales (including Monmouthshire) ..	142	5.2	45	120	223	481	1,011
North of England	118	5.9	42	99	194	394	778
Midlands and Eastern	89	6.5	33	86	127	294	577
Southern and South Western ..	98	5.2	23	77	128	255	693
London and South Eastern ..	77	5.7	28	59	107	215	516

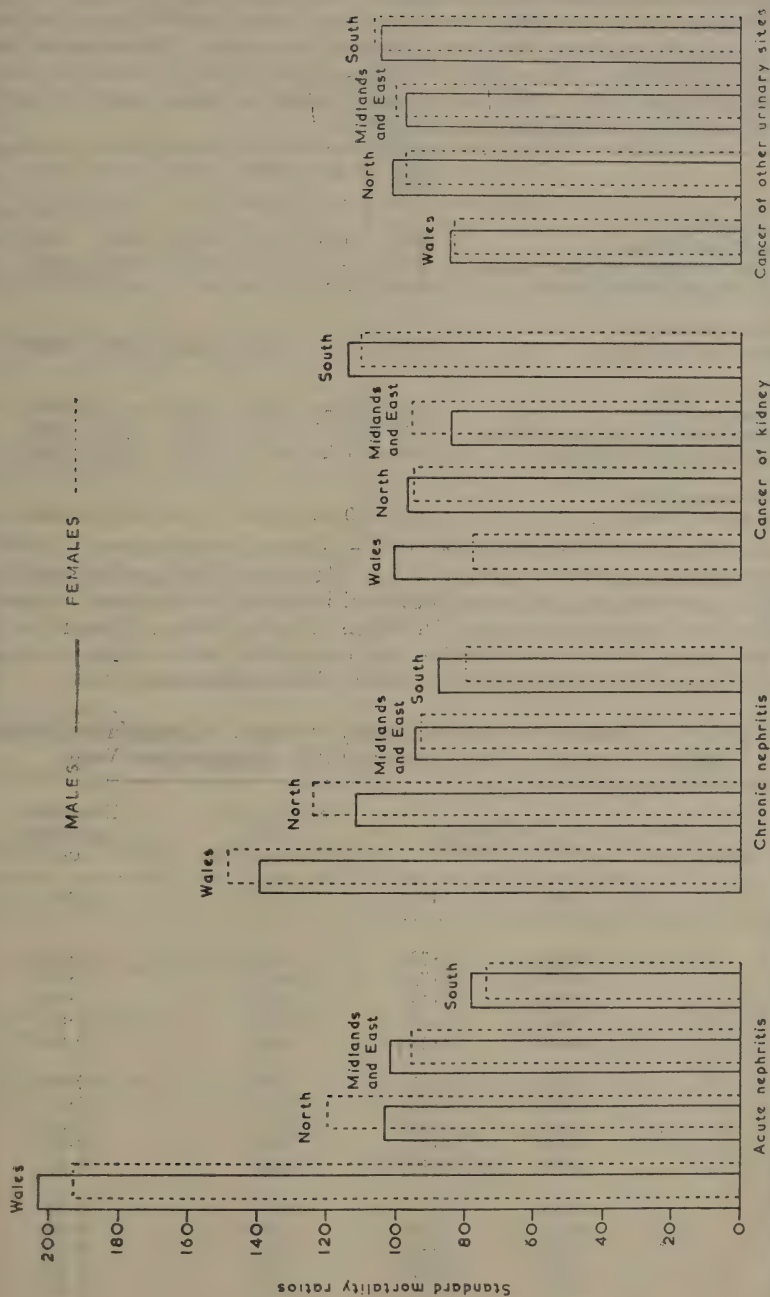
The Welsh region showed an excessive mortality from hyperplasia of the prostate, the rates at ages 55-64, 65-74 and 75 and over being 178, 1,251 and 6,025 per million, compared with the lowest rates in each of these age-groups which were 110 and 868 in the Midlands and Eastern regions and 4,078 in the North of England.

Regional standard mortality ratios (acute and chronic nephritis, 1951-1955. Cancer of kidney, 1950-1954. Cancer of bladder and other parts of the urinary system, 1950-1954)

	Acute nephritis		Chronic nephritis		Cancer of kidney		Cancer, other urinary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
England and Wales ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
North of England ..	104	120	112	124	97	95	101	97
Midlands and East of England ..	102	96	95	93	84	96	97	100
South of England ..	79	74	88	80	114	110	104	106
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	203	193	140	149	101	78	84	83

The above table compares the standard mortality ratios for acute and chronic nephritis with those for cancer of the kidney and of the bladder and other parts of the urinary system. The very high S.M.Rs. in Wales for both sexes for acute and chronic nephritis contrast sharply with the low figures for the Southern parts of England (including Greater London). The latter area, which includes roughly all the southern and south western counties, had the highest S.M.Rs. for cancer both of the kidney and of the rest of the urinary system, while Wales has the lowest S.M.Rs. for cancer of these two sites for females and for cancer of the bladder, etc., for males (see Diagram 18, opposite).

Diagram 18



Standardised mortality ratios for acute nephritis and chronic nephritis compared with those for cancer of the kidney and of other urinary sites, in regional groups, by sex, 1951 to 1955. England and Wales.

Sex ratios

For most of the genito-urinary diseases common to both sexes, the female mortality rates were lower than the male. For infections of the kidney (I.S.C. No. 600), death rates from which have increased in the last few years, the female rates in most years since 1940 have exceeded the male. The ratios of female to male rates during 1952 to 1955 have been 1·04, 1·08, 1·19 and 1·36 in the four years respectively. The sex ratios of female to male rates for the four types of nephritis in 1955 were as follows :—

	All ages	1—	15—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
Acute nephritis							
England and Wales	0·69	0·86	0·55	0·48	0·64	0·74	0·62
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	0·64	—	0·40	0·50	0·69	0·82	1·00
London and South Eastern ..	0·64	1·39	0·46	0·55	0·31	0·43	0·71
Nephritis with oedema							
England and Wales	0·77	0·74	0·70	0·61	0·75	0·66	0·72
Chronic nephritis							
England and Wales	0·92	0·98	0·74	0·80	0·73	0·79	0·72
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	0·93	0·93	0·73	0·85	0·88	0·96	0·66
London and South Eastern ..	0·88	1·24	0·72	0·67	0·67	0·68	0·73
Nephritis unspecified							
England and Wales	0·75	0·80	0·74	0·74	0·53	0·60	0·56

The sex ratios are shown separately for Wales and for London and South Eastern England which had the highest and lowest mortality rates respectively for acute and chronic nephritis. In Wales, the sex ratio of female to male rates was higher than that in London and the South Eastern region at ages 55 and over for acute nephritis and at ages 15–74 for chronic nephritis.

Table LXXVI.—Diseases of genito-urinary system : Comparative mortality indices for certain causes, 1940 to 1955. England and Wales

Year	Cystitis (I.S.C. No. 605)		Stricture of urethra (I.S.C. No. 608)	Diseases of prostate (I.S.C. Nos. 610–612)
	M	F	M	M
1940	0·80	0·79	0·84	1·13
1941	0·70	0·70	0·90	1·10
1942	0·54	0·48	0·87	1·04
1943	0·49	0·48	0·74	1·04
1944	0·49	0·48	0·64	0·99
1945	0·40	0·42	0·54	0·94
1946	0·39	0·38	0·51	0·91
1947	0·37	0·40	0·50	0·86
1948	0·38	0·31	0·44	0·79
1949	0·34	0·37	0·42	0·81
1950	0·30	0·39	0·33	0·78
1951	0·28	0·34	0·29	0·75
1952	0·25	0·31	0·28	0·69
1953	0·27	0·31	0·23	0·65
1954	0·24	0·35	0·29	0·66
1955	0·21	0·33	0·24	0·62

Note.—For years up to 1949, C.M.Is. are based on civilian death rates and age distribution.

Table LXXVII.—Diseases of genito-urinary system : Infant mortality per 1,000 live births, and death rates per million living, by sex at certain ages in England and Wales and four regional groups for the period 1951–55

	All ages	Under 1 year*	1–	15–	45–	55–	65–	75 and over
Acute nephritis (I.S.C. No. 590)								
England and Wales ..	{ M 6.1 F 4.2	{ 0.02 0.02	{ 2.9 2.5	{ 4.4 2.4	{ 6.6 3.2	{ 9.1 5.8	{ 12.1 9.0	{ 21.3 13.2
North of England ..	{ M 6.2 F 5.0	{ 0.01 0.01	{ 3.2 2.8	{ 4.7 3.9	{ 7.6 3.4	{ 8.2 7.6	{ 12.7 10.1	{ 21.5 13.0
Midlands and Eastern	{ M 6.2 F 3.9	{ 0.03 0.02	{ 2.9 2.9	{ 4.4 1.9	{ 6.9 2.6	{ 9.4 5.5	{ 11.8 9.8	{ 16.2 11.3
South of England ..	{ M 4.8 F 3.2	{ 0.02 0.02	{ 2.1 2.3	{ 3.2 1.3	{ 4.4 2.9	{ 7.6 3.3	{ 9.9 6.4	{ 21.5 11.4
London and South Eastern	{ M 4.4 F 2.8	{ 0.02 0.02	{ 1.8 2.5	{ 2.6 1.2	{ 4.0 2.2	{ 7.7 2.4	{ 10.2 4.4	{ 19.5 13.8
Southern and South Western	{ M 5.4 F 3.9	{ 0.01 0.02	{ 2.6 2.1	{ 4.2 1.7	{ 5.3 4.5	{ 7.3 5.2	{ 9.5 10.3	{ 24.5 7.2
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	{ M 12.4 F 7.9	{ — 0.03	{ 5.6 —	{ 10.3 4.1	{ 13.1 6.5	{ 21.3 14.7	{ 23.0 18.9	{ 40.2 40.0

Nephritis with oedema, including nephrosis (I.S.C. No. 591)								
England and Wales ..	{ M 9.1 F 7.0	{ 0.01 0.00	{ 4.3 3.2	{ 5.6 3.9	{ 10.9 6.6	{ 16.9 12.6	{ 22.5 14.8	{ 33.7 24.1
North of England ..	{ M 9.3 F 7.6	{ 0.01 —	{ 3.5 2.7	{ 6.6 4.9	{ 13.7 8.4	{ 17.0 13.7	{ 14.1 17.5	{ 38.5 23.8
Midlands and Eastern	{ M 8.5 F 6.5	{ 0.01 0.01	{ 4.2 3.4	{ 5.6 4.0	{ 8.8 6.5	{ 18.0 13.0	{ 23.6 13.4	{ 19.9 15.3
South of England ..	{ M 9.3 F 6.7	{ 0.00 0.01	{ 5.4 3.4	{ 4.7 3.2	{ 10.3 5.4	{ 15.4 11.2	{ 28.6 14.2	{ 35.8 26.7
London and South Eastern	{ M 8.7 F 6.1	{ 0.01 0.01	{ 5.7 2.7	{ 4.3 2.8	{ 9.6 5.8	{ 15.0 8.9	{ 25.8 14.7	{ 32.6 24.9
Southern and South Western	{ M 10.0 F 7.8	{ — —	{ 4.9 4.9	{ 5.3 4.0	{ 11.6 4.5	{ 16.0 15.6	{ 33.6 13.3	{ 40.8 29.9
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	{ M 9.7 F 7.9	{ 0.01 0.01	{ 1.4 4.4	{ 6.5 3.4	{ 8.8 6.5	{ 19.8 14.7	{ 23.0 11.4	{ 55.3 47.3

* Per 1,000 live births

Table LXXVII—continued

	All ages	Under 1 year*	1–	15–	45–	55–	65–	75 and over
Chronic nephritis (I.S.C. No. 592)								
England and Wales	$\begin{cases} \text{M} & 108 \\ \text{F} & 99 \end{cases}$	— 0·00	6·0 5·9	46 34	105 84	203 148	389 309	902 650
North of England	$\begin{cases} \text{M} & 119 \\ \text{F} & 118 \end{cases}$	— —	6·5 5·9	54 42	116 99	223 194	433 394	1,003 778
Midlands and Eastern	$\begin{cases} \text{M} & 100 \\ \text{F} & 89 \end{cases}$	— 0·00	7·0 6·5	47 33	103 86	203 127	359 294	772 577
South of England	$\begin{cases} \text{M} & 97 \\ \text{F} & 84 \end{cases}$	— —	4·8 5·5	38 26	91 65	175 114	357 229	817 581
London and South Eastern	$\begin{cases} \text{M} & 88 \\ \text{F} & 77 \end{cases}$	— —	4·6 5·7	39 28	88 59	160 107	316 215	704 516
Southern and South Western	$\begin{cases} \text{M} & 112 \\ \text{F} & 98 \end{cases}$	— —	5·2 5·2	34 23	98 77	206 128	430 255	994 693
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	$\begin{cases} \text{M} & 153 \\ \text{F} & 142 \end{cases}$	— —	5·6 5·2	62 45	141 120	252 223	502 481	1,538 1,011
Nephritis unspecified (I.S.C. No. 593)								
England and Wales	$\begin{cases} \text{M} & 11·1 \\ \text{F} & 8·3 \end{cases}$	0·00 0·00	0·55 0·44	3·1 2·3	11·0 8·1	25·0 13·3	40·2 24·0	100·0 56·6
North of England	$\begin{cases} \text{M} & 11·6 \\ \text{F} & 9·2 \end{cases}$	0·00 0·01	0·81 0·56	4·7 2·8	9·3 10·5	26·8 15·6	40·1 23·9	104·2 65·5
Midlands and Eastern	$\begin{cases} \text{M} & 9·1 \\ \text{F} & 7·1 \end{cases}$	0·01 0·00	— 0·34	1·9 2·4	12·2 7·8	23·9 9·8	29·5 20·5	79·6 50·8
South of England	$\begin{cases} \text{M} & 11·5 \\ \text{F} & 7·6 \end{cases}$	0·00 0·01	0·70 0·25	2·9 1·7	11·2 5·7	22·9 12·2	43·9 24·8	104·1 46·4
London and South Eastern	$\begin{cases} \text{M} & 11·2 \\ \text{F} & 7·0 \end{cases}$	0·00 0·01	0·55 0·38	3·1 1·6	12·3 6·5	22·7 12·5	45·6 21·4	87·2 40·1
Southern and South Western	$\begin{cases} \text{M} & 12·0 \\ \text{F} & 8·8 \end{cases}$	— 0·01	1·0 —	2·4 1·9	9·0 4·0	23·3 11·5	41·0 31·0	130·6 57·3
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	$\begin{cases} \text{M} & 14·0 \\ \text{F} & 13·0 \end{cases}$	— —	0·70 1·5	2·7 3·0	13·1 11·9	30·5 24·0	62·2 34·1	140·7 112·7

* Per 1,000 live births.

	All ages	0–	55–	65–	75 and over
Hyperplasia of prostate (I.S.C. No. 610)					
England and Wales	M 203	1·4	127	923	4,350
North of England	M 182	1·6	123	902	4,078
Midlands and Eastern	M 191	1·4	110	868	4,219
South of England	M 214	1·3	131	927	4,381
London and South Eastern	M 200	1·4	133	902	4,234
Southern and South Western	M 238	1·1	126	970	4,610
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	M 293	1·2	178	1,251	6,025

ACCIDENTAL AND VIOLENT DEATHS

There were 12,932 male and 8,537 female deaths in 1955 from accidental and violent causes, compared with an annual average of 12,261 male and 7,375 female deaths during 1950-1954.

Table LXXVIII below shows that the accidental and violent deaths in 1955 as a percentage of all causes was, for all ages together, almost identical to that for 1954. For ages under 35, however, the percentages increased for both sexes to reach their highest level since the war years of 1941-45. In the case of males under 15 and females of 15-34 the percentages of all deaths due to these causes reached their highest level ever.

Table LXXVIII.—Accidents and Violence: Proportion of deaths attributed to violent causes per 100 deaths from all causes by sex and age, 1901 to 1955

	Males					Females				
	0-	15-	35-	65 and over	All ages	0-	15-	35-	65 and over	All ages
1901-10 ..	3.22	12.88	7.22	2.31	5.05	2.85	3.06	2.18	1.54	2.31
1911-20 ..	3.74	15.69	7.16	2.29	5.69	2.95	2.97	2.26	1.63	2.31
1921-30 ..	4.43	15.49	7.06	2.37	5.48	3.06	4.02	2.74	1.79	2.49
1931-35 ..	5.60	20.29	7.37	2.55	6.05	4.11	5.54	3.31	2.25	3.04
1936-40 ..	7.30	29.58	8.67	2.89	7.30	5.73	9.52	4.82	2.83	4.10
1941-45 ..	10.34	46.29	9.46	2.85	9.13	8.25	12.26	5.58	2.74	4.56
1946 ..	7.86	25.39	6.09	2.22	5.08	5.91	5.84	3.45	2.27	3.00
1947 ..	7.65	24.86	6.09	2.14	4.89	5.86	5.53	3.55	2.22	2.97
1948 ..	8.91	24.61	6.04	2.13	4.88	7.06	5.56	3.70	2.18	3.02
1949 ..	9.47	27.04	5.87	1.96	4.62	7.02	5.80	3.34	2.01	2.72
1950 ..	9.20	30.36	5.93	1.94	4.56	7.24	6.59	3.44	2.13	2.80
1951 ..	10.22	34.74	5.68	1.85	4.42	7.36	8.21	3.42	2.06	2.73
1952 ..	10.28	37.65	5.97	1.91	4.65	7.67	9.46	3.58	2.11	2.84
1953 ..	9.63	38.86	6.18	2.13	4.75	7.43	10.10	4.01	2.35	3.09
1954 ..	9.49	39.22	6.33	2.35	4.86	7.00	12.20	4.14	2.75	3.40
1955 ..	10.44	43.29	6.21	2.24	4.84	7.91	12.81	4.35	2.68	3.39

Table LXXIX (page 163) shows that the death rate from violent causes per million living for all ages together has increased from 593 in 1954 to 605 in 1955 for males and 358 to 370 for females.* The largest increases occurred for males between the ages of 15 and 24.

* During 1953 the procedure for assigning a particular class of vague statement was reviewed. These statements consisted of certificates from coroners which were not set out in the international form, and reported deaths as having been due to a natural cause "accelerated by" a violent one. In nearly all cases the violent cause was a fall. It was decided after a careful study of a large number of these cases that the normal assignment should be to the violent cause and this was adopted uniformly from 1st July, 1953. The result of this ruling has been some increase in the numbers of deaths assigned to accidental falls, particularly among the older age-groups. A detailed examination of all available evidence suggests that no other accidental cause of death has been significantly affected by the change.

Accidental falls, suicides and motor vehicle accidents are the most frequent causes of violent death. The crude death rates from these and some other accidental and violent causes during 1951 to 1955 are shown below:—

Cause of death and I.S.C. No.		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
All violent and accidental causes (E800–E999) ..	M	591	568	582	593	605
	F	321	298	329	358	370
Motor vehicle accidents (E810–E835) ..	M	161	149	158	161	171
	F	49	42	45	51	55
Other road accidents (E840–E845) ..	M	11	11	9	9	9
	F	3	3	3	3	2
Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours (E890–E895) ..	M	12	12	15	15	18
	F	13	13	14	17	21
Accidental falls (E900–E904) ..	M	86	79	84	99	94
	F	117	105	123	141	144
Accidental mechanical suffocation (E921–E925) ..	M	23	22	19	23	22
	F	14	13	13	13	12
Accidental drowning and submersion (E929) ..	M	36	34	34	30	35
	F	9	8	8	8	10
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (E970–E979) ..	M	135	132	142	149	143
	F	72	68	76	81	84

Deaths in transport accidents and the death rates per million living at all ages during 1951 to 1955 were as follows:—

Type of transport accident and I.S.C. No.	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Railway (E800–E802)	M	301	14	390	18	342	16	249	12	283	13
	F	33	1	59	3	25	1	31	1	34	1
Motor Vehicle (E810–E835)	M	3,396	161	3,147	149	3,342	158	3,423	161	3,656	171
	F	1,114	49	970	42	1,033	45	1,166	51	1,267	55
Other road vehicle (E840–E845)	M	238	11	229	11	181	9	198	9	191	9
	F	68	3	76	3	66	3	60	3	56	2
Water transport (E850–E858)	M	145	7	137	6	147	7	127	6	135	6
	F	8	0	7	0	6	0	5	0	4	0
Aircraft (E860–E866)	M	273	13	291	14	190	9	222	10	139	6
	F	23	1	20	1	2	0	3	0	5	0

Motor and other vehicle accidents

Motor vehicle accidents on public highways caused the deaths of 3,552 males and 1,256 females in 1955, an increase of 8 per cent for both sexes on the figures for 1954. In addition 104 males and 11 females were killed in accidents involving motor vehicles, but not on public highways, and 191 males and 56 females died in non-motor road vehicle accidents.

Table LXXX (page 164) shows the death rates from motor vehicle accidents at different ages for the period from 1931 to 1955, together with the comparative mortality indices (C.M.I.). The C.M.I. for each sex was higher in 1955 than at any period since 1945: for individual age-groups the death rates from motor vehicle accidents per million living all showed an increase on the 1954 figure, with the exception of the 55–64 and 75 and over age-groups for males and 25–34 and 45–64 age-groups for females. The most disquieting rise is that occurring among the two age-groups 15–19 and 20–24. This has occurred in both sexes but is particularly noticeable among males. All classes of traffic accident were involved in the increases for these age-groups.

Table LXXIX.—Accidents and Violence: Death rates per million living by sex and age, 1901 to 1955

		All ages	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
Males													
1901-10	..	827	1,231	329	262	447	555	677	914	1,257	1,623	1,818	2,621
1911-20	..	857	934	395	304	596	902	828	894	1,082	1,395	1,715	2,757
1921-30	..	709	683	375	243	449	584	536	658	917	1,259	1,616	2,842
1931-35	..	770	697	370	228	533	739	602	640	921	1,271	1,599	3,358
1936-40	..	968	775	420	297	651	1,121	826	825	1,046	1,475	1,835	3,887
1941-45	..	1,167	897	612	435	935	2,192	1,263	870	1,008	1,323	1,691	3,183
1946	..	622	688	328	251	414	565	453	478	582	864	1,213	2,612
1947	..	628	664	381	228	398	528	465	465	633	850	1,210	2,786
1948	..	562	585	318	179	350	458	398	406	574	844	1,136	2,320
1949	..	569	547	299	194	386	509	387	433	583	805	1,084	2,554
1949*	..	567	541	298	193	386	508	387	431	579	797	1,085	2,556
1950*	..	562	461	252	153	376	555	423	418	579	807	1,120	2,451
1951*	..	591	487	259	190	362	608	474	429	591	814	1,137	2,745
1952*	..	568	473	217	167	415	643	445	436	546	796	1,092	2,450
1953*	..	582	418	215	151	373	603	446	429	583	822	1,198	2,811
1954*	..	593	393	168	161	369	580	426	445	583	846	1,256	3,214
1955*	..	605	386	207	181	444	671	446	444	567	823	1,243	3,166
Females													
1901-10	..	329	1,059	226	81	103	111	135	198	307	423	752	2,287
1911-20	..	300	767	234	98	117	120	127	179	272	382	728	2,364
1921-30	..	283	487	182	71	117	127	126	168	268	397	716	2,516
1931-35	..	346	505	201	81	142	155	161	194	297	443	878	3,044
1936-40	..	477	570	230	137	222	233	235	281	412	595	1,116	3,707
1941-45	..	499	687	322	206	256	274	276	307	404	552	959	3,064
1946	..	326	494	149	70	83	86	116	152	225	351	661	2,725
1947	..	334	503	162	63	82	81	109	145	237	356	703	2,707
1948	..	306	434	153	63	72	76	99	137	231	347	614	2,341
1949	..	306	387	128	63	81	92	85	128	212	336	617	2,513
1949*	..	302	378	128	63	79	92	81	126	212	330	612	2,492
1950*	..	308	338	127	47	80	81	79	125	223	323	606	2,698
1951*	..	321	350	96	45	88	87	85	126	228	327	648	2,803
1952*	..	298	330	100	50	77	86	85	120	213	322	604	2,406
1953*	..	329	319	94	62	73	86	88	139	232	349	670	2,727
1954*	..	358	264	86	48	81	90	107	138	239	357	783	3,066
1955*	..	370	300	94	59	94	85	96	143	241	377	775	3,128

* According to the 6th Revision of the International Classification. Other years according to the classification in use at the time.

Table LXXXI (page 165) shows death rates from motor vehicle accidents per million living by sex and age in standard regions and urban and rural aggregates, based on the area of usual residence of the deceased. Greater London rates are among the lowest for ages under 65 but above that age they are among the highest. In rural districts the position is reversed.

The Midland region had the highest death rate for males (211 per million) and the second highest for females (64 per million). The North Western region had the highest rate for females (67 per million). The only region in which the death rate for motor vehicle accidents fell for both sexes in 1955 compared with 1954 was the Eastern. In Wales the rate fell for males but rose for females. In all other regions the death rate from this cause increased.

Table LXXX.—Motor vehicle accidents: Death rates per million living by sex and age, and comparative mortality indices by sex, 1931 to 1955

		All ages	0–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75 and over	C.M.I.† (1938 =1·00)
Males													
1931–35	..	208	184	93	204	368	210	133	153	206	363	678	1·12
1936–40	..	216	159	86	176	363	209	152	171	257	411	749	1·01
1941–45	..	199	198	113	152	227	193	149	160	228	353	556	0·92
1946 ..	..	153	144	109	161	205	139	109	102	160	241	498	0·73
1947 ..	..	146	134	75	127	209	139	106	111	147	246	460	0·70
1948 ..	..	126	135	63	122	173	112	79	97	142	194	400	0·60
1949 ..	..	140	123	80	147	226	117	103	101	137	229	451	0·67
1949*	..	142	126	83	150	232	118	105	101	138	232	454	0·68
1950*	..	151	104	60	177	279	164	106	102	153	242	439	0·72
1951*	..	161	112	88	178	308	174	112	117	160	231	505	0·77
1952*	..	149	105	73	165	301	150	123	105	144	219	403	0·71
1953*	..	158	98	61	170	307	164	110	126	160	245	518	0·75
1954*	..	161	77	57	194	323	165	116	127	170	259	564	0·76
1955*	..	171	83	64	234	388	170	125	130	164	273	540	0·81
Females													
1931–35	..	68	106	34	49	50	31	29	49	95	181	267	1·17
1936–40	..	64	84	30	49	48	29	27	45	85	173	279	1·02
1941–45	..	56	106	42	42	40	29	26	37	61	107	172	0·86
1946 ..	..	47	72	30	36	27	21	20	27	56	100	185	0·70
1947 ..	..	47	71	26	37	23	17	22	33	54	100	177	0·69
1948 ..	..	43	79	31	25	16	14	19	21	49	101	157	0·64
1949 ..	..	41	65	32	32	30	10	16	22	44	95	151	0·60
1949*	..	41	66	32	32	30	10	16	22	44	95	151	0·61
1950*	..	46	64	25	40	30	17	19	35	48	84	200	0·67
1951*	..	49	58	22	47	37	19	23	35	54	101	198	0·71
1952*	..	42	52	21	34	31	19	18	28	43	94	168	0·62
1953*	..	45	56	25	36	37	16	18	33	49	87	181	0·65
1954*	..	51	45	15	36	37	23	23	32	63	120	218	0·72
1955*	..	55	52	26	58	45	22	26	32	57	121	235	0·78

* According to the 6th Revision of the International Classification (Nos. E810–E835). Other years according to the classification in use at the time.

† C.M.I.s. are based on civilian deaths and civilian populations for the years 1940–1949 inclusive.

Table LXXXI.—Motor vehicle accidents (E810–E835): Death rates per million living by sex and age in standard regions, conurbations, urban and rural aggregates, 1955
(Based on deaths according to area of normal residence)

	Males					Females				
	0–	15–	45–	65 and over	All ages	0–	15–	45–	65 and over	All ages
ENGLAND AND WALES	77	198	144	359	171	44	32	43	162	55
Conurbations (excluding Greater London)	94	159	146	434	163	58	29	57	196	63
Greater London	54	130	116	438	136	26	26	34	214	53
Areas outside conurbations ..	78	229	152	318	183	45	35	42	137	53
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	61	165	136	387	153	52	33	55	154	58
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	69	186	123	447	168	40	36	39	196	61
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	74	206	129	270	161	45	30	33	127	48
Rural Districts	97	308	202	285	232	42	43	44	111	52
Regions:										
Northern	118	195	129	268	167	62	24	43	176	55
East and West Ridings ..	69	185	140	435	169	48	27	59	126	52
North Western	99	169	138	436	169	57	32	66	193	67
North Midland	114	255	154	319	202	38	35	41	100	45
Midland	91	260	191	375	211	61	34	54	201	64
Eastern	46	205	188	298	173	33	41	21	166	52
London and South Eastern (excluding Greater London)	53	202	115	262	151	35	42	21	145	53
Southern	71	248	176	336	199	43	49	40	129	57
South Western	49	258	141	293	184	48	29	36	115	48
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	81	167	131	291	150	37	32	38	90	42

Deaths from motor and road vehicle accidents according to the type of road user killed are shown in Table LXXXII (page 167). Deaths of pedestrians and pedal cyclists were almost the same in 1955 as in 1954. In the same period deaths of motorcyclists increased by 159 (14 per cent) and of motor vehicle occupants and others by 174 (20 per cent).

Table LXXXIII (page 168) gives details of motor vehicle accidents by nature of injury and type of accident. The table below gives the number and percentage

of deaths attributed to fractures of skull and other head injuries (AN138 and AN150) according to the type of accident :—

Nature of injury	E810-E835 All motor vehicle accidents	MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS				
		E812 to pedestrian	E813 to pedal cyclist	E814 to rider or passenger of motorcycle, in collision with non-motor vehicle or object	E815 to rider or passenger of motorcycle, in collision with other motor vehicle	E816 Other motor vehicle traffic accident involving two or more motor vehicles
Number of deaths due to fracture of skull and head injury	3,328	1,332	403	58	658	284
All motor vehicle accidents	4,923	2,023	521	62	856	542
Percentage due to fracture of skull and head injury	68	66	77	94	77	52

Nature of injury	MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS				
	E821 to rider of motorcycle not involving collision	E822 involving overturning in roadway	E823 involving running off roadway	E824 Other non-collision motor vehicle traffic accident	Remainder of E810-E835
Number of deaths due to fracture of skull and head injury	298	50	100	71	74
All motor vehicle accidents	350	86	214	96	173
Percentage due to fracture of skull and head injury	85	58	47	74	43

The high proportion of head injuries as a cause of death in all types of motor vehicle accident is very noticeable. Deaths from accidents to riders and passengers of motorcycles (E814, 815 and 821), and to pedal cyclists (E813), are due, in more than 75 per cent of cases, to this cause.

Table LXXXIV (page 169) gives causes of death occurring to riders and passengers of motorcycles from 1950 to 1955, and the table below gives the number and proportion due to head injuries over the same period (the figures relate to traffic accidents only).

Nature of injury	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Numbers of deaths due to fracture of skull and head injury ..	859	951	871	879	911	1,024
Total deaths occurring to all riders and passengers of motorcycles	1,058	1,113	1,079	1,136	1,119	1,268
Percentage due to fracture of skull and head injury	80	85	81	77	81	81

It might have been expected that the increase in the use of crash helmets by motorcyclists over the years 1950 to 1955 would have progressively reduced the proportion of deaths due to head injury. It is disturbing to find that this is apparently not the case.

Table LXXXII.—Deaths of pedestrians, pedal cyclists, motorcyclists, motor vehicle occupants and others in motor vehicle traffic accidents, motor vehicle non-traffic accidents and other road vehicle accidents, by sex, 1936-40, 1941-45, 1946-49 and 1949 to 1955

	1936-40 (annual average)		1941-45 (annual average)		1946-49 (annual average)		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pedestrians:																				
Motor vehicle traffic accidents ..	2,148	1,010	2,073	898	1,295	706	1,214	674	1,140	726	1,302	725	1,099	663	1,182	674	1,201	807	1,210	813
Motor vehicle non-traffic accidents ..	194	79	166	70	79	47	13	2	32	6	43	10	54	8	32	10	55	8	52	9
Other road vehicle accidents ..							67	51	76	51	59	43	73	31	48	26	57	27	43	31
Pedal cyclists:																				
Motor vehicle traffic accidents ..	777	131	557	140	464	86	496	78	475	80	473	80	443	74	461	73	457	79	437	84
Motor vehicle non-traffic accidents ..									1	31									1	
Other road vehicle accidents ..	249	44	230	51	159	29	157	30	168		160	18	125	31	113		126	23	131	19
Motorcyclists:																				
Motor vehicle traffic accidents ..	1,018	77	651	27	659	48	733	56	979	79	1,019	94	1,002	78	1,040	95	1,049	70	1,179	89
Motor vehicle non-traffic accidents ..							6		7		3		10	1	10	1	8		18	
Motor vehicle occupants and others:																				
Motor vehicle traffic accidents ..	631	191	762	167	549	155	498	118	505	150	499	200	469	143	542	179	582	202	726	270
Motor vehicle non-traffic accidents ..							50	1	48	2	57	5	70	3	75	1	71		33	2
Other road vehicle accidents ..	36	3	47	11	26	6	32	7	50	13	19	7	31	14	20	10	15	10	17	6

Table LXXXIII.—Motor vehicle accidents (I.S.C. Nos. E810–E835): Deaths by nature of injury according to external cause, 1955. England and Wales

Int. Classn. No.	Nature of injury	Total motor vehicle accidents	MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS									External cause of injury
			E812	E813	E814	E815	E816	E821	E822	E823	E824	
			to pedestrian	to pedal cyclist	to rider or passenger of motor- cycle, in collision with non- motor vehicle or object	to rider or passenger of motor- cycle, in collision with other motor vehicle	Other motor vehicle traffic accident involving two or more motor vehicles	to rider of motor- cycle not involving collision	involving overturn- ing in roadway	involving running off roadway	Other non-coli- sion motor vehicle traffic accident	
A.N. 138	Fracture of skull	2,045	641	288	48	506	161	227	35	59	41	39
A.N. 139	Fracture of spine and trunk	620	383	60	1	40	64	21	5	19	19	10
A.N. 140	Fracture of limbs	291	119	31	—	49	38	12	8	17	3	12
A.N. 141	Fracture of joints	156	101	4	—	7	24	8	3	11	4	6
A.N. 142	Dislocation without fracture	162	95	8	—	27	13	4	—	4	5	2
A.N. 143	Dislocation with fracture	91	68	—	—	1	8	1	1	—	4	10
A.N. 144	Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	12	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
A.N. 145	Head injury (excluding fracture)	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.N. 146	Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis	492	186	47	9	107	42	46	8	18	7	22
A.N. 147	Laceration and open wounds	171	122	8	—	5	17	4	2	6	4	3
A.N. 148	Superficial injury, concussion and crushing with intact skin surface	472	110	42	3	75	101	25	19	43	3	51
A.N. 149	Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	118	68	7	1	5	22	1	1	7	2	4
A.N. 150	Burns	44	16	6	—	9	8	—	1	3	—	1
A.N. 151	Effects of poisons	28	18	1	—	1	5	1	—	2	—	—
A.N. 152	All other and unspecified effects of external causes	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
A.N. 153		—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.N. 154		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.N. 155		2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.N. 156		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.N. 157		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.N. 158		131	39	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
A.N. 159		70	44	4	—	—	—	—	—	14	2	9
A.N. 160										4		2

Table LXXXIV.—Deaths occurring to riders or passengers of motorcycles (I.S.C. Nos. E814, E815 and E821) by nature of injury, 1950 to 1955. England and Wales

Int. Classn. No.	Nature of injury	1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.N. 138	Fracture of skull ..	686	50	758	75	703	59	723	73	734	49	781	62
A.N. 139	Fracture of spine and trunk	46	6	33	3	36	3	42	2	54	4	61	7
A.N. 140	Fracture of limbs ..	26	3	36	1	33	2	37	—	31	3	31	—
A.N. 141	Dislocation without fracture	2	1	1	1	3	—	2	—	1	—	2	—
A.N. 142	Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.N. 143	Head injury (excluding fracture)	105	8	109	9	102	7	119	8	119	9	162	9
A.N. 144	Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis ..	71	7	64	3	96	6	77	6	76	2	103	7
A.N. 145	Laceration and open wounds	8	—	5	—	6	—	21	2	12	3	9	2
A.N. 146	Superficial injury, contusion and crushing with intact skin surface	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
A.N. 147	Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.N. 148	Burns	5	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
A.N. 149	Effects of poisons ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A.N. 150	All other and unspecified effects of external causes	26	4	13	2	21	1	18	4	17	—	28	2
Total		979	79	1,019	94	1,001	78	1,041	95	1,049	70	1,179	89

There now appears to be little doubt as to the effectiveness of well designed crash helmets in the prevention of head injuries. The fact that the proportion of deaths from motorcycle accidents due to head injuries has remained constant may therefore be due to several reasons: (a) the type of motorcyclist most likely to have a crash helmet is least likely to have an accident, (b) the poor quality and bad design of some crash helmets are known to give little or no protection against serious injury, and (c) there is an insufficient number of crash helmets being worn. It is almost certain that all these factors, and probably others, play their part in preventing a reduction in the proportion of deaths from head injuries. A further factor to be taken into consideration is the increase in the number of motor-assisted bicycles (classified for this purpose as motorcycles).

It must be stressed that the above comments relate only to death from motorcycle accidents. There are no similar national figures relating to head injuries from the same cause.

Aircraft accidents

In 1955 there were 144 deaths due to aircraft accidents, compared with 225 in 1954. Five of the deaths in 1955 were of females, compared with three in 1954. The fall in the total deaths due to this cause is almost entirely due to a fall in the number of deaths of personnel in military aircraft, from 194 in 1954 to 106 in 1955. In England and Wales only one death occurred in 1955 as a result of injury to an occupant of a commercial "transport" aircraft.

Railway accidents

In 1955 there were 317 fatalities as a result of railway accidents (45 involving passengers) as against 280 in 1954 (26 involving passengers).

Water transport accidents

There were 139 deaths as a result of water transport accidents. Of these 46 were a result of submersion of the occupants of small boats. In 1954 there were 132 and 40 deaths respectively.

Accidental poisoning

During 1955, 152 males and 169 females died of accidental poisoning by solids and liquids and a further 376 males and 476 females of accidental poisoning by gases and vapours. Deaths from these causes from 1951 to 1955 are shown in the table below, together with details of accidental deaths from poisoning due to barbiturates and illuminating gas.

	1951		1952		1953		1954		1955	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All solids and liquids (E870-E888)										
Number	121	143	154	141	136	152	150	165	152	169
Barbituric acid (E871)										
Number	40	77	61	79	84	85	67	117	77	115
Per cent of all solids and liquids	33	54	40	56	62	56	45	71	51	68
All gases and vapours (E890-E895)										
Number	252	304	246	302	322	322	326	391	376	476
Illuminating gas (E890)										
Number	215	300	203	295	279	312	280	380	320	464
Per cent of all gases and vapours	85	99	83	98	87	97	86	97	85	97

There was no great change in 1955 in the number of accidental deaths from barbiturate poisoning when compared with 1954. In the case of accidents due to poisoning by illuminating gas, however, there were 40 more male deaths and 84 more female deaths from this cause in 1955 than in 1954, giving a total of 320 male and 464 female deaths from this cause. This is discussed in more detail in the section about accidents in the home (page 175).

Suicides

The table below shows the numbers of persons who committed suicide and the crude death rates per million population from 1951 to 1955. Compared with 1954, there was a slight fall in the number of males and a rise in the number of females who committed suicide.

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
			Males		
Number	2,831	2,788	3,020	3,178	3,060
Rate per million	135	132	142	149	143
			Females		
Number	1,638	1,550	1,734	1,865	1,940
Rate per million	72	68	76	81	84

Suicide rates per million living are shown by sex and age in Table LXXXV below. The rate for males fell slightly at all age-groups between 35 and 74 and increased for females between 45 and 74. The female suicide rates for the age-groups 55-64 and 65-74 were higher in 1955 than at any time since 1901.

Table LXXXV.—Suicide: Death rates per million living[†] by sex and age, and comparative mortality indices by sex, 1901 to 1955

	All ages	0-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	C.M.I.* (1938 =1.00)
Males												
1901-10	157	1	4	36	91	152	252	397	523	508	382	1.17
1911-20	130	—	3	32	69	122	196	278	389	405	350	0.90
1921-30	166	—	2	31	78	111	211	346	487	513	438	1.04
1931-35	196	0	2	40	96	140	210	379	542	533	483	1.14
1936-40	172	—	2	32	89	118	177	284	462	477	466	0.95
1941-45	126	—	3	43	72	100	128	185	271	347	382	0.66
1946	138	—	5	31	49	94	154	200	300	391	465	0.72
1947	136	—	3	35	59	94	123	209	314	382	480	0.71
1948	144	—	2	29	73	86	134	219	338	469	388	0.76
1949	144	—	1	32	60	80	134	236	334	422	490	0.76
1950	136	—	1	30	60	70	122	222	323	416	421	0.71
1951	135	—	6	24	53	78	120	213	303	410	477	0.70
1952	132	—	1	34	55	78	120	198	320	389	413	0.69
1953	142	—	1	28	67	89	126	222	325	411	480	0.74
1954	149	—	3	26	59	93	145	235	340	430	439	0.78
1955	143	—	4	26	54	97	130	213	322	422	463	0.74
Females												
1901-10	49	—	3	34	45	56	81	109	108	88	49	0.75
1911-20	47	—	2	30	41	50	74	100	102	81	52	0.69
1921-30	63	—	1	25	43	57	87	135	143	108	63	0.84
1931-35	80	—	0	23	49	77	108	154	166	134	84	1.01
1936-40	79	—	1	14	38	65	99	155	169	142	89	0.98
1941-45	62	—	1	9	22	52	77	108	128	117	73	0.74
1946	74	—	1	15	26	53	87	135	157	146	92	0.89
1947	76	—	—	10	28	51	80	134	160	166	114	0.90
1948	78	—	—	11	20	50	80	141	183	173	98	0.93
1949	75	—	1	15	26	45	77	127	165	165	138	0.89
1950	70	—	1	10	23	34	75	124	157	153	115	0.82
1951	72	—	—	9	20	38	66	135	160	167	105	0.84
1952	68	—	1	11	12	35	66	118	154	164	97	0.79
1953	76	—	3	10	22	39	79	127	167	171	127	0.89
1954	81	—	—	12	23	52	77	135	167	198	130	0.95
1955	84	—	1	7	19	45	75	148	190	201	126	0.97

* C.M.Is. are based on civilian deaths and civilian populations for the years 1940-1949 inclusive.

Domestic gas remained the principal suicidal agent in 1955, being used in 412 per 1,000 male suicides and 553 per 1,000 female suicides. Next in order of importance among males was hanging and strangulation (187 per 1,000 suicides) and drowning (92 per 1,000 suicides). Among females, analgesic and soporific drugs ranked second (182 per 1,000 suicides) and drowning third (106 per 1,000 suicides) in order of importance.

Table LXXXVI (page 172) gives the proportion per 1,000 suicides of the external agents by sex and age-group for the years 1951-55. At all ages and both sexes coal gas was the principal agent.

It should be noted that there was a change in the assignment of open verdicts in cases of gas poisoning in 1953. Prior to that date open verdicts were always assigned to accidental deaths. In 1953 it was decided to assign certain open verdicts to suicide when it was clear from the coroner's certificate that the gas causing death was self administered. This will have caused some part of the increase in suicides from this cause since 1953. The numbers of deaths concerned in this change were small.

Table LXXXVI.—Suicide: Proportions per 1,000 deaths according to external agent, by sex and age in the period 1951–55

	Males					Females				
	15–	35–	55–	75 and over	All ages over 15	15–	35–	55–	75 and over	All ages over 15
Coal gas poisoning	400	416	396	431	407	528	550	537	571	544
Other poisoning	141	139	103	59	116	213	216	192	161	201
Hanging or strangulation ..	189	175	197	180	187	67	70	76	65	72
Drowning	43	81	118	132	96	77	102	133	132	115
Firearms or explosives	90	72	57	50	66	15	7	2	2	5
Cutting and piercing instru- ments	27	42	70	87	56	17	12	16	18	15
Jumping from high place ..	29	21	21	37	24	28	25	26	36	27
Other agents	81	54	38	24	48	55	18	18	15	21
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Table LXXXVII.—Suicide: Death rates per million living and sex ratios by age in England and Wales, standard regions, conurbations and urban and rural aggregates in the period 1951–55

			Rate per million living					Ratios of Male to Female rate (Females = 100)				
			15–	35–	55–	65 and over	All ages over 15	15–	35–	55–	65 and over	All ages over 15
ENGLAND AND WALES {M			67	171	322	426	184	231	168	192	270	192
			F	29	102	168	158	96				
Urban/Rural Aggregates :												
Conurbations {M			74	174	317	470	191	224	167	184	266	189
			F	33	104	172	177	101				
Areas outside conurbations {M			63	168	322	403	179	233	166	195	272	190
			F	27	101	165	148	94				
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over {M			76	170	323	445	189	253	132	164	229	163
			F	30	129	197	194	116				
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 {M			55	177	357	488	196	204	179	181	260	187
			F	27	99	197	188	105				
Urban areas with populations under 50,000 {M			64	169	325	419	187	237	169	184	276	195
			F	27	100	177	152	96				
Rural Districts {M			56	161	306	333	160	243	196	268	347	232
			F	23	82	114	96	69				
Regional Summary :												
Northern {M			66	166	353	413	182	236	213	287	369	253
			F	28	78	123	112	72				
East and West Ridings {M			69	170	327	469	192	329	160	179	288	196
			F	21	106	183	163	98				
North Western {M			73	182	342	494	203	270	177	192	260	197
			F	27	103	178	190	103				
North Midland {M			60	169	373	445	189	240	174	219	276	203
			F	25	97	170	161	93				
Midland {M			65	168	334	497	185	186	165	168	242	175
			F	35	102	199	205	106				
Eastern {M			61	173	299	399	178	197	166	171	277	184
			F	31	104	175	144	97				
London and South Eastern {M			70	173	298	412	183	206	160	182	256	181
			F	34	108	164	161	101				
Southern {M			70	150	327	375	168	259	136	217	247	173
			F	27	110	151	152	97				
South Western {M			63	188	279	356	176	217	163	164	247	173
			F	29	115	170	144	102				
Wales (including Monmouthshire) {M			57	138	288	340	155	259	175	207	410	225
			F	22	79	139	83	69				
Conurbations :												
Tyneside {M			75	169	350	506	198	313	214	254	349	257
			F	24	79	138	145	77				
West Yorkshire {M			81	186	348	499	213	270	169	197	274	199
			F	30	110	177	182	107				
South East Lancashire {M			84	193	355	540	218	263	191	205	273	208
			F	32	101	173	198	105				
Merseyside {M			68	151	270	387	160	324	207	174	243	205
			F	21	73	155	159	78				
West Midlands {M			63	172	320	592	192	185	151	146	255	167
			F	34	114	219	232	115				
Greater London {M			75	171	302	422	183	203	157	182	260	181
			F	37	109	166	162	101				

Table LXXXVIII.—Suicide: Death rates per million living expressed as a percentage of England and Wales by sex and age in standard regions, conurbations and urban and rural aggregates in the period 1951–55

(England and Wales = 100)

	Males					Females				
	15–	35–	55–	65 and over	All ages over 15	15–	35–	55–	65 and over	All ages over 15
ENGLAND AND WALES	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Urban/Rural Aggregates :										
Conurbations	110	102	98	110	104	114	102	102	112	105
Areas outside conurbations	94	98	100	95	97	93	99	98	94	98
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	113	99	100	104	103	103	126	117	123	121
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	82	104	111	115	107	93	97	117	119	109
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	96	99	101	98	102	93	98	105	96	100
Rural Districts	84	94	95	78	87	79	80	68	61	72
Regional Summary :										
Northern	99	97	110	97	99	97	76	73	71	75
East and West Ridings	103	99	102	110	104	72	104	109	103	102
North Western	109	106	106	116	110	93	101	106	120	107
North Midland	90	99	116	104	103	86	95	101	102	97
Midland	97	98	104	117	101	121	100	118	130	110
Eastern	91	101	93	94	97	107	102	104	91	101
London and South Eastern	104	101	93	97	99	117	106	98	102	105
Southern	104	88	102	88	91	93	108	90	96	101
South Western	94	110	87	84	96	100	113	101	91	106
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	85	81	89	80	84	76	77	83	53	72
Conurbations :										
Tyneside	112	99	109	119	108	83	77	82	92	80
West Yorkshire	121	109	108	117	116	103	108	105	115	111
South East Lancashire	125	113	110	127	118	110	99	103	125	109
Merseyside	101	88	84	91	87	72	72	92	101	81
West Midlands	94	101	99	139	104	117	112	130	147	120
Greater London	112	100	94	99	99	128	107	99	103	105

Accidents in the home

During 1955 there were 2,424 male and 4,227 female deaths from accidents in the home and residential institutions compared with 2,452 and 4,165, respectively, in 1954. The proportions of these deaths in the various age-groups per cent of all ages for 1953 to 1955 were as follows:—

Age-group	1953	1954	1955
0-4	12	10	10
5-14	2	2	2
15-44	6	5	5
45-64	11	10	10
65-74	17	17	16
75 and over	52	55	57
All ages	100	100	100

Residential institutions include:—almshouses; homes and infirmaries for the elderly; children's homes; boarding schools (including residential public schools); mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions; prisons and borstal establishments.

One of the more important age-groups in which accidents in the home figure as a prominent cause of death is the under 5 years group. Deaths from this cause are shown for each individual year of age in Table LXXXIX (page 177). Of a total of 663 deaths, 398 (60 per cent) are due to two causes, inhalation and ingestion of food causing obstruction or suffocation (E921), and accidental mechanical suffocation in bed and cradle (E924). The great majority of these deaths take place in the first year of life. One of the remarkable facts about these two causes of death is the persistent excess of male deaths, and it would appear that the deaths are unlikely in all cases to be due to the stated cause as the underlying cause of death. In that case one would expect approximately equal numbers of deaths for each sex. It is now widely held that a large number of these deaths are not due to accident but rather to rapidly fatal infections of unknown aetiology.

The table below adds weight to this belief by showing that the excess of male deaths due to pneumonia and bronchitis is similar to that for deaths due to inhalation and ingestion of food and accidental mechanical suffocation.

Cause of death	Deaths of infants at ages 2 weeks-2 years		Male/Female ratio
	M	F	
Pneumonia (490-493 ; 763)	1,121	823	1.36
Bronchitis (500-502)	243	148	1.64
Inhalation and ingestion of foreign body (including food) causing obstruction or suffocation (E921, E922)	148	101	1.47
Accidental mechanical suffocation (E924, E925)	114	66	1.73

Table XC (page 180) shows the number of deaths from accidents in the home and residential institutions by age and sex for 1955. There is a female excess at all ages except the 0-4 and 15-44 year age-groups. The former has been discussed above but in the latter the male excess is distributed over many groups and is doubtless partly explained by accidents occurring during amateur redecoration and repair of houses.

One of the causes of death as a result of an accident in the home, in which there is a large female excess at all ages, is that of burns from ignited clothing and is due in large measure to the nature of female attire and its inflammability. Research into and development of non-inflammable clothing materials is being carried out but these have not come into general use as yet.

Table XCI (page 181) shows the number of deaths and Table XCII (page 183) the death rate per million from various types of accident in the home by sex and age from 1950 to 1955. The death rate from gas poisoning showed a considerable increase in 1955 when compared with 1954, particularly in the two older age-groups. There may be a variety of reasons for this, ranging from an increase in the number of appliances and the amount of gas used, to an increase in the number of old people living alone. Investigation has shown that changes in assignment mentioned in the footnote on page 161 have not caused any part of this increase.

Increases in the number of deaths due to falls, on the other hand, occurring over 1953 and 1954 were almost entirely due to the change in coding practice and, in fact, the figures for 1955 show a slight fall on those for 1954 for all types of falls in the two older age-groups.

Table XCIII (page 185) gives the number of deaths from accidents in the home and residential institutions for certain causes by month of occurrence. As might be expected, with the exception of deaths from drowning, most deaths from these causes occur in the winter months. It is particularly noticeable that the increase in deaths from gas poisoning in 1955, referred to earlier, was mainly restricted to the months of January and March, while the increase that had occurred in February 1954 was maintained in February 1955.

Accidental deaths of persons over 65 occurring in the home and in residential institutions are shown in Table XCIV (page 187). The number and percentage of the main accidental causes are given below:—

Int. Classn. No.	Cause of death	Home		Residential institution	
		Number	Percent- age	Number	Percent- age
E870-E888	Accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances ..	42	1	5	1
E890-E895	Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours	509	13	2	0
E900-E904	Accidental falls	3,005	74	731	94
E910-E936	Other accidents	491	12	43	6
	Total	4,047	100	781	100

Table LXXXIX.—Deaths from accidents in the home and residential institutions at ages under 5 years, 1955. England and Wales

Int. Class. No.	Cause of death	Accidents in the home					Accidents in residential institutions						
		Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Total 0-4 years	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Total 0-4 years
E870 ..	Poisoning by morphine and other opium derivatives	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
E871 ..	Poisoning by barbituric acid and derivatives	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
E872 ..	Poisoning by aspirin and salicylates	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
E873 ..	Poisoning by bromides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E874 ..	Poisoning by other analgesic and soporific drugs	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
E875 ..	Poisoning by sulphonamides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E876 ..	Poisoning by strychnine	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
E877 ..	Poisoning by belladonna, hyoscine and atropine	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
E878 ..	Poisoning by other and unspecified drugs	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1
E879 ..	Poisoning by noxious foodstuffs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E880 ..	Poisoning by alcohol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E881 ..	Poisoning by petroleum products	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
E882 ..	Poisoning by industrial solvents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E883 ..	Poisoning by corrosive aromatics, acids and caustic alkalis	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
E884 ..	Poisoning by mercury and its compounds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E885 ..	Poisoning by lead and its compounds	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
E886 ..	Poisoning by arsenic and antimony, and their compounds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E887 ..	Poisoning by fluorides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E888 ..	Poisoning by other and unspecified solid and liquid substances	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
E890 ..	Poisoning by utility (illuminating) gas	2	1	1	3	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
E891 ..	Poisoning by motor vehicle exhaust	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table LXXXIX—continued.

Int. Classn. No.	Cause of death	Accidents in the home					Accidents in residential institutions						
		Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Total 0-4 years	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	Total 0-4 years
E892 ..	Poisoning by other carbon monoxide gas ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
E893 ..	Poisoning by cyanide gas ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
E894 ..	Poisoning by other specified gases and vapours ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E895 ..	Poisoning by unspecified gases and vapours ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E900 ..	Fall on stairs ..	1	1	1	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
E901 ..	Fall from ladders ..	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
E902 ..	Other falls from one level to another ..	8	2	1	—	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
E903 ..	Fall on same level ..	2	1	6	—	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
E904 ..	Unspecified falls ..	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
E910 ..	Blow from falling object ..	—	—	1	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
E911 ..	Accident caused by vehicle ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E912 ..	Accident caused by machinery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E913 ..	Accident caused by cutting and piercing instruments ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
E914 ..	Accident caused by electric current ..	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
E915 ..	Accident caused by explosion of pressure vessel ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E916 ..	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material ..	8	3	5	5	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
E917 ..	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid and steam ..	1	9	14	12	9	43	1	—	—	—	—	1
E918 ..	Accident caused by radiation ..	2	4	7	2	1	19	2	—	—	—	—	2
E919 ..	Accident caused by firearms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E920 ..	Foreign body entering eye and adnexa ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
E921 ..	Inhalation and ingestion of food causing obstruction or suffocation ..	109	12	7	2	—	130	10	1	—	—	—	11
E922 ..	Inhalation and ingestion of other object causing obstruction or suffocation ..	82	3	2	1	—	89	5	—	—	—	—	5
		3	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table XC.—Deaths from accidents in the home and residential institutions by cause, sex and age, 1955. England and Wales

Int. List No. (6th revision) Code 0 and 7	Cause of death	All ages	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65-74	75 and over
E870-E888	Poisoning {M	96	15	1	26	37	8	9
	.. .. . {F	95	7	1	25	32	17	13
E871 ..	Accidental poisoning by barbituric acid and derivatives {M	48	1	—	16	23	5	3
	.. .. . {F	58	—	—	20	21	14	3
E872 ..	Accidental poisoning by aspirin and salicylates {M	9	2	—	1	4	1	1
	.. .. . {F	11	2	—	—	6	—	3
E890-E895	Gas poisoning {M	310	7	5	56	77	64	101
	.. .. . {F	463	11	—	36	70	109	237
E900 ..	Fall on stairs {M	351	5	1	20	63	66	196
	.. .. . {F	532	3	1	9	41	131	347
E901 ..	Fall from ladder {M	30	—	—	1	12	12	5
	.. .. . {F	6	—	—	—	1	1	4
E902 ..	Other falls from one level to another {M	179	13	8	21	28	24	85
	.. .. . {F	194	11	2	6	24	35	116
E903 ..	Fall on same level {M	271	2	1	—	9	49	210
	.. .. . {F	787	—	—	1	24	112	650
E904 ..	Unspecified falls {M	447	2	—	6	28	77	334
	.. .. . {F	1,340	2	—	4	52	177	1,105
E916 ..	Accidents caused by fire and explosion of combustible material {M	205	23	14	16	30	43	79
	.. .. . {F	416	44	50	34	48	72	168
	Burns by clothing {M	63	6	6	3	7	16	25
	.. .. . {F	282	31	45	22	24	56	104
	from domestic fire (open) {M	19	2	3	—	2	2	10
	.. .. . {F	120	18	28	9	11	25	29
	gas fire, stove, etc. {M	8	1	—	—	—	3	4
	.. .. . {F	40	1	2	6	4	8	19
	electric fire {M	6	1	2	—	—	2	1
	.. .. . {F	56	5	7	1	4	10	29
	other specified {M	28	2	1	3	4	8	10
	.. .. . {F	40	5	4	2	5	7	17
	not specified {M	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
	.. .. . {F	26	2	4	4	—	6	10
	Burns by falling into fire {M	46	—	—	—	11	10	25
	.. .. . {F	56	2	—	—	9	8	37
	Burns by conflagration {M	48	11	6	11	6	3	11
	.. .. . {F	49	8	4	10	9	6	12
	Burns by other specified means {M	43	6	2	2	5	12	16
	.. .. . {F	27	3	1	2	5	2	14
	Burns by means not specified {M	5	—	—	—	1	2	2
	.. .. . {F	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
E917 ..	Accidents caused by hot substance, etc. {M	53	19	1	—	2	5	26
	.. .. . {F	56	16	—	1	4	9	26
E914 ..	Accidents caused by electric current {M	22	3	2	10	5	1	1
	.. .. . {F	17	1	1	6	5	1	3
E921 ..	Inhalation and ingestion of food {M	201	141	4	14	20	11	11
	.. .. . {F	133	94	3	7	14	8	7
E924 ..	Accidental mechanical suffocation in bed or cradle {M	118	116	—	1	—	1	—
	.. .. . {F	67	64	1	1	1	—	—
E929 ..	Drowning {M	18	7	1	2	3	2	3
	.. .. . {F	37	6	2	5	15	5	4
Rem. of E870-E936	Other accidents {M	123	44	16	31	13	9	10
	.. .. . {F	84	36	2	6	11	10	19
E870-E936	All accidents in home and residential institutions {M	2,424	397	54	204	327	372	1,070
	.. .. . {F	4,227	295	63	141	342	687	2,699

Table XCI.—Accidents in the home and residential institutions: Deaths by sex at certain ages, 1950 to 1955. England and Wales

Year	All causes	Gas poisoning (E890)		Burns and scalds (E916-E918)		Falls on stairs, from ladder and from one level to another (E900-E902)		Fall on same level (E903)		Unspecified falls (E904)		Other accidents (Rem. of E870-E936)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1950..	All ages	261,152	249,149	147	242	186	413	428	779	280	947	660	487
1951..		281,724	267,656	178	281	211	483	508	855	302	944	641	507
1952..		257,760	239,724	177	284	191	492	485	710	287	944	633	436
1953..		259,490	244,039	252	300	200	398	487	655	371	1,003	623	595
1954..		252,977	242,099	250	364	205	493	565	747	344	826	626	491
1955..		266,976	251,888	290	452	258	472	560	732	271	787	598	444
1950..	0-4	14,265	10,639	3	—	59	78	21	17	1	—	450	305
1951..		14,030	10,326	8	5	66	82	18	10	4	1	438	314
1952..		12,593	9,318	6	4	51	88	22	20	2	1	383	267
1953..		12,244	9,284	11	2	53	51	21	16	—	—	362	261
1954..		11,391	8,270	9	2	42	62	19	17	1	1	343	201
1955..		11,048	8,203	7	9	42	60	18	14	2	—	326	210
1950..	5-14	1,979	1,362	2	2	10	31	8	4	2	—	21	6
1951..		1,384	1,215	4	4	20	39	8	2	2	1	26	9
1952..		1,734	1,177	2	4	12	33	16	1	1	—	23	4
1953..		1,708	1,216	3	5	12	32	10	—	—	—	34	11
1954..		1,349	1,060	5	5	12	38	5	—	—	—	28	10
1955..		1,625	1,128	5	—	15	50	9	3	1	—	24	10
1950..	15-44	18,685	15,361	31	29	10	26	36	19	6	5	79	38
1951..		17,883	14,248	20	26	11	25	39	9	4	4	69	55
1952..		17,454	12,316	32	33	14	34	41	12	2	3	97	37
1953..		15,297	11,896	43	29	11	25	49	15	5	3	95	68
1954..		14,907	11,409	38	33	5	37	42	12	3	3	102	65
1955..		14,600	10,468	44	31	16	35	42	15	6	1	96	55
1950..	45-64	69,209	48,048	42	43	14	43	68	79	12	27	64	69
1951..		74,166	49,925	47	47	12	43	83	71	17	33	63	68
1952..		68,914	46,135	36	58	16	69	70	65	13	38	77	72
1953..		69,529	45,605	55	69	27	56	96	66	13	34	93	97
1954..		69,668	45,273	47	80	31	57	104	65	25	30	97	105
1955..		71,071	45,415	72	69	32	52	103	66	28	24	83	79
1950..	65-74	73,592	63,878	29	29	—	84	118	189	—	—	—	—
1951..		80,670	69,671	29	60	26	84	118	189	—	—	—	—
1952..		73,060	61,712	49	63	28	79	111	144	—	—	—	—
1953..		73,936	61,949	49	65	26	79	107	126	—	—	—	—
1954..		73,606	61,625	57	72	40	96	118	165	—	—	—	—
1955..		74,874	63,457	62	108	48	81	102	167	—	—	—	—

Table XCI—continued.

Year	All causes		Gas poisoning (E890)		Burns and scalds (E916-E918)		Falls on stairs, from ladder and from one level to another (E900-E902)		Fall on same level (E903)		Unspecified falls (E904)		Other accidents (Rem. of E870-E936)	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1950..	83,422	109,861	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1951..	93,091	122,271	60	139	76	205	242	574	219	775	106	332	20	32
1952..	82,005	109,066	52	122	80	168	237	468	208	680	123	393	25	33
1953..	86,776	114,089	89	135	71	155	204	432	271	817	160	634	36	70
1954..	88,676	114,462	94	172	75	203	277	495	258	670	333	1,006	33	52
1955..	93,758	123,217	100	235	105	194	286	467	210	650	334	1,105	35	48
*1950..	157,014	173,739	69	168	93	235	295	660	259	915	117	374	46	69
75 and over														
65 and over														

* No further breakdown available for ages 65 and over for causes E870-E936 in 1950.

Table XCII.—Accidents in the home and residential institutions: Death rates per million living, by sex at certain ages, 1950 to 1955.

Year	All causes	Gas poisoning (E890)		Burns and scalds (E916-E918)		Falls on stairs, from ladder and from one level to another (E900-E902)		Fall on same level (E903)		Unspecified falls (E904)		Other accidents (Rem. of E870-E936)												
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females											
1950..	All ages	12,337	10,995	6-9	11	8-8	18	20	34	13	42	5-9	17	31	30	21								
1951..		13,387	11,754	8-5	12	10	21	24	38	14	41	7-7	18	30	30	19								
1952..		12,210	10,493	8-4	12	9-0	22	23	31	14	37	8-6	22	30	29	16								
1953..		12,237	10,655	12	13	9-4	17	23	29	17	44	11	34	22	29	26								
1954..		12,204	10,532	12	16	9-6	21	27	32	16	36	22	54	29	21	21								
1955..		12,482	10,927	14	20	12	20	26	32	13	34	21	58	28	19	19								
1950..	0-4	7,480	5,852	1-6	2-7	31	43	11	9-4	0-5	2-2	—	0-6	236	168	—	0-6	236	168					
1951..		7,346	5,677	4-2	2-7	35	45	12	9-4	2-1	2-2	0-5	1-6	229	173	—	0-5	229	173					
1952..		7,020	5,446	3-3	2-3	28	51	12	12	12	0-6	0-1	0-6	213	156	—	0-1	213	156					
1953..		7,061	5,623	6-3	1-2	31	31	12	9-7	9-7	1-2	0-6	0-6	180	158	—	0-6	180	158					
1954..		6,689	5,096	5-3	1-2	25	38	11	4-3	4-3	—	0-6	0-6	201	124	—	0-6	201	124					
1955..		6,568	5,124	4-2	5-6	25	37	11	8-7	1-2	—	1-2	1-2	194	131	—	1-2	194	131					
1950..	5-14	657	471	0-7	0-7	3-3	11	2-7	1-4	0-7	0-3	—	—	7-0	2-1	—	—	7-0	2-1	—	—	7-0	2-1	
1951..		615	413	1-3	1-4	6-5	13	2-6	0-7	0-7	0-3	—	0-3	8-5	3-1	—	—	8-5	3-1	—	—	8-5	3-1	
1952..		539	382	0-6	1-3	3-7	17	1-2	1-3	0-3	0-3	—	—	10	7-2	—	—	10	7-2	—	—	10	7-2	
1953..		515	383	1-5	0-6	3-6	10	3-0	—	—	0-3	0-3	—	—	8-3	3-5	—	—	8-3	3-5	—	—	8-3	3-5
1954..		457	327	1-5	1-5	4-3	15	1-5	0-9	0-9	0-3	—	—	—	7-0	3-1	—	—	7-0	3-1	—	—	7-0	3-1
1955..		471	342	1-5	—	4-3	15	2-6	0-9	0-3	—	—	—	7-0	3-1	—	—	7-0	3-1	—	—	7-0	3-1	
1950..	15-44	1,988	1,608	3-3	3-0	1-1	2-7	3-8	2-0	0-6	0-5	0-3	0-1	8-4	4-0	—	0-3	8-4	4-0	—	0-3	8-4	4-0	
1951..		1,947	1,506	2-2	2-7	1-2	2-6	4-2	1-0	0-6	0-4	0-7	0-3	7-5	5-8	—	0-7	7-5	5-8	—	0-7	7-5	5-8	
1952..		1,807	1,312	3-5	3-5	0-4	3-6	4-5	1-3	0-3	0-3	0-3	0-1	0-4	11	3-9	—	0-1	11	3-9	—	0-1	11	3-9
1953..		1,687	1,278	4-7	3-1	1-2	2-7	5-4	1-6	0-6	0-6	0-3	0-1	0-2	10	7-3	—	0-6	10	7-3	—	0-6	10	7-3
1954..		1,656	1,235	4-2	3-6	0-6	4-0	4-7	1-3	0-3	0-3	0-3	0-6	0-3	11	7-0	—	0-6	11	7-0	—	0-6	11	7-0
1955..		1,627	1,142	4-9	3-4	1-8	3-8	4-7	1-6	—	0-1	0-7	0-4	11	6-0	—	0-7	11	6-0	—	0-7	11	6-0	
1950..	45-64	14,241	8,578	8-6	7-7	2-9	7-7	14	14	2-5	4-8	0-8	3-0	13	12	—	0-8	13	12	—	0-8	13	12	
1951..		15,102	8,787	12	8-3	3-4	8-4	17	12	3-5	5-8	2-6	2-8	13	12	—	2-6	13	12	—	2-6	13	12	
1952..		13,788	8,042	7-2	10	2-2	12	14	11	2-6	5-6	2-6	2-8	15	13	—	2-6	15	13	—	2-6	15	13	
1953..		13,679	7,867	11	12	5-3	9-7	20	11	3-3	5-9	2-6	4-7	18	17	—	3-3	18	17	—	3-3	18	17	
1954..		13,478	7,732	9-1	14	6-0	9-7	20	11	4-4	5-1	4-8	6-0	16	18	—	4-4	16	18	—	4-4	16	18	
1955..		13,535	7,682	14	12	6-1	8-8	20	11	1-7	4-1	5-3	8-8	16	18	—	1-7	16	18	—	1-7	16	18	
1950..	65-74	53,328	34,697	*	*	*	45	86	100	42	67	26	*	18	15	—	26	18	15	—	26	18	15	
1951..		58,797	36,922	21	32	19	45	86	100	42	69	31	30	18	15	—	30	18	15	—	30	18	15	
1952..		53,057	32,310	36	33	20	42	81	75	42	67	36	42	20	12	—	42	20	12	—	42	20	12	
1953..		53,733	32,148	36	34	19	41	78	65	55	77	36	63	27	30	—	36	27	30	—	36	27	30	
1954..		53,338	31,635	41	37	29	49	86	85	43	62	71	103	27	30	—	71	27	30	—	71	27	30	
1955..		54,217	32,343	45	55	35	41	74	85	35	57	56	90	25	21	—	56	25	21	—	56	25	21	

Table XCII—continued.

Year	All causes	Gas poisoning (E890)		Burns and scalds (E916-E918)		Falls on stairs, from ladder and from one level to another (E900-E902)		Fall on same level (E903)		Unspecified falls (E904)		Other Accidents (Rem. of E870-E936)	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1950..		136,757	114,797	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
1951..		134,124	125,149	126	210	401	588	363	793	175	340	33	33
1952..		137,105	107,454	129	166	382	461	335	670	198	387	40	33
1953..		137,959	109,385	113	149	324	414	431	783	254	608	57	67
1954..		137,482	105,592	116	187	429	457	400	618	516	928	51	48
1955..		143,801	110,707	161	174	439	420	322	584	512	993	54	43
*1950..	65 and over	78,902	62,094	47	84	148	236	130	327	59	134	23	25

* No further breakdown available for ages 65 and over for causes E870-E936 in 1950.

Table XCIII.—Deaths from accidents in the home and residential institutions by month of occurrence. Combined years 1950-1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955

International Statistical Classification No.	Cause of death	PERSONS											
		Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
E870-E888 ..	Poisoning	41 14 13 21	42 19 16 15	43 15 15 20	47 11 11 16	34 12 20 15	28 12 14 16	41 16 14 17	32 18 14 15	31 20 13 12	53 18 16 13	29 10 13 16	41 19 16 13
E890-E895 ..	Gas poisoning	203 80 77 123	166 54 109 103	141 54 61 112	103 43 52 47	62 29 32 46	46 25 32 28	56 25 26 37	40 29 33 23	87 33 25 34	103 57 40 55	141 55 66 87	214 61 73 81
E900 ..	Fall on stairs	250 85 80 106	198 71 79 78	176 56 62 89	155 59 62 58	133 55 62 63	139 34 50 64	139 43 57 56	149 67 66 60	155 49 60 63	171 67 78 69	204 67 83 83	252 103 107 92
E901 ..	Fall from ladder	12 1 3 4	3 1 3 4	7 7 4 3	7 3 6 2	9 6 5 1	8 4 5 2	8 7 4 3	12 1 3 5	19 5 1 4	22 4 6 1	9 3 4 5	6 2 3 3
E902 ..	Other falls from one level to another	161 37 38 49	151 31 25 34	144 24 38 32	114 28 30 42	135 31 28 25	115 27 36 35	112 32 34 30	134 31 32 21	109 35 32 22	128 38 32 21	94 24 33 23	116 28 28 36
E903 ..	Fall on same level	373 142 124 108	386 137 151 90	369 134 118 97	315 90 99 80	258 89 101 69	292 110 81 85	258 104 81 70	234 97 77 78	237 109 78 78	284 126 78 85	267 96 81 104	356 123 111 99
E904 ..	Unspecified falls	189 88 153 237	157 76 173 150	154 79 187 224	130 78 145 154	105 56 138 162	108 58 105 121	91 89 131 124	117 66 114 104	128 103 96 92	173 93 139 128	188 107 137 129	234 125 168 154
E916 ..	Accidents caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	252 68 89 106	218 89 113 81	176 48 60 103	163 44 57 51	97 31 27 35	54 21 38 31	65 28 33 18	61 18 28 21	65 21 20 16	104 37 24 40	122 39 44 41	277 50 68 75
E917 ..	Accidents caused by hot substance, etc.	33 5 14 12	37 8 13 9	36 13 7 17	29 8 15 9	25 5 7 10	35 10 4 10	17 6 8 6	24 4 8 5	25 6 1 8	15 8 7 7	22 18 10 6	28 11 7 8

Table XCIII—continued.

International Statistical Classification No.	Cause of death	PERSONS											
		Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
E914 ..	Accidents caused by electric current ..	10 3 3 3	13 4 1 2	10 — 4 1	8 3 3 2	9 4 3 3	11 2 1 2	8 4 4 4	9 5 7 9	14 3 6 3	5 2 5 1	11 4 5 6	9 2 3 5
E921 ..	Inhalation and ingestion of food ..	131 36 36 36	105 38 33 31	130 33 36 40	100 31 39 27	74 28 35 22	45 21 23 23	43 19 19 18	60 12 19 17	74 16 27 20	72 22 37 36	99 25 33 21	120 26 33 46
E924 ..	Accidental mechanical suffocation in bed or cradle	101 52 20 29	88 13 22 9	81 20 16 16	79 23 13 15	50 25 16 16	50 21 17 14	57 16 11 15	51 14 17 10	46 6 17 16	58 17 14 13	55 11 14 17	110 19 22 21
E929 ..	Drowning	8 3 3 —	9 3 4 2	15 4 4 4	17 3 11 9	12 2 8 5	17 7 8 8	16 3 4 5	18 6 5 6	5 5 12 3	10 7 6 4	17 6 4 4	10 4 4 5
Remainder of E870-E936	All other accidents	73 69 23 30	61 161 21 11	69 30 19 22	70 25 21 21	57 16 25 12	58 17 12 16	52 12 17 19	49 17 22 19	46 13 13 13	43 12 20 14	55 9 14 8	74 13 9 16
E870-E936 ..	All accidents in home or residential institu- tions	1,837 663 677 864	1,634 727 766 623	1,551 317 634 780	1,337 449 564 533	1,060 389 526 486	1,006 377 426 455	963 404 448 422	990 377 429 393	1,041 424 434 388	1,241 508 502 487	1,313 474 524 550	1,847 586 661 654

Table XCIV.—Accidental deaths by cause and sex at ages 65 and over at home and in residential institutions, 1955. England and Wales

Int. Classn. No.	Cause of death	Home			Residential institutions		
		Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
E870-E888 ..	Accidental poisoning by solid and liquid substances	15	27	42	2	3	5
E871	Accidental poisoning by barbituric acid and derivatives ..	8	15	23	—	2	2
E883	Accidental poisoning by corrosive aromatics, acids, and caustic alkalis	3	—	3	1	1	2
Rem. E870-E888	Accidental poisoning by other solid and liquid substances ..	4	12	16	1	—	1
E890-E895 ..	Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours	165	344	509	—	2	2
E890	Accidental poisoning by utility (illuminating) gas	162	341	503	—	2	2
Rem. E890-E895	Accidental poisoning by other gases and vapours	3	3	6	—	—	—
E900-E904 ..	Accidental falls	817	2,188	3,005	241	490	731
E900	Fall on stairs	250	461	711	12	17	29
E901	Fall from ladders	17	5	22	—	—	—
E902	Other falls from one level to another	70	90	160	39	61	100
E903	Fall on same level	164	549	713	95	213	308
E904	Unspecified falls	316	1,083	1,399	95	199	294
E910-E936 ..	Other accidents	175	316	491	27	16	43
E916	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	111	237	348	11	3	14
E917	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid and steam ..	29	33	62	2	2	4
E921	Inhalation and ingestion of food causing obstruction or suffocation	10	8	18	12	7	19
E929	Accidental drowning and submersion	5	9	14	—	—	—
Rem. E910-E936	Remainder of other accidents ..	20	29	49	2	4	6

Table XCV.—Accidental falls: Death rates per million living by sex and age, and comparative mortality indices by sex, 1901 to 1955

	All ages	0-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	C.M.I.† (1938 = 1·00)
Males												
1901-10	84	45	25	23	24	39	69	119	209	420	1,253	1·06
1911-20	107	38	30	39	36	56	93	155	254	454	1,373	1·29
1921-30	85	25	18	31	31	37	56	93	161	352	1,306	0·92
1931-35	93	25	18	31	33	37	47	79	146	338	1,609	0·92
1936-40	120	31	24	34	40	51	58	95	177	414	1,910	1·05
1941-45	109	35	26	40	30	41	58	87	157	337	1,448	0·93
1946	86	27	21	25	26	30	43	57	107	245	1,203	0·73
1947	97	31	26	33	42	36	50	68	108	254	1,352	0·80
1948	80	27	22	22	27	37	41	49	85	211	1,122	0·66
1949	78	20	18	28	31	33	38	57	68	185	1,162	0·63
Females												
1901-10	68	27	6	4	4	10	26	64	132	389	1,657	0·88
1911-20	69	20	6	5	5	8	20	50	108	356	1,752	0·83
1921-30	73	13	4	4	4	5	10	31	85	318	1,845	0·75
1931-35	100	14	5	3	3	6	8	30	92	388	2,283	0·90
1936-40	136	18	6	4	5	6	12	34	123	476	2,714	1·11
1941-45	118	17	8	5	6	6	11	26	81	346	2,135	0·85
1946	110	15	4	3	5	6	6	11	59	260	2,037	0·76
1947	111	11	7	9	4	4	5	15	58	286	1,947	0·75
1948	100	11	4	4	4	3	4	18	51	231	1,726	0·66
1949	105	10	6	3	2	2	4	13	50	232	1,840	0·69
1949*	105	12	6	4	1	2	5	15	51	230	1,822	0·69
1950*	113	8	2	2	1	3	5	14	45	230	1,994	0·73
1951*	117	9	—	2	5	3	3	12	46	240	2,034	0·75
1952*	105	9	2	2	5	2	5	11	44	218	1,743	0·66
1953*	123	7	4	2	2	4	5	15	50	241	2,018	0·75
1954*	141	6	3	3	1	3	5	13	45	295	2,249	0·83
1955*	144	8	3	2	—	2	6	15	50	281	2,261	0·83

* According to the 6th Revision of the International Classification (Nos. E900-904). Other years according to the classification in use at the time.

† C.M.Is. are based on civilian deaths and civilian populations for the years 1940-1949 inclusive.

Table XCVI.—Accidental falls (E900-E904): Annual average of deaths and percentage distribution by place of occurrence in the period. 1951-55

		Home	Farm, mine or industrial premises	Sport	Other	Total
From one level to another	Deaths	1,261	272	16	222	1,771
	per cent of total	71	15	1	13	100
On the same level	Deaths	1,198	15	8	359	1,580
	per cent of total	75	1	1	23	100
Unspecified	Deaths	1,150	14	2	250	1,415
	per cent of total	81	1	0	18	100

Table XCVII.—Homicide: Deaths by sex in standard regions in the period 1951–55, distinguishing infanticide and others

	Males				Females			
	Infanticide		Others		Infanticide		Others	
	Number of deaths	Per cent of all homicides	Number of deaths	Distribution per 100 in England and Wales	Number of deaths	Per cent of all homicides	Number of deaths	Distribution per 100 in England and Wales
ENGLAND AND WALES	73	15	409	100	55	12	407	100
Northern	6	17	30	7	7	26	20	5
East and West Ridings	7	14	44	11	4	8	46	11
North Western	12	17	59	13	7	11	54	13
North Midland	7	18	31	8	7	25	21	5
Midland	12	22	43	11	4	9	43	11
Eastern	5	21	19	5	3	10	26	6
London and South Eastern	14	11	114	27	15	12	108	27
Southern	2	10	19	5	3	7	40	10
South Western	3	12	23	6	5	15	29	7
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	5	16	27	7	—	—	20	5

Table XCVIII.—Proportion of deaths per 1,000 violent deaths according to nature of injury, 1955

		Fracture of skull	Fracture of spine or trunk	Fracture of limb	Head injury other than fracture	Internal injury	Laceration and open wound	Poisoning	Others	Total
Motor vehicle accidents	{ M F	559 489	80 123	44 72	135 135	129 93	12 22	— —	41 66	1,000 1,000
Other transport accidents	{ M F	401 443	56 61	40 51	75 162	111 61	35 71	13 —	269 151	1,000 1,000
Falls	{ M F	237 55	115 63	442 749	82 66	37 9	13 5	— —	74 53	1,000 1,000
Suicide or self-inflicted injury	{ M F	22 14	7 7	1 3	44 4	9 3	88 20	534 758	295 191	1,000 1,000
Others	{ M F	81 20	52 3	11 9	33 16	80 8	26 9	187 358	530 577	1,000 1,000

MISCELLANEOUS

Infectious diseases—deaths occurring a long period after onset of disease

The rules for classification, embodied in the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948, state that "when an acute infective disease classified in categories 040-043, 050, 055, 056, 058, 084-087, 100-108 is certified as the underlying cause of some other condition and the interval between its onset and death is stated to be one year or more, it is recommended that such deaths should be appropriately identified in tabulation". This practice has been followed in England and Wales, and the deaths in question in 1955 are separately tabulated below. Five infectious diseases are involved: Typhoid fever (1 death), Scarlet fever (19 deaths), Diphtheria (1 death), Whooping cough (1 death), Measles (2 deaths).

Age	Interval between onset of infectious disease and death (years)					
	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40 and over
Typhoid fever (040)						
65 and over ..	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet fever (050)						
15-44	1	—	2	3	1	—
45-64	—	—	—	1	2	5
65 and over ..	—	—	—	1	—	3
Diphtheria (055)						
15-44	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping cough (056)						
15-44	—	—	—	1	—	—
Measles (085)						
15-44	—	—	—	2	—	—

Details of age, sex, other conditions on death certificate, and interval (in years) since onset of the infectious disease, are :—

Age	Sex	Associated condition	Interval (in years) since onset of infectious disease
Typhoid fever			
83	M	Intestinal obstruction and adhesions	(Many years)
Scarlet fever			
30	F	Uraemia; chronic nephritis	(Years ago)
33	M	Uraemia; secondary chronic nephritis	3
34	M	Uraemia; chronic nephritis, anaemia	20
35	M	Uraemia; nephritis, hypertension	(in childhood)
36	F	Cerebral haemorrhage; hyperpiesis, chronic nephritis ..	11
44	M	Uraemia; chronic nephritis	(Years ago)
44	F	Chronic myocarditis	23
47	M	Valvular disease of heart	30
48	M	Uraemia; hypertension, nephritis	(Years ago)
50	F	Cardiac failure; mitral stenosis and aortic regurgitation ..	20

Age	Sex	Associated condition	Interval (in years) since onset of infectious disease
Scarlet Fever—<i>contd.</i>			
51	F	Syncope; mitral stenosis	(in childhood)
52	F	Malignant hypertension; chronic nephritis	35
53	F	Pulmonary oedema; mitral stenosis	45
64	M	Pulmonary embolism; endocarditis	(Years ago)
64	F	Mitral regurgitation	54
66	F	Ventricular fibrillation; myocarditis and aortic stenosis ..	60
68	F	Congestive cardiac failure; mitral regurgitation, rheumatism	28
71	F	Heart failure; aortic stenosis	(in childhood)
78	M	Uraemia; chronic nephritis, gallstones	40
Diphtheria			
28	F	Myocardial degeneration	(Years ago)
Whooping cough			
23	F	Myocardial failure; bronchial asthma	22
Measles			
34	M	Post-encephalitic syndrome	29
35	M	Cardiac failure; bronchiectasis	25

Deaths following vaccination or other prophylactic inoculation

This section includes deaths classified to E940–E942, vaccinia, post-vaccinal encephalitis and other complications of smallpox vaccination, and to E943, E944, post-immunization jaundice and hepatitis and other complications of prophylactic inoculation. Deaths classified to some other condition as the underlying cause, but with vaccination either mentioned on the certificate or ascertained by enquiry to have been associated with the death, are also mentioned here.

In 1955 only one death was assigned to complication of vaccination against smallpox, viz.:—

Male aged 7 months certified as encephalitis due to vaccination.

There were three deaths assigned to other complications of prophylactic inoculation:—

1. Female aged 10 months certified as toxæmia and acute staphylococcal abscess of buttock following injection for whooping cough and diphtheria.
2. Male aged 28 years certified as shock and bronchiolar spasm following serum sensitivity after anti-tetanus injection.
3. Male aged 33 years certified as coma with failure of vasomotor system and heart failure, severe disseminated encephalo-myelitis. In response to a medical enquiry the certifying practitioner stated that in his opinion the cause of this condition was an allergic reaction due to collapse after injection of yellow fever vaccine.

Tetanus

As explained in the 1954 Commentary (page 108) deaths from tetanus are assigned to I.S.C. No. 061 except when the tetanus has arisen following an injury that is more than very slight, e.g., a scratch; a death in these circumstances would be assigned to the injury.

In 1955 there were 33 deaths actually assigned to tetanus (I.S.C. No. 061), of which 23 were of males and 10 of females. There were 15 deaths (11 of males and 4 of females) where tetanus was mentioned in the cause of death but which were not assigned to tetanus. Details of the deaths from tetanus are given in Table XCIX (page 192).

Table XCIX.—Deaths due to tetanus by sex and age, showing cause of tetanus, 1955. England and Wales

(a) Assigned to tetanus (I.S.C. No. 061)

Age	Sex	Cause of tetanus
5 weeks	M	Neonatal tetanus (umbilical)
4 years	F	Cut knee due to fall in garden
4 "	M	Insufficient evidence to show how contracted
6 "	M	Punctured foot with garden fork
7 "	M	Fell downstairs and grazed arm where it had been burnt by an electric iron
8 "	M	Fell in the street
9 "	M	Tetanus*
10 "	F	Splinter in buttocks from sliding down a plank in the garden
11 "	M	Leg cut by a stick
11 "	M	Small punctured wound in foot while playing
15 "	M	Not sufficient evidence of origin of infection
15 "	M	Reed in a dyke pierced heel
15 "	F	Unknown origin
20 "	M	Not sufficient evidence to show site of infection
32 "	F	Insufficient evidence of source of entry
38 "	F	Insufficient evidence to determine source ; followed cellulitis of leg due to infection of a vein
45 "	F	Pricked leg on a pea stick in garden
48 "	M	Injury to right toe nail or right thumb nail
49 "	M	Splinter of wood piercing palm of hand
49 "	F	Insufficient evidence to show origin
53 "	M	Splinter wound in hand
55 "	M	Cut sustained while gardening
57 "	M	Type of injury unascertainable
61 "	M	Abrasion sustained in accidental fall
63 "	M	Scratch on hand
66 "	F	Wound due to blow on ulcerated leg
66 "	M	Tetanus*
66 "	M	Splinter of wood in upper arm
68 "	M	Cane entered forearm when digging garden
70 "	F	Cut foot when cutting corn with a penknife
74 "	F	Septic toenail
76 "	M	Minor finger injury
82 "	M	Chronic tetanus, cause unknown

* No cause stated

(b) Assigned elsewhere

Age	Sex	Cause of tetanus
3 years	M	Stone lodged between plaster cast and arm, causing a sore
4 "	M	Infection of middle ear suppuration
8 "	M	Cut on leg caused by old iron bedstead
15 "	M	Laceration of arm ; fell off pedal cycle
18 "	M	Gunshot wound
32 "	F	Septic incomplete abortion
50 "	M	Operation, mastoidectomy
51 "	M	Injury to finger whilst starting a farm tractor
53 "	M	Plaster sore and ulceration of ankle
57 "	F	Infection of varicose ulcer
62 "	M	Lacerated hand with garden fork
75 "	F	Infection following gangrene of foot
75 "	F	Fractured tibia ; knocked down by a lorry
79 "	M	Injuries caused when knocked down by a bullock
84 "	M	Infected varicose ulcer

Multiple-cause analysis

The tabulation of multiple causes of death was one of the subjects discussed by the International Conference for the Seventh Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death, which met in Paris in February, 1955*. The Conference recognised that multiple-cause analyses were time-consuming to undertake and difficult to present, but appreciated the value of amplifying the picture provided by single-cause tabulations of mortality, especially for certain diseases. It recommended that the World Health Organization should give some guidance on methods of classification and tabular presentation and suggest diseases for which multiple-cause studies might be profitable, and itself suggested tuberculosis and diabetes as two such diseases.

The World Health Organization Centre for Classification of Diseases, in collaboration with the General Register Office, has undertaken the present analysis as a guide for national administrations which may wish to make similar studies. It is intended that the tables will be distributed to National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics by the World Health Organization, but it is felt that they may be of sufficient national interest for inclusion in this volume. Three diseases have been studied: tuberculosis (numbers 001-019 of the International Statistical Classification), diabetes (260), and cancer (140-205), and the analysis deals with all deaths registered in England and Wales during April, May and June, 1955, with mention of these conditions. The total numbers involved, by sex and age, are as follows:—

Deaths, England and Wales, registered in April-June, 1955

	0-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and over	All ages
Assigned to tuberculosis { M F	9 14	8 11	12 35	75 96	147 91	226 79	296 57	215 64	68 36	2 3	1,058 486
Others with mention of tuberculosis { M F	— —	— 2	3 4	4 5	17 9	47 16	76 16	89 24	24 21	2 2	262 99
Assigned to diabetes { M F	2 —	3 1	2 1	7 3	14 7	15 25	53 96	93 186	82 186	17 31	288 536
Others with mention of diabetes { M F	— 2	— —	2 —	7 2	11 10	34 36	109 161	214 437	179 333	24 47	580 1,028
Assigned to cancer { M F	Not available										12,113
Others with mention of cancer { M F											724
All causes of death { M F	2,750 2,060	416 286	629 323	901 702	1,938 1,521	5,614 3,699	11,140 7,358	17,871 15,362	17,457 20,565	4,717 8,921	63,433 60,797

Tuberculosis

A card was prepared for each death with mention of tuberculosis, whether or not the death had been assigned to tuberculosis as the underlying cause for primary mortality tabulation. On the card were entered the sex and age of the deceased and the International Statistical Classification codes for the underlying cause and for each other condition mentioned on the certificate, whether in Part I or Part II (secondary conditions). Each secondary condition was coded independently of the other conditions on the certificate, i.e. the provisions

* See also "Conference for the Seventh Revision of the International List of Diseases and Causes of Death" on page 230.

in the Classification which alter the code for one condition "with mention of" another were ignored. For example, on the card for a certificate reading

- I (a) Pleurisy
(b) Tuberculosis of lung

the pleurisy would be coded as 519.0 despite the note that number 519 "excludes pleurisy with mention of tuberculosis (003.0)". The intention of such notes is to allow a certain amount of multiple-cause information to be conveyed in single-cause tabulations and it is felt that in multiple-cause tabulations a clearer picture of the relationship between reported conditions is obtained if they are ignored.

Tables C to CIV (pages 197-204) were prepared from these cards. Table C shows the distribution of tuberculosis by site, sex and age, as (a) underlying cause, (b) secondary condition on certificates assigned to tuberculosis, i.e. those analysed under (a), and (c) secondary condition on certificates assigned to other underlying causes. Where more than one secondary tuberculous site appeared on a certificate, all of them are shown in sections (b) and (c); details are given in a footnote to the table.

In Table CI the secondary conditions mentioned on certificates assigned to respiratory tuberculosis (001-008) are analysed by sex and age. The number of certificates on which these conditions appeared is also given. Table CII is a similar table for conditions secondary to non-respiratory tuberculosis (010-019).

Table CIII lists the underlying causes of certificates with mention of respiratory tuberculosis as a secondary condition, and Table CIV is a similar table for non-respiratory tuberculosis. In these tables a certificate with more than one secondary site of either respiratory or non-respiratory tuberculosis appears only once, but a certificate with both a secondary respiratory site and a secondary non-respiratory site appears once in each table. There were 4 such cases (see footnote to Table C).

Diabetes

The procedure described for tuberculosis was used also for diabetes, with one addition. Each secondary condition was again coded independently, so that on the card for a certificate reading

- I (a) Coma
(b) Diabetes

the coma was coded 780.0 and not 260 (Diabetes mellitus), which includes diabetic coma. It was felt that this procedure should be extended to composite terms like diabetic coma and diabetic gangrene since to code these terms to 260 would be to lose sight of the coma or gangrene. Thus a certificate reading "I (a) Diabetic coma" was treated as having diabetes as the underlying cause and coma as a secondary condition. The terms involved and the secondary codes concerned are as follows :—

Term	No. of cases	Secondary condition coded to
Kimmelstiel's disease, diabetic	3	446
Diabetic arteriosclerosis	3	450.0
Diabetic gangrene	13	455
Diabetic nephropathy	2	603
Diabetic coma	46	780.0
Hyperglycaemic coma	2	780.0
Diabetic ketosis	6	788.6

Two tables were prepared. Table CV (page 205) shows the secondary conditions mentioned on certificates assigned to diabetes, and Table CVI the underlying causes on which diabetes was mentioned as a secondary condition.

Cancer

The term "cancer" is used here to embrace Malignant neoplasms (140-199) and Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues (200-205). A different approach was used here since it was felt that the main interest in multiple-cause tabulations of cancer lay in the relationship between cancer of different sites jointly mentioned on certificates, rather than the relationship between cancer and other conditions. The axis of classification, therefore, is between the "classified cancer site" and "other cancer sites mentioned on the certificate". The term "classified cancer site" is defined as follows :—

- (a) in a certificate assigned to primary cancer as the underlying cause, it is the cancer site to which the death was assigned ;
- (b) in a certificate assigned to an underlying cause other than cancer or to cancer of unknown primary site it is
 - (i) the cancer site mentioned, if there is only one, or
 - (ii) the first-mentioned cancer site indicated as primary, if there are more than one, or
 - (iii) the first-mentioned cancer site indicated as secondary, if there are more than one and none is indicated as primary.

The classified cancer site will usually be a primary cancer, but may be a secondary cancer in circumstances (a), (b)(i) or (b)(iii) if no other cancer site, indicated as primary, is mentioned.

The terms "indicated as primary" and "indicated as secondary" have a wider meaning than the terms "specified as primary" and "specified as secondary", which are also used in the tables which follow. A cancer site is "specified as primary" only if the adjective "primary" actually appears on the certificate ; it can be "indicated as primary" either by this means or by the specification of other cancer sites as secondary or by its position on the certificate or by the absence of indication as secondary. Similarly, "specified as secondary" requires the use of the adjectives "secondary" or "metastatic", whereas "indicated as secondary" also includes indication by position on the certificate or specification of other sites as primary.

The following examples may help to make these definitions clearer. The letters P, S, N are used to indicate whether the cancer site is considered to be specified as primary, specified as secondary, or not specified as either.

Certificate	Classified cancer site		Other cancer sites mentioned	
	Assigned to cancer	Not assigned to cancer	Indicated as primary	Indicated as secondary
I (a) Cancer of liver .. } (b) Carcinoma stomach .. }	Stomach (N)	—	—	Liver (N)
I (a) Metastases in liver .. } (b) Carcinoma stomach .. }	Stomach (N)	—	—	Liver (S)
I (a) Secondary cancer, liver .. } (b) Primary in stomach .. }	Stomach (P)	—	—	Liver (S)
I (a) Pulmonary tuberculosis (b) — (c) —				
II Carcinoma of stomach and oesophagus	—	Stomach (N)	Oesophagus (N)	—

Certificate	Classified cancer site		Other cancer sites mentioned	
	Assigned to cancer	Not assigned to cancer	Indicated as primary	Indicated as secondary
I (a) Carcinoma, breast, with secondaries in lungs and axillary glands.	Breast (N)	—	—	Lungs (S) Lymph nodes (S)
I (a) Secondary carcinoma of spine, primary unknown.	Bone (S)	—	—	—
I (a) Diabetic coma (b) — (c) —				
II Metastases in lungs, brain and spine, primary not known.	—	Lungs (S)	—	Brain (S) Spine (S)

Table CVII (page 207) shows the frequency of statement of each cancer site as the classified cancer site, (a) on certificates assigned to cancer, (b) on other certificates, and as other cancer site mentioned, (a) indicated as primary, (b) indicated as secondary. Table CVIII (page 209) shows the association between classified cancer sites and other cancer sites mentioned on the same certificates, the latter being distinguished as indicated as primary or indicated as secondary.

Table CIX (page 211) is not a multiple-cause table but this analysis provided the opportunity to present information not usually available in single-cause tabulations of cancer. It deals only with deaths assigned to cancer as the underlying cause and analyses them according to whether the classified cancer site was specified as primary, specified as secondary, or not so specified, and according to the method of confirmation of the diagnosis reported on the certificate. Where more than one method of confirmation appeared, the first in the order "post mortem, operation, biopsy" was selected.

It should be borne in mind that a death assigned to cancer will not always be assigned to the classified cancer site; if a classified site other than liver, thoracic organs, and lymph nodes is specified as secondary, the assignment for primary mortality tabulation would be to 199 (i.e. cancer of unspecified site). The numbers involved can be seen on the "specified as secondary" lines of Table CIX.

One departure from the Sixth Revision of the International Statistical Classification should also be noted; cancer of bronchus, unspecified as to whether primary or secondary, has been classified as 162, not 163, to conform with a change to be introduced at the Seventh Revision. In addition, the following subdivisions of number 199 (cancer of other and unspecified sites) have been used:—

- 199A: Cancer of sites not assignable to 140–198.
- 199B Multiple cancer of unspecified site (e.g. carcinomatosis).
- 199C Other cancer of unspecified site (e.g. carcinoma).

Table C.—Multiple causes : Tuberculosis. Deaths, England and Wales, April–June, 1955, with mention of tuberculosis

Site of tuberculosis		Males										Females										Persons																																																																																															
		0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages		0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages	0- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- 85 and over All ages

* Including 7 certificates with more than one secondary tuberculous condition : M.15, 008 and 012.3 ; M.45, 010, 012.0 and 019.2 ; M.55, 011 and 016 ; M.55, 012.0 and 019.2 ; M.55, 016 and 019.2 ; F.25, 002 and 008 ; F.65, 010 and 011.

Table C—continued.

Site of tuberculosis	Males											Females											Persons	
	0—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over	All ages	0—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over	All ages		
(c) Tuberculosis as secondary condition on certificates assigned to other underlying cause†																								
002 Pulmonary	—	—	2	4	13	41	64	78	16	—	218	—	—	3	3	7	14	10	14	10	—	—	61	
003.1 Pleurisy with effusion without mention of cause	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	3	2	14	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	6	6	2	19		
008 Unspecified site	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	3	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
010 Meninges and central nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
011 Intestines, peritoneum and mesenteric glands	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2		
012.0 Vertebral column, active or unspecified	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	6		
012.1 Hip, active or unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
012.3 Other bones and joints, active or unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3		
015 Lymphatic system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
016 Genito-urinary system	—	—	—	—	2	2	5	1	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	1	—	6		
019.2 Disseminated, other than acute miliary	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
Total	—	—	3	4	17	48	77	90	25	2	266	—	2	4	5	9	16	16	24	21	2	99		
All certificates with mention of tuberculosis	9	8	15	79	164	273	372	304	92	4	1,320	14	13	39	101	100	95	73	88	57	5	585		

† Including 4 certificates with more than one secondary tuberculous condition : M.45. 002 and 016 ; M.55. 002 and 010 ; M.65. 002 and 011 ; M.75. 012.3 and 016.

Table CI.—Multiple causes : Tuberculosis. Deaths, England and Wales, April-June, 1955. Conditions secondary to respiratory tuberculosis (001-008) as underlying cause

Secondary conditions		Males					Females					Persons
		0-	15-	45-	65 and over	All ages	0-	15-	45-	65 and over	All ages	All ages
003.1	Tuberculosis—pleural, with effusion (cause not stated)	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
007	other respiratory	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
008	unspecified site	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	3
010	meninges and central nervous system	—	2	2	1	5	1	2	2	1	6	11
011	intestines, peritoneum and mesenteric glands	—	4	4	3	11	—	3	1	2	6	17
012.0	vertebral column, active or unspecified	—	1	3	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
016	genito-urinary system	1	1	7	3	12	—	5	3	—	8	20
018.2	other organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
019.2	disseminated, other forms	—	4	7	—	11	—	1	—	1	2	13
025	General paralysis of insane	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2
051	Streptococcal sore throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
053	Septicaemia and pyaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
060	Leprosy	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
151	Malignant neoplasm—stomach	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
153	large intestine, except rectum	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
154	rectum	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
156	liver (secondary and unspecified)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
162	bronchus and trachea and of lung (primary)	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
163	lung (unspecified)	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
171	cervix uteri	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
181	bladder and other urinary organs	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
191	other skin	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
193	brain and other parts of nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
241	Asthma	—	1	5	—	6	—	—	1	—	1	7
260	Diabetes mellitus	—	2	4	7	13	—	1	—	4	5	18
284	Late effects of rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
289.1	Amyloidosis	—	9	7	—	16	—	6	—	—	6	22
290.0	Pernicious anaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
291	Iron deficiency anaemias (hypochromic)	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
293	Anaemia of unspecified type	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	4
304	Senile psychosis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
309	Other and unspecified psychoses	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
325	Mental deficiency	—	2	1	—	3	—	2	—	—	2	5
331	Cerebral haemorrhage	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
332	Cerebral embolism and thrombosis	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2
334	Other and ill-defined vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
341	Phlebitis of intracranial venous sinuses	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
345	Multiple sclerosis	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	2	4
352	Other cerebral paralysis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
353	Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
355	Other diseases of brain	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	3	3
356.0	Progressive muscular atrophy	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
410	Diseases of mitral valve	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	4
416	Other rheumatic heart disease	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
420.1	Coronary heart disease	—	1	11	6	18	—	—	1	4	5	23
420.2	Angina pectoris (without coronary disease)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
422	Other myocardial degeneration	—	4	19	13	36	—	—	4	7	11	47
430.0	Acute and subacute bacterial endocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
431	Acute myocarditis (non-rheumatic)	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	2	4
433	Functional disease of heart	—	2	2	—	4	—	—	2	—	2	6
434	Other and unspecified diseases of heart	—	14	33	18	65	—	6	13	6	25	90
444	Essential benign hypertension	—	—	6	1	7	—	—	—	1	1	8
450	General arteriosclerosis	—	—	6	12	18	—	—	1	4	5	23
463	Phlebitis of lower extremities	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
465	Pulmonary embolism and infarction	—	2	7	2	11	—	5	1	—	6	17
466	Other venous embolism and thrombosis	—	1	1	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
467	Other diseases of circulatory system	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3

Table CIII.—Multiple causes : Tuberculosis. Deaths, England and Wales, April–June, 1955. Underlying causes with respiratory tuberculosis (001–008) as secondary condition

Underlying cause		Males					Females					Persons
		0–	15–	45–	65 and over	All ages	0–	15–	45–	65 and over	All ages	All ages
002	Tuberculosis—pulmonary	—	—	4	2	6	—	—	2	—	2	8
011	intestines, peritoneum and mesenteric glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
012.0	vertebral column, active or unspecified	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
016	genito-urinary system	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
018.2	other organs	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
092	Infective hepatitis	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Malignant neoplasm of—											
141	tongue	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
148	pharynx, unspecified	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
150	oesophagus	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
151	stomach	—	1	5	5	11	—	—	1	—	1	12
153	large intestine, except rectum	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2
154	rectum	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	1	—	1	4
155	biliary passages and liver (primary)	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	2
157	pancreas	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
158	peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
161	larynx	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
162	bronchus and trachea and of lung (primary)	—	4	18	8	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
163	lung (unspecified)	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
164	mediastinum	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
170	breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	5
171	cervix uteri	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
172	corpus uteri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
175	ovary, Fallopian tube and broad ligament	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
177	prostate	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
180	kidney	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
196	bone (including jaw bone)	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
199	other and unspecified sites	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
201	Hodgkin's disease	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
202	Other forms of lymphoma (reticulosis)	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
204	Leukaemia and leukaemia	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	1	—	1	4
223	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
228	Haemangioma and lymphangioma	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
230	Neoplasm of unspecified nature of digestive organs	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
237	brain and other parts of nervous system	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
241	Asthma	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	3
260	Diabetes mellitus	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	4
272	Diseases of pituitary gland	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
274	Diseases of adrenal glands	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
286.6	Other and multiple deficiency states	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
289.1	Amyloidosis	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2
292	Other anaemias of unspecified type	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2
300	Schizophrenic disorders (dementia praecox)	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
331	Cerebral haemorrhage	—	—	4	3	7	—	—	2	1	3	10
332	Cerebral embolism and thrombosis	—	—	4	5	9	—	—	—	2	2	11
350	Paralysis agitans	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
410	Diseases of mitral valve	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2
416	Other heart disease specified as rheumatic	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
420.1	Coronary heart disease	—	4	11	15	30	—	—	2	4	6	36
421	Chronic endocarditis (non-rheumatic)	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	3
422	Other myocardial degeneration	—	1	1	16	18	—	2	3	8	13	31
432	Acute pericarditis (non-rheumatic)	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
433	Functional disease of heart	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
434	Other and unspecified diseases of heart	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	4

Table CIII—continued.

Underlying cause		Males					Females					Persons
		0-	15-	45-	65 and over	All ages	0-	15-	45-	65 and over	All ages	All ages
443	Other and unspecified hypertensive heart disease	—	—	2	4	6	—	—	—	2	2	8
444	Essential benign hypertension	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	3
446	Hypertension with arteriolar nephrosclerosis	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
447	Other hypertensive disease	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
450	General arteriosclerosis	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	1	1	5
451	Aortic aneurysm (non-syphilitic)	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
454	Arterial embolism and thrombosis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
465	Pulmonary embolism and infarction	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	4
466	Other venous embolism and thrombosis	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
467	Other diseases of circulatory system	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
481	Influenza with other respiratory manifestations	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
490	Lobar pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
491	Bronchopneumonia	—	—	2	5	7	1	3	—	3	7	14
493	Pneumonia, other and unspecified	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	3
501	Bronchitis, unqualified	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
502.0	Bronchitis with emphysema	—	1	5	5	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
502.1	Other chronic bronchitis	—	1	1	4	6	—	1	—	1	2	8
525	Other chronic interstitial pneumonia	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
526	Bronchiectasis	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
527.1	Emphysema (without bronchitis)	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
539	Diseases of oesophagus	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
540	Ulcer of stomach	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	4
541	Ulcer of duodenum	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
545	Other diseases of stomach and duodenum	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
550	Acute appendicitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
581	Cirrhosis of liver	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
584	Cholelithiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
590	Acute nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
591	Nephritis with oedema, including nephrosis	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2
592	Chronic nephritis	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	2	4
600	Infections of kidney	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
610	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
670	Delivery complicated by placenta praevia or antepartum haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2
710.0	Other hypertrophic and atrophic conditions of skin	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2
744.0	Myasthenia gravis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
756	Congenital malformations of digestive system	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
E813	Motor vehicle traffic accident to pedal cyclist	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
E890	Accidental poisoning by utility (illuminating) gas	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
E904	Unspecified falls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Total of underlying causes		—	21	116	110	247	1	17	29	38	85	332

Table CIV.—Multiple causes : Tuberculosis. Deaths, England and Wales, April–June, 1955. Underlying causes with non-respiratory tuberculosis (010–019) as secondary condition

Underlying cause		Males					Females					Persons
		0–	15–	45–	65 and over	All ages	0–	15–	45–	65 and over	All ages	All ages
001	Tuberculosis—respiratory, with occupational disease of lung	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
002	pulmonary	1	11	17	8	37	1	11	7	2	21	58
005	tracheobronchial glandular, with symptoms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
010	meninges and central nervous system	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
011	intestines, peritoneum and mesenteric glands	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
012.0	vertebral column, active or unspecified	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	3
012.1	hip, active or unspecified	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
016	genito-urinary system	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
018.2	other organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
019.2	disseminated, other forms	1	1	—	—	2	2	1	1	—	4	6
026	Other syphilis of central nervous system	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
057.0	Meningococcal meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
	Malignant neoplasm of—											
140	lip	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
151	stomach	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
154	rectum	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
181	bladder and other urinary organs	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
193	brain and other parts of nervous system	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
228	Haemangioma and lymphangioma	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
331	Cerebral haemorrhage	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	3
332	Cerebral embolism and thrombosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
391	Otitis media (without mastoiditis)	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
410	Diseases of mitral valve	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	3
420.1	Coronary heart disease	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	4
422	Other myocardial degeneration	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	1	—	1	6
433	Functional disease of heart	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
443	Other and unspecified hypertensive heart disease	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
450	General arteriosclerosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
481	Influenza with other respiratory manifestations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
491	Bronchopneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
500	Acute bronchitis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
502.0	Bronchitis with emphysema	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
502.1	Other chronic bronchitis	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
526	Bronchiectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
592	Chronic nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
600	Infections of kidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
602	Calculi of kidney and ureter	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
682	Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
692.4	Abscess, cellulitis, of leg	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
757.1	Polycystic disease of kidney	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
E813	Motor vehicle traffic accident to pedal cyclist	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
E824	Other non-collision motor vehicle traffic accident	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	Total of underlying causes	2	19	34	17	72	6	17	13	13	49	121

Table CV.—Multiple causes : Diabetes. Deaths, England and Wales, April-June, 1955. Conditions secondary to diabetes as underlying cause

Secondary conditions		Males					Females					Persons
		0-	15-	45-	65 and over	All ages	0-	15-	45-	65 and over	All ages	All ages
001-019	Tuberculosis	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2
020-138	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	Malignant neoplasm of—											
157	pancreas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
170	breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4
171-181	genito-urinary organs	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	5	6	7
Rest of 140-204	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	2	4	6	9
290.0	Pernicious anaemia	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	3
330	Subarachnoid haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
331	Cerebral haemorrhage	—	—	2	14	16	—	—	2	9	11	27
332	Cerebral embolism and thrombosis	—	—	5	19	24	—	—	10	43	53	77
334	Other vascular lesions of central nervous system	—	1	—	7	8	—	—	—	8	8	16
350	Paralysis agitans	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	4	5
352	Other cerebral paralysis	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	5	7	9
410-416	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
420	Arteriosclerotic heart disease (including coronary)	—	1	20	32	53	—	—	23	54	77	130
422	Other myocardial degeneration	—	1	4	29	34	—	—	18	59	77	111
430-434	Other diseases of heart	—	1	9	18	28	—	1	7	20	28	56
440-447	Hypertensive disease	—	3	13	12	28	—	1	11	25	37	65
450.0	General arteriosclerosis (without gangrene)	—	1	15	44	60	—	—	18	83	101	161
450.1	General arteriosclerosis (with gangrene)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
455	Gangrene	—	1	7	32	40	—	—	25	38	63	103
460-466	Diseases of veins	—	—	3	4	7	—	1	2	9	12	19
490-493	Pneumonia	—	4	4	17	25	1	3	15	27	46	71
500-502	Bronchitis	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	3	10	13	15
Rest of 470-527	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	1	6	7	—	—	2	6	8	15
580-583	Diseases of liver	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	2	2	2	5
584, 585	Cholecystitis and cholelithiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	4	4	6	14	—	3	6	6	15	29
600	Infections of kidney	—	1	3	1	5	—	—	6	6	12	17
603	Other diseases of kidney and ureter	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
610	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
690	Boil and carbuncle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
715	Chronic ulcer of skin	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	2	3	6
780.0	Coma and stupor	5	7	3	6	21	—	2	19	24	45	66
788.6	Acidosis	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	4	1	5	8
792	Uraemia unqualified	—	4	10	8	22	—	3	14	19	36	58
Rest of 001-795	Other diseases	1	3	19	59	82	—	—	34	131	165	247
E800-999	Accidents, poisonings and violence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
	Total of secondary conditions	6	33	131	330	500	1	14	228	612	855	1,355
	Number of certificates assigned to diabetes	5	23	68	192	288	1	11	121	403	536	824

Table CVI.—Multiple causes : Diabetes. Deaths, England and Wales, April–June, 1955. Underlying causes with diabetes as secondary condition

Underlying cause		Males					Females					Persons
		0–	15–	45–	65 and over	All ages	0–	15–	45–	65 and over	All ages	
001–019	Tuberculosis	—	2	4	7	13	—	1	—	5	6	19
020–138	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	2	2	5	1	—	1	1	3	8
151	Malignant neoplasm of—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
155	stomach	—	—	3	6	9	—	1	2	15	18	27
155, 156	biliary passages and liver	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	3	5	8	10
157	pancreas	—	—	4	4	8	—	—	8	7	15	23
162	bronchus and trachea and of lung (primary)	—	—	7	11	18	—	—	1	—	1	19
170	breast	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	7	15	22	23
171–181	genito-urinary organs	—	—	3	10	13	—	1	4	7	12	25
Rest of 140–204	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	1	14	10	25	—	—	7	29	36	61
290.0	Pernicious anaemia	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	2	2	6
330	Subarachnoid haemorrhage	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	2	6	8
331	Cerebral haemorrhage	—	—	6	21	27	—	1	11	47	59	86
332	Cerebral embolism and thrombosis	—	—	9	47	56	—	—	18	97	115	171
334	Other vascular lesions of central nervous system	—	1	—	7	8	—	—	—	16	16	24
410–416	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	3	7
420	Arteriosclerotic heart disease (including coronary)	—	2	42	93	137	—	—	57	159	216	353
421	Chronic endocarditis (non-rheumatic)	—	—	3	2	5	—	—	1	4	5	10
422	Other myocardial degeneration	—	1	4	57	62	—	—	9	147	156	218
430–434	Other diseases of heart	—	—	—	9	9	—	—	4	21	25	34
440–447	Hypertensive disease	—	3	4	27	34	—	2	16	67	85	119
450.0	General arteriosclerosis (without gangrene)	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	2	33	35	49
450.1	General arteriosclerosis (with gangrene)	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	4	4	7
451–456	Other diseases of arteries	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2
460–466	Diseases of veins	—	—	1	4	5	—	—	3	6	9	14
490–493	Pneumonia	—	2	8	15	25	—	1	11	42	54	79
500–502	Bronchitis	—	—	2	11	13	—	—	1	18	19	32
Rest of 470–527	Other diseases of respiratory system	—	1	1	5	7	—	1	4	4	9	16
580–583	Diseases of liver	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
584, 585	Cholecystitis and cholelithiasis	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	3	4	7	9
587	Diseases of pancreas	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
590–594	Nephritis and nephrosis	—	3	2	5	10	—	3	10	9	22	32
600	Infections of kidney	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	1	10	11	16
610	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	1	16	17	—	—	—	—	—	17
Rest of 001–795	Other diseases	—	3	10	16	29	1	1	8	26	36	65
E800–999	Accidents, poisonings and violence	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	11	12	14
	Total of underlying causes	—	20	143	417	580	2	12	197	817	1,028	1,608

Table CVII.—Multiple causes : Cancer. Deaths, England and Wales, April-June, 1955. Total mention of cancer by site

Site	Classified cancer sites		Other cancer sites mentioned	
	Assigned to cancer	Not assigned to cancer	Indicated as primary	Indicated as secondary
140 Lip	34	8	1	—
141 Tongue	134	8	1	1
142 Salivary gland	21	7	—	2
143 Floor of mouth	22	4	3	2
144 Other parts of mouth and mouth unspecified	75	7	1	3
145 Oral mesopharynx	50	2	—	3
146 Nasopharynx	29	2	—	1
147 Hypopharynx	56	5	1	1
148 Pharynx unspecified	76	4	4	9
150 Oesophagus	602	22	7	16
151 Stomach	3,449	136	7	30
152 Small intestine, including duodenum	43	1	2	7
153 Large intestine, except rectum	2,326	144	14	62
154 Rectum	1,411	125	13	26
155 Biliary passages and of liver (stated to be primary)	331	11	2	1
156 Liver (secondary and unspecified)	228	9	12	1,381
157 Pancreas	886	22	2	12
158 Peritoneum	115	5	6	286
159 Unspecified digestive organs	6	—	—	—
160 Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	60	8	—	2
161 Larynx	238	16	2	6
162 Bronchus and trachea and of lung (specified as primary)	2,689	56	—	13
163 Lung, unspecified	1,378	35	6	181
164 Mediastinum	26	1	—	65
165 Thoracic organs (secondary)	13	2	—	390
170 Breast	2,118	193	7	21
171 Cervix uteri	569	29	1	2
172 Corpus uteri	261	18	1	2
173 Other parts of uterus, including chorionepithelioma	4	—	—	—
174 Uterus, unspecified	80	16	6	10
175 Ovary, Fallopian tube and broad ligament	711	11	5	7
176 Other and unspecified female genital organs	109	14	3	6
177 Prostate	755	171	5	10
178 Testis	48	1	—	—
179 Penis	38	4	—	—
180 Kidney	278	21	1	15
181 Bladder and other urinary organs	683	52	8	35
190 Malignant melanoma	94	5	—	3
191 Other malignant neoplasm of skin	132	53	1	18
192 Eye	13	3	—	2
193 Brain and other parts of nervous system	387	5	—	420
194 Thyroid gland	79	4	—	2
195 Other endocrine glands	20	—	1	5
196 Bone	165	10	6	411
197 Connective tissue	54	1	—	1
198 Lymph nodes, secondary and unspecified	12	3	1	105
199 Other and unspecified	273	27	2	4,286
200 Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	204	10	1	—
201 Hodgkin's disease	170	8	—	1
202 Other forms of lymphoma	28	5	—	—
203 Multiple myeloma	112	4	1	—
204 Leukaemia	508	25	4	2
205 Mycosis fungoides	4	—	—	—
Total	22,207	1,333	138	7,864

Table CVIII.—Multiple causes : Cancer. Deaths, England and Wales, April–June, 1955. Classified cancer site in association with other cancer sites mentioned

[illegible]

Table CIX.—Multiple causes : Cancer. Deaths, England and Wales, April–June, 1955, assigned to cancer. Classified cancer site by specification as primary or secondary and method of confirmation of diagnosis

	Total	Confirmation				Total	Confirmation			
		P.M.	Opn.	Biopsy	None stated		P.M.	Opn.	Biopsy	None stated
Classified cancer site		140 Lip					141 Tongue			
Specified as primary ..	3	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	—
Not specified ..	31	1	3	—	27	132	7	8	—	117
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	34	1	3	—	30	134	8	9	—	117
		142 Salivary gland					143 Floor of mouth			
Specified as primary ..	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Not specified ..	19	1	1	1	16	22	3	—	—	19
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	1	2	1	17	22	3	—	—	19
		144 Other parts of mouth					145 Oral mesopharynx			
Specified as primary ..	3	—	1	—	2	2	1	—	—	1
Not specified ..	72	2	4	—	66	48	3	—	—	45
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	75	2	5	—	68	50	4	—	—	46
		146 Nasopharynx					147 Hypopharynx			
Specified as primary ..	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2
Not specified ..	27	2	—	—	25	54	8	—	—	46
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	29	2	—	—	27	56	8	—	—	48
		148 Pharynx, unspecified					150 Oesophagus			
Specified as primary ..	1	—	—	—	1	11	2	1	—	8
Not specified ..	75	7	2	—	66	591	94	48	—	449
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	76	7	2	—	67	602	96	49	—	457
		151 Stomach					152 Small intestine, including duodenum			
Specified as primary ..	79	15	6	—	58	1	—	—	—	1
Not specified ..	3,370	332	244	2	2,792	42	9	2	—	31
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3,449	347	250	2	2,850	43	9	2	—	32
		153 Large intestine, except rectum					154 Rectum			
Specified as primary ..	78	5	10	—	63	44	4	8	—	32
Not specified ..	2,248	252	238	1	1,757	1,367	149	216	—	1,002
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,326	257	248	1	1,820	1,411	153	224	—	1,034
		155 Biliary passages and of liver stated to be primary					156 Liver (secondary and unspecified)			
Specified as primary ..	84	22	4	1	57	—	—	—	—	—
Not specified ..	247	57	21	1	168	177	15	3	—	159
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	51	1	—	—	50
Total	331	79	25	2	225	228	16	3	—	209

Table CIX—continued.

Classified cancer site	Total	Confirmation				Total	Confirmation			
		P.M.	Opn.	Biopsy	None stated		P.M.	Opn.	Biopsy	None stated
Classified cancer site		157 Pancreas					158 Peritoneum			
Specified as primary ..	19	11	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	1
Not specified ..	867	139	53	1	674	104	26	7	—	71
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	7
Total ..	886	150	53	1	682	115	29	7	—	79
		159 Unspecified digestive organs					160 Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses			
Specified as primary ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	3
Not specified ..	6	1	—	—	5	56	7	1	1	47
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	6	1	—	—	5	60	8	1	1	50
		161 Larynx					162 Bronchus and trachea and of lung (specified as primary)			
Specified as primary ..	2	—	—	—	2	457	108	16	2	331
Not specified ..	236	26	9	1	200	2,232	409	58	4	1,761
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	238	26	9	1	202	2,689	517	74	6	2,092
		163 Lung unspecified					164 Mediastinum			
Specified as primary ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	3
Not specified ..	1,378	150	30	3	1,195	22	6	1	—	15
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1,378	150	30	3	1,195	26	7	1	—	18
		165 Thoracic organs (secondary)					170 Breast			
Specified as primary ..	—	—	—	—	—	145	14	23	—	108
Not specified ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,972	142	270	—	1,560
Specified as secondary ..	13	1	—	—	12	1	—	—	—	1
Total ..	13	1	—	—	12	2,118	156	293	—	1,669
		171 Cervix uteri					172 Corpus uteri			
Specified as primary ..	12	1	2	—	9	7	—	1	—	6
Not specified ..	557	47	17	—	493	254	31	27	—	196
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	569	48	19	—	502	261	31	28	—	202
		173 Other parts of uterus, including chorionepithelioma					174 Uterus, unspecified			
Specified as primary ..	1	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	5
Not specified ..	3	2	—	—	1	75	6	6	—	63
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	4	2	—	—	2	80	6	6	—	68
		175 Ovary, Fallopian tube, and broad ligament					176 Other and unspecified female genital organs			
Specified as primary ..	51	7	6	1	37	5	—	—	—	5
Not specified ..	659	77	61	1	520	104	14	6	—	84
Specified as secondary ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	711	84	67	2	558	109	14	6	—	89

Table CIX—continued.

Classified cancer site	Total	Confirmation				Total	Confirmation			
		P.M.	Opn.	Biopsy	None stated		P.M.	Opn.	Biopsy	None stated
177 Prostate						178 Testis				
Specified as primary ..	24	1	1	—	22	2	2	—	—	—
Not specified ..	731	78	42	—	611	46	11	7	—	28
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	755	79	43	—	633	48	13	7	—	28
179 Penis						180 Kidney				
Specified as primary ..	1	—	1	—	—	6	3	—	—	3
Not specified ..	37	5	4	—	28	272	64	23	1	184
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	38	5	5	—	28	278	67	23	1	187
181 Bladder and other urinary organs						190 Malignant melanoma				
Specified as primary ..	20	3	8	—	9	11	2	1	—	8
Not specified ..	663	83	55	1	524	82	13	6	—	63
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total ..	683	86	63	1	533	94	16	7	—	71
191 Other malignant neoplasm of skin						192 Eye				
Specified as primary ..	3	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Not specified ..	129	10	6	—	113	12	2	3	—	7
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	132	10	7	—	115	13	2	3	—	8
193 Brain and other parts of nervous system						194 Thyroid gland				
Specified as primary ..	14	8	—	—	6	5	2	1	—	2
Not specified ..	372	151	28	—	193	74	12	4	—	58
Specified as secondary ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	387	159	28	—	200	79	14	5	—	60
195 Other endocrine glands						196 Bone				
Specified as primary ..	2	2	—	—	—	20	1	7	1	11
Not specified ..	18	9	—	—	9	133	18	7	—	108
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	1	—	10
Total ..	20	11	—	—	9	165	20	15	1	129
197 Connective tissue						198 Lymph nodes, secondary and unspecified				
Specified as primary ..	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Not specified ..	51	12	4	—	35	7	—	—	—	7
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Total ..	54	13	4	—	37	12	—	—	—	12
199 Other and unspecified						200 Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma				
Specified as primary ..	5	—	1	—	4	6	1	1	—	4
Not specified ..	168	27	7	—	134	197	61	6	—	125
Specified as secondary ..	100	12	6	1	81	1	—	—	—	1
Total ..	273	39	14	1	219	204	62	7	5	130

Table CIX—continued.

	Total	Confirmation				Total	Confirmation			
		P.M.	Opn.	Biopsy	None stated		P.M.	Opn.	Biopsy	None stated
Classified cancer site		201 Hodgkin's disease				202	Other forms of lymphoma			
Specified as primary ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Not specified ..	170	28	1	—	141	27	8	—	—	19
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	170	28	1	—	141	28	8	—	—	20
		203 Multiple myeloma					204 Leukaemia			
Specified as primary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not specified ..	112	28	1	—	83	508	120	2	1	385
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	112	28	1	—	83	508	120	2	1	385
		205 Mycosis fungoides					140-205 All cancer			
Specified as primary ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,151	219	102	5	825
Not specified ..	4	—	—	—	4	20,860	2,765	1,542	24	16,529
Specified as secondary ..	—	—	—	—	—	196	19	7	1	169
Total ..	4	—	—	—	4	22,207	3,003	1,651	30	17,523

**Live births, stillbirths and stillbirth rates by
age and parity of mother and place of confinement**

There were 683,640 live and stillbirths in England and Wales in 1955. Table CX below gives details of the total by place of confinement.

Table CX.—Births by place of confinement, 1955, England and Wales

Place of Confinement	Live Births	Stillbirths	Total Births	Total births per cent by place of confinement*	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births
N.H.S. Hospital ..	399,648	12,052	411,700	60 (59)	29·3
Non-N.H.S. Hospital ..	27,757	389	28,146	4 (5)	13·8
At Home ..	225,078	3,147	228,225	34 (34)	13·8
Other ..	15,328	241	15,569	2 (2)	15·5
Total ..	667,811	15,829	683,640	100	23·2

* The figures in brackets are the corresponding percentages for 1954.

The distribution of births by place of confinement for 1955 was almost the same as that for 1954. The percentage of births in National Health Service Hospitals increased by 1 per cent with a compensating decrease in the percentage born in Non-N.H.S. Hospitals (mainly private maternity homes). "Other" places of confinement include homes for unmarried mothers, remand homes, reception centres, etc.

Table CX also shows that the crude stillbirth rate was higher in N.H.S. Hospitals than elsewhere. These hospitals take a higher proportion of cases where difficulties are anticipated.

Table CXI (page 216) gives the number of live births, Table CXII (page 217) the number of stillbirths and Table CXIII (page 218) the percentage distribution of births for each place of confinement by age and parity* of mother. In these tables all illegitimate births have been included as first born children because, although no information about parity of mother is obtained at the registration of an illegitimate birth, it may be assumed that the majority are first births.

Over 80 per cent of women had their first child either in a hospital or maternity home. This percentage declined with the second and subsequent children, becoming constant at about 40 per cent with the arrival of the fourth or later children. Whatever the mother's age the tendency to have the first child in hospital remained at about 80 per cent. But with multiparous women the tendency to have the child in hospital rose with increasing age of the mother. The percentage distributions of births for each place of confinement by age-parity of mother were essentially similar to those recorded in 1954.

Table CXIV (page 219) gives details for 1955 of stillbirth rates per 1,000 total births by age and parity of mother and place of confinement. The tabular statement below compares the stillbirth rate for 1955 with that for 1954 for all parities together according to place of confinement.

Age of Mother	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births							
	N.H.S. Hospital		Non-N.H.S. Hospital		At Home		Other	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
All Ages ..	29	29	15	14	15	14	15	15
Under 20 ..	21	23	12	11	19	17	16	17
20- ..	22	23	12	11	13	11	10	11
25- ..	26	26	13	12	12	11	12	11
30- ..	34	33	16	13	15	14	19	21
35- ..	45	44	22	22	21	20	29	18
40 and over ..	57	61	38	32	34	29	35	58
Not Stated ..	156	176	69	17	60	78	526	429

The stillbirth rate for all parities together increased for children born in N.H.S. Hospitals to mothers under 25 or over 40 years of age. At all other ages in N.H.S. Hospitals and at all ages for babies born in Non-N.H.S. Hospitals and at home, the rate either decreased or remained constant over the period. This small increase in the stillbirth rate for N.H.S. Hospitals may be a chance fluctuation, or, taken in conjunction with the fall in the rate for Non-N.H.S. Hospitals and births at home, may possibly indicate some improvement in the selection of cases for hospital confinement where facilities for dealing with an emergency, should it arise, are generally better. The stillbirth rate for "other" places of confinement showed some fluctuation according to the age of the mother but in no case was the change significant. The abnormally high stillbirth rate for babies born to mothers of unstated age suggests that this group is of abnormal constitution.

A set of tables is available for reference at the General Register Office showing numbers of live and stillbirths with a breakdown as in Tables CXI and CXII, for individual county boroughs and administrative counties within England and Wales. A copy of these tables, or of a table for a particular area, can also be obtained from the General Register Office on payment.

* Parity in this instance means the number of previous liveborn children.

Table CXI.—Live births by age and parity* of mother and place of confinement, 1955, England and Wales

Note.—Institutions described as Non-N.H.S. Hospitals are mainly Maternity Homes.

Age Group	PARITY OF MOTHER															
	0				1				2				3			
	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other
All Ages	215,526	12,316	41,594	7,525	104,280	9,451	72,422	5,312	42,266	3,953	51,246	1,608	18,065	1,272	28,934	530
Under 20	22,571	989	4,710	1,095	1,778	103	1,230	135	105	6	119	6	11	—	8	—
20–	92,726	4,797	18,261	4,015	27,053	1,777	20,937	2,168	6,070	384	8,321	411	1,366	70	2,494	66
25–	61,860	4,084	11,240	1,799	39,111	3,622	29,309	2,115	13,253	1,034	19,087	670	4,838	260	9,500	206
30–	26,180	1,752	4,761	441	24,652	2,694	15,516	694	13,155	1,424	15,713	379	5,936	480	10,085	168
35–	9,112	541	1,872	122	9,182	1,032	4,517	160	7,230	853	6,507	119	4,105	328	5,333	72
40–	2,496	118	550	26	2,227	194	738	24	2,229	238	1,330	20	1,677	130	1,397	16
45 and over	133	4	40	1	111	7	26	1	151	10	52	—	106	4	66	1
Not Stated	448	31	160	26	166	22	149	15	73	4	117	3	26	—	51	1

Age Group	4				5 and over				Total			
	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other
All Ages	8,825	471	14,670	197	10,686	294	16,212	156	399,648	27,757	225,078	15,328
Under 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,465	1,098	6,067	1,236
20–	315	14	622	18	83	5	157	6	127,613	7,047	50,792	6,684
25–	2,020	87	3,973	77	1,179	41	2,344	27	122,261	9,128	75,453	4,894
30–	2,875	163	5,435	63	3,024	90	5,511	50	75,822	6,603	57,021	1,795
35–	2,453	139	3,458	30	3,675	106	5,271	54	35,757	2,999	26,958	557
40–	1,058	61	1,070	8	2,419	47	2,688	15	12,106	788	7,773	109
45 and over	87	7	68	—	283	4	193	2	871	36	445	5
Not Stated	17	—	44	1	23	1	48	2	753	58	569	48

* Parity in this instance means the number of previous liveborn children.

Table CXII.—Stillbirths by age and parity* of mother and place of confinement, 1955, England and Wales

Note.—Institutions described as Non-N.H.S. Hospitals are mainly Maternity Homes.

Age Group	PARITY OF MOTHER															
	0				1				2				3			
	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other
All Ages ..	6,163	209	866	156	2,368	94	672	48	1,537	39	585	21	783	18	430	9
Under 20 ..	541	11	99	19	29	1	5	1	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
20- ..	2,195	66	295	52	520	9	170	17	197	4	71	4	43	1	24	1
25- ..	1,705	62	212	23	793	31	242	20	417	9	182	8	176	1	110	2
30- ..	960	45	131	20	620	30	157	7	447	7	174	4	279	5	162	5
35- ..	449	20	58	4	283	17	68	2	336	13	125	3	186	7	100	—
40- ..	158	3	26	2	107	4	28	—	112	5	29	2	86	4	31	—
45 and over	16	1	3	1	8	2	—	—	15	1	—	—	12	—	2	—
Not Stated	139	1	42	35	8	—	2	1	7	—	2	—	1	—	1	—
Age Group	4				5 and over				Total							
	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other				
All Ages ..	517	16	256	2	684	13	338	5	12,052	389	3,147	241				
Under 20 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	576	12	106	21				
20- ..	13	—	8	—	4	—	—	—	2,972	80	568	74				
25- ..	84	9	44	1	64	1	34	—	3,239	113	824	54				
30- ..	179	—	94	—	141	3	88	3	2,626	90	806	39				
35- ..	147	5	73	1	237	4	125	—	1,638	66	549	10				
40- ..	80	2	32	—	195	4	83	2	738	22	229	6				
45 and over	11	—	5	—	40	1	7	—	102	5	17	1				
Not Stated	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	161	1	48	36				

* Parity in this instance means the number of previous liveborn children.

Table CXIII.—Percentage distribution of births for each place of confinement within each age and parity* group, 1955, England and Wales

Note.—Institutions described as Non-N.H.S. Hospitals are mainly Maternity Homes.

Age Group	PARITY OF MOTHER															
	0				1				2				3			
	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other
All Ages ..	78	4	15	3	55	5	37	3	43	4	51	2	38	3	58	1
Under 20 ..	77	3	16	4	55	3	38	4	46	2	50	2	55	—	40	5
20- ..	78	4	15	3	53	3	40	4	41	2	54	3	34	2	62	2
25- ..	79	5	14	2	53	5	39	3	39	3	56	2	33	2	64	1
30- ..	80	5	14	1	57	6	35	2	43	5	51	1	36	3	60	1
35- ..	78	5	16	1	62	7	30	1	50	6	43	1	42	3	54	1
40- ..	78	4	17	1	70	6	23	1	59	6	34	1	53	4	43	0
45 and over	75	2	22	1	76	6	17	1	72	5	23	—	61	2	36	1
Not Stated	66	4	23	7	48	6	42	4	39	2	58	1	34	—	65	1

Age Group	4				5 and over				Total			
	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other
All Ages ..	37	2	60	1	40	1	58	1	60	4	34	2
Under 20 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	3	18	4
20- ..	33	1	64	2	35	2	61	2	67	4	26	3
25- ..	33	2	64	1	34	1	64	1	59	4	35	2
30- ..	35	2	62	1	35	1	63	1	54	5	40	1
35- ..	42	2	56	0	41	1	57	1	55	4	40	1
40- ..	49	3	48	0	48	1	51	0	58	4	37	1
45 and over	55	4	41	0	61	1	38	0	66	3	31	0
Not Stated	31	—	68	1	33	1	63	3	54	4	37	5

* Parity in this instance means the number of previous liveborn children.

Table CXIV.—Stillbirth rates per 1,000 total births, by age and parity* of mother and place of confinement, 1955, England and Wales

Note.—Institutions described as Non-N.H.S. Hospitals are mainly Maternity Homes.

Age Group	PARITY OF MOTHER															
	0				1				2				3			
	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other
All Ages ..	28	17	20	20	22	10	9	9	35	10	11	13	42	14	15	17
Under 20 ..	23	11	21	17	16	10	4	7	54	—	17	—	—	—	—	1,000
20- ..	23	14	16	13	19	5	8	8	31	10	8	10	31	14	10	15
25- ..	27	15	19	13	20	8	8	9	31	9	9	12	35	4	11	10
30- ..	35	25	27	43	25	11	10	10	33	5	11	10	45	10	16	29
35- ..	47	36	30	32	30	16	15	12	44	15	19	25	43	21	18	—
40 and over	62	32	47	100	47	29	35	—	51	24	21	91	52	29	22	—
Not Stated	237	31	208	574	46	—	13	63	88	—	17	—	37	—	19	—

Age Group	4				5 and over				Total			
	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other	N.H.S. Hospital	Non-N.H.S. Hospital	At Home	Other
All Ages ..	55	33	17	10	60	42	20	31	29	14	14	15
Under 20 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	11	17	17
20- ..	40	—	13	—	46	—	—	—	23	11	11	11
25- ..	40	94	11	13	51	24	14	—	26	12	11	11
30- ..	59	—	17	—	45	32	16	57	33	13	14	21
35- ..	57	35	21	32	61	36	23	—	44	22	20	18
40 and over	74	29	31	—	80	89	30	105	61	32	29	58
Not Stated	150	—	—	—	115	—	20	—	176	17	78	429

* Parity in this instance means the number of previous liveborn children.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Vital Statistics

Table A1 of Part II shows the populations, by sex, for Great Britain and Ireland as a whole and the constituent countries in respect of each census since 1821, and mid-year estimates from 1918.

Home population estimates (i.e. of people actually in the country), marriage, live birth, death and infant mortality rates for the current year are shown in Table W. They are repeated, with comparative rates for earlier years, in Table CXV.

Table CXV.—Vital Statistics: 1938, 1946–1950 and 1952 to 1955, Great Britain and Ireland

	Great Britain and Ireland	England	Wales (including Monmouthshire)	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic ⁽¹⁾
Estimated Mid-Year Home Population (in thousands)						
1955 { Males	25,995	20,114	1,275	2,455	679	1,472
Females	27,882	21,724	1,328	2,678	715	1,437
Persons	53,877	41,838	2,603	5,133	1,394	2,909
Marriages ⁽²⁾						
1955	426,780	336,645	21,273	43,212	9,513	16,137
Persons marrying per 1,000 living						
1938	16.8	17.6	16.2	15.5	13.4	10.1
1946–1950 ..	17.1	17.7	17.4	16.9	13.9	11.0
1952	15.6	15.9	15.9	16.1	13.5	10.7
1953	15.3	15.7	15.4	16.0	13.6	10.6
1954	15.2	15.5	15.1	16.4	13.2	10.7
1955	15.8	16.1	16.3	16.8	13.6	11.1
Live Births ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾						
1955	850,890	628,935	38,876	92,539	28,965	61,575
Per 1,000 living						
1938	15.7	15.1	15.3	17.7	20.0	19.4
1946–1950 ..	18.5	18.0	17.9	19.8	22.0	22.2
1952	16.1	15.3	16.0	17.7	20.9	21.8
1953	16.2	15.5	16.0	17.8	20.9	21.1
1954	15.9	15.2	15.5	18.0	20.8	21.1
1955	15.8	15.0	14.9	18.0	20.8	21.2

⁽¹⁾ The Irish Republic rates are based on home population throughout.

⁽²⁾ The Marriage and Live Birth rates for 1938 and 1952 onwards are based on home populations. For the 1946–50 aggregate they are based on total populations.

⁽³⁾ England and Wales: occurrences. Remainder: registrations.

Table CXV—continued.

	Great Britain and Ireland	England	Wales (including Monmouthshire)	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic ⁽¹⁾
Deaths ⁽⁴⁾						
1955	632,441	484,926	33,938	61,645	15,407	36,525
Per 1,000 living						
1931–1938 ⁽⁵⁾ ..	12.4	12.0	12.9	13.3	14.4	14.2
1946–1950	11.9	11.7	12.6	12.5	11.9	13.3
1952	11.4	11.3	12.0	12.0	10.8	11.9
1953	11.4	11.4	12.1	11.5	10.7	11.7
1954	11.4	11.3	12.6	12.0	10.9	12.1
1955	11.7	11.6	13.0	12.0	11.1	12.6
Infant Mortality (deaths of infants under one year of age ⁽⁶⁾)						
1955	22,611	15,394	1,219	2,811	938	2,249
Per 1,000 live births						
1938	55	53	57	70	75	67
1946–1950	39	36	42	47	48	57
1952	30	27	33	35	39	41
1953	28	27	31	31	38	39
1954	27	25	32	31	33	38
1955	27	25	31	30	32	37

(1) The Irish Republic rates are based on home population throughout.

(4) The death rates are based on total deaths and home populations except for the years 1946–49 in the 1946–50 aggregate where they are based on civilian deaths and civilian populations.

(5) The aggregate 1931–38 is given since crude death rates in 1938 were rather lower than in adjacent years.

(6) England and Wales: deaths per 1,000 related live births. Remainder: deaths per 1,000 births registered in the year.

Population.—The home population of Great Britain and Ireland at mid-1955 was estimated at 53,877,000: an increase of 1.3 per cent from the 1951 Census figures. The increase in England was 1.6 per cent; in Wales 0.15 per cent; in Scotland 0.7 per cent; and in Northern Ireland 1.7 per cent. The population of the Irish Republic has now fallen below the 1951 Census figure by 1.8 per cent.

Marriage Rates.—The crude marriage rates increased in 1955 compared with 1954 in all the countries. The 1955 rates were the highest since the 1946–1950 level.

Birth Rates.—There was very little change in crude birth rates except in Wales where there has been a decline of seven per cent from 1953 to 1955.

The rates for 1955 are not substantially different from those for 1938, except in the Irish Republic where there is still an excess of about 9 per cent.

Death Rates.—The crude death rates in 1955 were slightly higher than in the previous year in all countries except Scotland where it was unchanged.

Infant Mortality Rates.—The death rates of infants under one year of age per thousand live births declined slightly in all countries except England, where it remained the same. The rate is lowest in England and highest in the Irish Republic.

Causes of Death.—Table CXVI gives numbers of deaths and crude death rates by cause in 1955 for a short list of causes.

The very large differences between the recorded rates for senility and unknown causes in Ireland and the other countries probably reflect differences in diagnostic practice. The difference is so big that comparisons for other specific causes may be affected. The rates for cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung and for vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, for example, are low in Ireland, especially in the Republic. Here again it is possible that diagnostic differences may play a large part although this is unlikely to provide more than a part of the explanation.

Differences of diagnostic practice seem also to affect the rates for arteriosclerotic heart diseases and degenerative heart disease. The rates for the Irish Republic are low for the one and high for the other, but taken together there is little difference.

The rates for bronchitis and pneumonia are high in England and Wales (except for the pneumonia rate for women in Wales) and low in the other countries (except for the pneumonia rates in Northern Ireland). It is possible that some deaths attributed to other causes would, in England and Wales, have been attributed to one of these two, but it is unlikely that this could explain the whole difference.

Table CXVI.—Deaths and Death Rates by Cause and Sex, 1955. Great Britain and Ireland
Classified in accordance with the Abbreviated (B) List of the International Statistical Classification (Sixth Revision)

Cause of Death (and International Classification Numbers)	Sex	Deaths					Death rates per million living						
		Great Britain and Ireland	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic	Great Britain and Ireland	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic
All Causes	{ M. F.	{ 325,939 306,738	{ 248,448 236,478	{ 18,528 15,410	{ 31,329 30,316	{ 7,861 7,546	{ 19,773 16,988	{ 12,538 11,001	{ 12,352 10,886	{ 14,532 11,604	{ 12,760 11,321	{ 11,574 10,560	{ 13,433 11,822
Tuberculosis of respiratory system (001-008)	{ M. F.	{ 5,275 2,331	{ 3,803 1,511	{ 369 154	{ 555 305	{ 121 59	{ 427 302	{ 203 84	{ 189 70	{ 289 116	{ 226 114	{ 178 83	{ 290 210
Tuberculosis, other forms (010-019)	{ M. F.	{ 522 446	{ 335 282	{ 26 12	{ 64 58	{ 12 19	{ 85 75	{ 20 16	{ 17 13	{ 20 9	{ 26 22	{ 18 27	{ 58 52
Syphilis and its sequelae (020-029)	{ M. F.	{ 1,067 475	{ 911 421	{ 36 17	{ 70 27	{ 32 6	{ 18 4	{ 41 17	{ 45 19	{ 28 13	{ 29 10	{ 47 8	{ 12 3
Typhoid fever (040)	{ M. F.	{ 11 3	{ 5 2	{ — —	{ 1 —	{ — —	{ 5 1	{ 0 0	{ 0 0	{ — —	{ 0 —	{ — —	{ 3 1
Cholera (043)	{ M. F.	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —
Dysentery, all forms (045-048)	{ M. F.	{ 34 27	{ 23 16	{ 1 —	{ 7 8	{ 4 1	{ 1 —	{ 1 1	{ 1 1	{ 1 1	{ 3 3	{ 6 1	{ 1 1
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat (050-051)	{ M. F.	{ 28 28	{ 20 22	{ 2 1	{ — 3	{ 2 1	{ 4 1	{ 1 1	{ 1 1	{ 2 1	{ — 1	{ — 1	{ 3 1
Diphtheria (055)	{ M. F.	{ 17 11	{ 6 7	{ — —	{ — —	{ — 1	{ 11 3	{ 1 0	{ 0 0	{ — —	{ — —	{ 1 —	{ 7 2
Whooping cough (056)	{ M. F.	{ 77 78	{ 44 42	{ 1 1	{ 3 7	{ 4 14	{ 25 14	{ 3 3	{ 2 2	{ 1 1	{ 1 3	{ 6 20	{ 17 10
Meningococcal infections (057)	{ M. F.	{ 143 125	{ 92 96	{ 13 4	{ 18 11	{ 5 6	{ 15 8	{ 6 4	{ 5 4	{ 10 3	{ 7 4	{ 7 8	{ 10 6
Plague (058)	{ M. F.	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —
Acute poliomyelitis (080)	{ M. F.	{ 167 99	{ 143 88	{ 7 3	{ 17 5	{ — —	{ — 3	{ 6 4	{ 7 4	{ 5 2	{ 7 2	{ — —	{ — 2
Smallpox (084)	{ M. F.	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —	{ — —
Measles (085)	{ M. F.	{ 106 112	{ 80 80	{ 7 9	{ 8 12	{ 2 5	{ 9 6	{ 4 4	{ 4 4	{ 5 7	{ 3 4	{ 3 7	{ 6 4

Table CXVI—continued.

Cause of Death (and International Classification Numbers)	Sex	Deaths					Death rates per million living						
		Great Britain and Ireland	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic	Great Britain and Ireland	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic
Typhus and other rickettsial diseases (100-108)	{ M. F.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Malaria (110-117)	{ M. F.	8 —	4 —	1 —	— —	1 —	2 —	0 —	0 —	1 —	— —	1 —	1 —
All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic (120-138)	{ M. F.	608 621	462 465	24 31	59 55	25 24	38 46	23 22	23 21	19 23	24 21	37 34	26 32
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	{ M. F.	57,314 51,541	45,211 40,643	2,949 2,537	5,462 5,123	1,086 1,149	2,606 2,089	2,205 1,849	2,248 1,871	2,313 1,910	2,225 1,913	1,599 1,608	1,770 1,454
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (151)	{ M. F.	9,695 7,631	7,264 5,672	711 508	926 847	219 186	575 418	373 274	361 261	558 383	377 316	322 260	391 291
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung (162-163)	{ M. F.	16,906 2,872	14,040 2,376	781 75	1,515 287	232 37	338 97	650 103	698 109	613 56	617 107	342 52	230 68
Malignant neoplasm of breast (170)	{ M. F.	92 9,823	73 8,040	4 455	6 838	2 177	7 313	4 352	4 370	3 343	2 313	3 248	5 218
Malignant neoplasm of uterus (171-174)	{ F.	4,631	3,644	220	491	98	178	166	168	166	183	137	124
Leukaemia and aleukaemia (204)	{ M. F.	1,452 1,183	1,160 960	63 41	138 109	26 22	65 51	56 42	58 44	49 31	56 41	38 31	44 35
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms (remainder of 140- 205)	{ M. F.	29,169 25,401	22,674 19,951	1,390 1,238	2,877 2,551	607 629	1,621 1,032	1,122 911	1,127 918	1,090 932	1,172 953	894 880	1,101 718
Benign and unspecified neoplasms (210-239)	{ M. F.	866 1,077	682 861	65 56	41 73	14 21	64 29	33 39	34 40	51 42	17 27	21 26	43 46
Diabetes mellitus (260)	{ M. F.	1,361 2,688	1,036 2,050	48 157	141 318	43 54	93 54	52 96	52 94	38 118	57 119	63 76	63 76
Anaemias (290-293)	{ M. F.	797 1,438	542 1,023	61 104	79 137	23 42	92 132	31 52	27 47	48 78	32 51	34 59	63 92
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	{ M. F.	37,715 51,886	28,838 40,272	2,260 2,782	4,020 5,587	907 1,206	1,690 2,039	1,451 1,861	1,434 1,854	1,773 2,095	1,637 2,086	1,335 1,688	1,148 1,419
Non-meningococcal meningitis (340)	{ M. F.	308 194	221 143	16 15	30 18	11 1	30 17	12 7	11 7	13 11	12 7	16 7	20 12

Table CXVI—continued.

Cause of Death (and International Classification Numbers)	Sex	Deaths					Death rates per million living							
		Great Britain and Ireland		England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic	Great Britain and Ireland	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic
{ Rheumatic fever (400-402) ..	M.	174	93	10	27	15	29	7	5	8	11	22	20	
	F.	186	101	13	27	21	24	7	5	10	10	29	17	
{ Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416) ..	M.	3,581	2,738	253	293	69	228	138	136	198	119	102	155	
	F.	6,231	5,015	341	554	101	220	220	231	257	207	141	153	
{ Arteriosclerotic heart diseases including coronary disease (420) ..	M.	53,175	41,417	2,839	5,458	1,352	2,109	2,046	2,059	2,227	2,223	1,991	1,433	
	F.	31,496	24,910	1,431	3,281	793	1,081	1,130	1,147	1,078	1,225	1,110	752	
{ Degenerative heart disease (421, 422) ..	M.	36,383	26,395	2,028	3,909	867	3,184	1,400	1,312	1,591	1,592	1,277	2,163	
	F.	48,751	36,803	2,490	5,366	1,045	3,047	1,749	1,694	1,875	2,004	1,462	2,120	
{ Other diseases of heart (430-434) ..	M.	5,485	3,945	232	324	244	740	211	196	182	132	359	503	
	F.	5,702	4,203	225	398	266	610	205	193	169	149	372	424	
{ Hypertension with heart disease (440-443) ..	M.	6,730	5,270	407	556	162	335	259	262	319	226	239	228	
	F.	8,491	6,552	453	751	231	404	305	306	341	280	323	281	
{ Hypertension without mention of heart (444-447) ..	M.	4,580	3,558	301	343	96	282	176	177	236	140	141	192	
	F.	5,006	3,972	307	367	95	265	180	183	231	137	133	184	
{ Other circulatory diseases (450-468) ..	M.	8,773	6,797	496	819	141	520	337	338	389	334	208	353	
	F.	10,102	8,163	504	843	147	445	362	376	380	315	206	310	
{ Influenza (480-483) ..	M.	1,884	1,358	102	96	43	285	72	68	80	39	63	194	
	F.	2,014	1,391	132	116	86	289	72	64	99	43	120	201	
{ Pneumonia (490-493, 763) ..	M.	12,341	10,017	577	900	333	514	475	498	453	367	490	349	
	F.	12,151	9,961	439	928	341	482	436	459	331	347	477	335	
{ Bronchitis (500-502) ..	M.	21,655	17,872	1,422	1,396	311	654	833	889	1,115	569	458	444	
	F.	10,836	8,932	567	690	201	446	389	411	427	258	281	310	
{ Other diseases of respiratory system (470-475, 510-527) ..	M.	4,366	3,085	567	442	59	213	168	153	445	180	87	145	
	F.	1,929	1,495	77	145	60	152	69	69	58	54	84	106	
{ Ulcer of stomach and duodenum (540-541) ..	M.	4,769	3,750	225	492	90	212	183	186	176	200	133	144	
	F.	1,820	1,482	60	174	32	72	65	68	45	65	45	50	
{ Appendicitis (550-553) ..	M.	582	457	28	51	13	33	22	23	22	21	19	22	
	F.	420	345	15	36	2	22	15	16	11	13	3	15	
{ Intestinal obstruction and hernia (560-561, 570) ..	M.	1,807	1,404	79	197	44	83	70	70	62	80	65	56	
	F.	1,845	1,431	74	202	24	104	66	66	56	75	48	72	

Table CXVI—continued.

Cause of Death (and International Classification Numbers)	Sex	Deaths					Death rates per million living						
		Great Britain and Ireland	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic	Great Britain and Ireland	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea except diarrhoea of newborn (543, 571-572)	M.	1,330	936	73	163	49	109	51	47	57	66	72	74
	F.	1,615	1,202	71	189	38	115	58	55	53	71	53	80
Cirrhosis of liver (581)	M.	758	574	43	84	20	37	29	29	34	34	29	25
	F.	674	512	30	83	18	31	24	24	23	31	25	22
Nephritis and nephrosis (590- 594)	M.	3,227	2,334	205	267	82	339	124	116	161	109	121	230
	F.	2,938	2,170	192	263	77	236	105	100	145	98	108	164
Hyperplasia of prostate (610) ..	M.	4,964	3,701	389	451	144	279	191	184	305	184	212	190
Complications of pregnancy, child- birth and puerperium (640-689)	F.	576	403	36	43	24	70	21	19	27	16	34	49
Congenital malformations (750- 759)	M.	3,056	2,256	175	289	122	214	118	112	137	118	180	145
	F.	2,833	1,986	146	333	121	247	102	91	110	124	169	172
Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (760-762) ..	M.	3,425	2,434	187	440	101	263	132	121	147	179	149	179
	F.	2,074	1,492	118	257	69	138	74	69	89	96	97	96
Diarrhoea of newborn (764) ..	M.	54	21	4	8	2	19	2	1	3	3	3	13
	F.	35	15	—	3	3	14	1	1	—	1	4	10
Other infections of newborn (763, 765-768)	M.	666	485	28	81	18	54	26	24	22	33	27	37
	F.	460	306	20	55	18	61	16	14	15	21	25	42
Other diseases of early infancy and immaturity unqualified (769-776)	M.	3,218	2,127	175	369	155	392	124	106	137	150	228	266
	F.	2,441	1,670	109	290	107	265	88	77	82	108	150	184
Senility without mention of phy- chosis ill-defined and unknown causes (790-795)	M.	5,716	3,037	353	475	361	1,490	220	151	277	193	532	1,012
	F.	8,495	5,241	510	654	468	1,622	305	241	384	244	655	1,129
All other diseases (Remainder of 001-795)	M.	11,039	7,864	578	1,023	322	1,252	425	391	453	417	474	851
	F.	14,238	10,497	733	1,402	357	1,249	511	483	552	524	500	869
Motor vehicle accidents (E810- E835)	M.	4,413	3,465	191	456	120	181	170	172	150	186	177	123
	F.	1,472	1,211	56	141	27	37	53	56	42	53	38	26
All other accidents (E800-E802, E840-E962)	M.	7,730	5,536	468	1,085	193	448	297	275	367	442	284	304
	F.	6,505	4,937	308	809	145	306	233	227	232	302	203	213
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (E963, E970-E999)	M.	3,386	2,870	190	235	37	54	130	143	149	96	54	37
	F.	2,122	1,873	67	159	9	14	76	86	50	59	13	10
Homicide and operations of war (E964, E965, E980-E999) ..	M.	248	194	18	25	4	7	10	10	14	10	6	5
	F.	100	83	2	10	1	4	4	4	2	4	1	3

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN POPULATION AND HEALTH STATISTICS

United Nations

Population Commission

The Population Commission held its eighth session in New York from the 14th to the 24th March, 1955. Mr. B. Benjamin of the General Register Office represented the United Kingdom. All fifteen Member States were represented. Mr. J. T. Marshall (Canada) was elected Chairman, Mr. J. Mertens de Wilmars (Belgium) Vice-Chairman and Mr. Benjamin *Rapporteur*.

This session followed two events which, in different ways, had considerable bearing on its agenda, viz. the recent *re-organization of the United Nations Secretariat* and the *World Population Conference* in late 1954¹.

Changes made by the Secretary-General in the disposition and duties of his staff were linked to concentration of resources more particularly on the needs of under-developed countries. The Commission welcomed the Secretary-General's effort to make more efficient use of the resources of United Nations, but some of its members were apprehensive lest some of the organizational changes had been too drastic. While recognising that the effect could not be properly assessed until the new arrangements had been tested, the Commission emphasised the relevance of adequate demographic information to the solution of problems inseparable from schemes for economic and social development². In taking this line the Commission viewed the changes at Headquarters against the background of a suggestion by the Secretary-General that part of the programme of population studies might be carried out by universities and other research institutions in co-operation with the Secretariat. This proposal was sympathetically received by the Commission and was the subject of one of the two resolutions in its Report² to the Economic and Social Council.

The other resolution flowed from discussion of the Secretary-General's report on the *World Population Conference*³ in Rome in August–September, 1954. The Conference, arranged solely to enable experts to exchange information and ideas, had formulated no resolutions or recommendations. In framing a resolution the Commission aimed to get the Council to invite interested governments, specialized agencies, regional economic commissions and non-governmental organizations to examine the proceedings of the Conference and the Secretariat's work on population matters with a view to giving demographic factors full weight when formulating economic and social policy or programmes.

An important series of recommendations by the Commission was the outcome of discussion on a report⁴ from a Committee of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General, after the publication of *The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*, to consider gaps in knowledge of the impact of economic and social conditions on population trends. The Committee, which did not meet as a whole, was composed of two groups: one met in New York from the 20th to the 22nd December, 1953 with Professor F. W. Notestein (Princeton University) in the Chair; the other in Paris from the 22nd to the 24th February, 1954 with Professor D. V. Glass (London School of Economics) as Chairman. This joint transatlantic study revealed how little was known about many aspects of the interplay between population changes and other processes affecting peoples or nations for good or ill. The Commission specified immediate action for the Secretary-General to take on each of the fifty recommendations made by the Expert Committee. In many instances this amounted to designating

functional or regional commissions, specialized agencies or other international bodies to which they might appropriately be referred. In addition, the Secretary-General was invited to look into the possibility of preparing a bibliography related to the demographic, economic, social and health problems of under-developed countries.

Another report before the Commission gave an account of progress made in the pilot field study, undertaken jointly by the Secretary-General and the Government of India, on the *inter-action between population, economic and social changes in Mysore State*. The Secretary-General was invited to report on information obtained from this pilot study which might be of use to other countries with conditions broadly similar to those in India.

Arrangements already made or intended by way of *technical assistance* to governments of under-developed countries were reviewed by the Commission. Particular note was made of the proposed programmes for two *seminars on population studies*, of which one was held in Rio de Janeiro in the autumn and the other, for Asia and the Far East, in November at Bandung.

The Commission was informed that Unesco intended to establish an international centre for *research into the social problems of industrialization in Asia*. Although its work would not be directed specifically to demographic questions, the effects of urbanization would be among the aspects of population problems which would be taken up by the Centre.

The Secretary-General presented the results of a detailed *analysis of post-war fertility trends* in twenty countries selected from Europe, North America and Oceania. The proposal for this study was made originally by the United Kingdom representative at the 1948 session. The Commission recommended publication.

The Commission noted that arrangements had been made to survey the vital statistics of the *British West Indies* with a view to ascertaining how far they provided data for analyses of *fertility problems*. The satisfactory outcome of studies of *foetal and infant mortality*, made in co-operation with the World Health Organization, was also noted. Other things reviewed by the Commission included progress of work on *population estimates and forecasts*, especially those by sex and age for countries requiring them as bases for planning economic and social programmes and studies of *internal migration*.

The Commission also gave considerable attention to further progress made in preparing standards for use in *population censuses* to be taken around 1960. More is said about this below.

Economic and Social Council : resumed nineteenth session

The *Report of the eighth session of the Population Commission*² and a separate Report by the Secretary-General on the *World Population Conference*³ were considered by the Council's Social Committee on the 25th May and in plenary session two days later.

Thirteen delegations took a prominent part in the Social Committee's debate. There was widespread appreciation of the Population Commission's work and some well-deserved tribute to the activity of the Secretariat, especially as reflected in its demographic publications. It was the general opinion that the World Population Conference had proved worthwhile and that its published proceedings would repay study. Emphasis on the needs of under-developed countries did not obscure the relevance of population studies to the problems of those that were more developed; the inter-relations of population growth and capital formation and the impact of migration and technology on population growth were among the examples quoted. Sympathy for the idea of getting

universities and research institutions to co-operate with the Secretariat was coupled with a desire to ensure that work would be entrusted only to those qualified to do it properly.

The Report of the Social Committee⁵ proposed three resolutions which were adopted by the Council on the 27th May. The first took formal note of the Report of the Population Commission; the other two were substantially as put forward by the Population Commission. Of these, one

“*Recommends* that Governments, especially of the less developed countries which have expressed the desire to conduct population studies in their countries in accordance with the Population Commission’s programme, should (a) consider the possibilities of facilitating co-operation between the Secretariat and qualified scientific institutions in the countries concerned in carrying out portions of the programme of population studies, and (b) give attention in this connexion to possible technical assistance projects for training needed personnel and for aid in the planning and direction of study projects.”

The other invites governments and organizations to examine the proceedings of the World Population Conference and “to give due consideration to demographic factors in programmes of action in the economic and social fields”.

European Working Group on Censuses of Population

The Working Group on Censuses of Population, convened under the auspices of United Nations and the Economic Commission for Europe, met in Geneva from the 22nd to the 27th August, 1955. Representatives from over 20 European countries included Mr. B. Benjamin and Mr. W. J. Littlewood of the General Register Office. Mr. Benjamin was elected Chairman.

One of the first things done by the Population Commission of United Nations soon after it was set up in 1946 was to recommend ways in which censuses of population, taken by nations for their own purposes, could be used to improve the international comparability of population statistics. Since then the United Nations Secretariat has prepared digests of the main features of censuses taken during the post-war period and, in the light of these, drafted a set of *General Principles for a Population Census*⁶. The session of the European Working Group was one of a number of regional meetings called to review these *Principles* critically in the light of local policy and practice in census-taking. It is intended that, after final consideration by the Population and Statistical Commissions, this statement of *Principles* should provide a guide to countries seized of the advantages of being able to compare the census statistics of one country with those of another.

The meeting had two useful results. In the first place the *Principles* were examined in a broad general way against the background of the great experience which many European countries have in the taking of censuses. Secondly, members from the different countries put aside complacency and questioned the value of everything anew. In their Report⁷ the Working Group drew attention to a number of subjects which required further study and, in particular, recommended that information should be collected on classification of persons by status (and by socio-professional groups where this was different) with a view to its being examined by a small number of members whose proposals might be considered at a further meeting of the Working Group.

This suggestion for a further meeting was endorsed by the Conference of European Statisticians meeting at Geneva from the 26th September to the 1st October, 1955. The Conference also agreed with the recommendation that classification of persons by status and by socio-professional groups should be further explored by a small Expert Group⁸.

World Health Organization

Conference for the Seventh Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death

An International List of Causes of Death, first adopted in 1893, was revised and extended in scope at decennial intervals by Conferences convened *ad hoc* until, with the Sixth Revision in 1948, the World Health Organization assumed the responsibility, under Article 2(s) of its Constitution, for arranging to keep the classification abreast of advances in medicine and surgery.

On the recommendation of the Expert Committee on Health Statistics⁹ it was decided to advance the date of future revisions to the middle of the decennium in order to allow time for revised editions of the list to come into effective use two years before the decennial census. The aim is to assist countries which make special studies requiring base populations obtained from a census; an analysis of the occupational characteristics of the population is necessary, for example, if it is proposed to investigate the mortality risks peculiar to different occupations.

An International Conference for the Seventh Revision was convened by the World Health Organization in Paris from the 21st to the 26th February, 1955, and was attended by delegates from 24 countries. The United Kingdom was represented by Mr. A. E. Joll (Deputy to the Registrar General), Dr. W. P. D. Logan and Mr. R. M. Blaikley. Dr. A. H. T. Robb-Smith, Nuffield Reader in Pathology at Oxford, attended as an expert adviser to the World Health Organization.

Professor Parisot, head of the French delegation, was elected Chairman of the Conference. Eight Vice-Chairmen were elected, broadly representing different regions of the world. Mr. Blaikley was appointed English-speaking *Rapporteur*.

The Conference endorsed the view of the Expert Committee on Health Statistics¹⁰ that, because of the short time that had elapsed since the very thorough revision made in 1948, this Seventh Revision should be restricted to the minimum changes necessary to remove defects which had come to light since the previous review. A list of proposed changes which had been drawn up by the Expert Committee on Health Statistics was unanimously adopted, with minor modifications, by the Conference¹¹. Attention was then turned to five related items on which there were no differences of opinion as to immediate steps to be taken. These were: form of medical certificate of cause of death, rules for classification of causes of death, special lists for tabulation of mortality statistics, classification and tabulation of foetal death, and the classification and presentation of morbidity statistics. Among the special points of interest which arose when these were being discussed was the belief expressed by Italy and Switzerland that a reversal of the order of *statement of immediate cause of death* and *underlying cause of death*, as is already done on the Scottish certificate, would be better suited to the way the doctor thinks in determining cause of death; both countries were trying out a certificate in this form.

The Conference emphasised the need for co-ordinating statistics of *foetal and neonatal death* so that combined statistics by cause could be produced for the whole *perinatal period*. At the instance of the United Kingdom delegation the Conference adopted resolutions on the improvement of *statements of diagnosis in morbidity records* and on the need for reviewing the objects and bases of *special lists* of diseases for tabulating different types of statistics.

Some changes were recommended in the *WHO Nomenclature Regulations 1948* which had been found to require the publication of some tables not thought to be practicable even in advanced countries. The Conference invited the Director-General to consider how the Regulations might be revised without prejudice to their effectiveness as a means of encouraging international comparability in health and mortality statistics. There was general support for the view

that new editions of the *Manual of the International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death* should be prepared for publication in the early part of 1957. Much interest was shown in the suggestion of *special lists for use in under-developed areas*. The United Kingdom delegation and Dr. Robb-Smith emphasised the importance of designing any such lists within the general framework of the main International Classification. The Conference recommended WHO to appoint an expert group to consider the possibilities.

A number of resolutions were passed on the subject of *certifying and coding* causes of death. On tabulation of *multiple causes of death* the Conference adopted the practical suggestion that it should be aimed primarily at the particular diseases for which it would be specially useful and recommended that a start might be made, in countries undertaking such tabulations, by studies of tuberculosis and diabetes.* There was general approval for the United Kingdom's report on *Measurement of Morbidity*¹² and the results of an adaptation of the International Classification to the *needs of the armed services*, made jointly by Canada and the United States, were reviewed. The Conference accepted the United Kingdom's proposal that a note on adapting the Classification for use as a *diagnostic index* should be incorporated in the new edition of the *Manual* and welcomed the initiative which the United Kingdom had taken in drawing up a *Code of Surgical Operations*¹³ as a contribution towards the elaboration of an international code in due course.

The United States delegation introduced a resolution to encourage the formation of national committees on vital and health statistics in countries which had not yet appointed one. It was adopted, subject to appropriate references to "equivalent bodies," in order to provide e.g. for countries that could not accept the implications of appointing a non-governmental body which could have direct relationships with WHO.

In general the Conference adopted a practical outlook, concentrating on what would really be useful either to individual countries or to the World Health Organization rather than on matters of more theoretical or academic interest.

Eighth World Health Assembly

Mr. A. E. Joll was a member of the United Kingdom delegation to the Eighth World Health Assembly, held in Mexico City from the 10th to the 27th May.

In the course of discussion on programmes and budgetary questions connected with epidemiological and health statistical services reference was made to the recent revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death. Financial estimates approved for 1956 included provision for the publication of a revised *Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death* early in 1957 so that it would be available for use well ahead of the beginning of 1958 when the revised List comes into effect.

Regional Committee for Europe

At the invitation of the WHO Regional Office for Europe fourteen public health administrators, public health tuberculosis officers and medical statisticians met in Luxembourg from the 28th November to the 2nd December, 1955, as a *Study Group on Tuberculosis Control*. Dr. W. P. D. Logan was one of the United Kingdom members of the Group. The purpose of the meeting was to explore the possibility of a systematic exchange of information between countries and to consider what could be done to enable them to intensify and economically apply their efforts further to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis. The Report of the Study Group¹⁴ shows that careful consideration was given to the list of

* A section on multiple causes is included in the Miscellaneous medical chapter on page 193.

personal details required for a tuberculosis case register, as well as to the question of definitions and other matters essential to the comparability of statistical data and to plans for exchanging information in comparable form.

WHO Centre for the Classification of Diseases

Throughout most of the year the Centre, under the direction of Dr. W. P. D. Logan assisted by Mr. H. G. Corbett, was engaged in work connected with the Seventh Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death. Between the 8th September and the 13th October, 1955, Dr. Logan, on behalf of the World Health Organization, visited Ottawa, Washington, New York, Caracas (Headquarters of the WHO Latin American Centre for Classification of Diseases), Mexico City, Panama and Guatemala.

International Labour Organisation

Working Group of Experts on the International Standard Classification of Occupations

The first important stage in post-war attempts to agree upon an International Standard Classification of Occupations was reached in 1949 when the Seventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians isolated nine "major groups" as a basis for further elaboration and suggested some principles on which further work might proceed¹⁵.

Towards the end of 1954 the Eighth Conference approved a provisional list of two-digit groups within a framework of ten main headings¹⁶, with a recommendation that it should be circulated to governments for comment by early 1955 and then entrusted to a Working Group of Experts to be revised and further developed in the light of those comments¹⁷. These proposals were accepted by the Governing Body of ILO on 17th March, 1955¹⁸, and governments were approached without delay.

The Working Group of Experts met in Geneva from the 17th October to the 5th November, 1955. The United Kingdom member was Mr. W. J. Littlewood.

As endorsed by the Group, the proposed classification consists of ten major, 62 minor (two-digit), and 168 unit (three-digit) groups. A statement of the principles upon which the classification was drawn up and an outline of the purposes it is intended to serve has been published in the *International Labour Review*¹⁹. The classification will be submitted to the Ninth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, probably in the spring of 1957. It is expected that it will be settled, therefore, in time for use by governments when analysing results of censuses to be taken around the years 1960 and 1961.

Organization for European Economic Co-operation

Manpower Committee: Group of Experts on Future Population Trends

The Group appointed by the Manpower Committee to advise on the preparation of population forecasts met again in Paris on the 22nd June, 1955. It comprised demographic experts from Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Mr. B. Benjamin attended for the United Kingdom.

The meeting was called to approve a final report (since published²⁰) which, apart from some modifications made in the light of further information gathered since then, was substantially in the shape agreed at the meeting held in October 1954.

International Statistical Institute

The twenty-ninth session of the International Statistical Institute was held in Rio de Janeiro from the 24th June to the 2nd July. The arrangement of joint meetings with other specialist organizations is a feature of these sessions. On this occasion three meetings on demographic statistics were held in concert with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. Subjects discussed included methods in demographic statistics and the demography of Latin American countries.

The Registrar General attended this session of the Institute, of which he is an *ex officio* member, and was present by special invitation at the concluding sessions of the 1955 Conference of the Inter-American Statistical Institute. He also renewed contacts with Government Departments in Washington and Ottawa and the UN Secretariat.

Conference on Cancer Registration

This Conference, held in Copenhagen from the 27th to the 29th June, was arranged by the Danish Cancer Registry for the purpose of discussing, on an informal basis, the aims, organization and methods of cancer registration schemes in European countries. Dr. W. P. D. Logan and Mr. R. M. Blaikley were among those who attended.

A review of what was already being done, and what had been planned, in the eleven countries represented at the Conference showed the principal aims of cancer registration to be to obtain information on (a) incidence of cancer and (b) the subsequent course of registered cases. It also demonstrated that the emphasis upon these two aims varied widely between different countries and that this variation was reflected in their methods of registration. The Conference, which took account of work that had been done by the World Health Organization and the International Union Against Cancer, recognized the need to follow international uniform definitions for tumour nomenclature and classification and to observe uniform conventions in the presentation of statistics. It reached the conclusion, however, that the time was not ripe to propose any international standards as to the scope or methods of cancer registration. It was noted that cancer was not compulsorily notifiable except in one or two countries; in most countries represented by the Conference cancer registration schemes were worked on a voluntary basis.

Visitors from Overseas

Visitors to the General Register Office during 1955 included twenty-six who had been accepted for training under fellowship schemes administered by United Nations, the World Health Organization and other specialized agencies or granted awards under the Colombo Plan or other arrangements. The countries from which they came to spend periods of varying length were (numbers indicate more than one visitor): Brazil, Canada, Chile, Egypt (2), Finland (2), German Federal Republic, Greece, India, Indonesia, Israel (2), Japan (3), Malaya (2), Pakistan (3), Trinidad, Turkey (2), Yugoslavia (2).

REFERENCES

1. See *Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales for the year 1954*, Part III, Commentary, page 218. Also Proceedings of the World Population Conference, Rome, 31st August–10th September, 1954. *Summary Report*, also *Papers Vols. I–VI*. United Nations, New York, 1955–57.

2. Population Commission: Report of the Eighth Session. *Economic and Social Council Official Records: Nineteenth Session. Supplement No. 5.* United Nations, New York, 1955.
3. World Population Conference: Report by the Secretary-General. *Paper E/CN. 9/113.* United Nations, New York, 1954.
4. Gaps in existing knowledge of the relationships between population trends and economic and social conditions. Report of a Committee of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General. *Paper E/CN. 9/119.* United Nations, New York, 1955.
5. Population Questions. Report of the Social Committee. *Paper E/2761.* United Nations, New York, 1955.
6. General Principles for a Population Census. Note by the Secretary-General. *Paper ST/STAT/P/L. 1.* United Nations, New York, 1955.
7. Censuses of Population. Note by the Secretariat. *Paper Conf. Eur. Stats/21.* United Nations, Geneva, 1955.
8. Conference of European Statisticians. Report of the Third Plenary Session. *Paper Conf. Eur. Stats/37.* United Nations, Geneva, 1955.
9. Expert Committee on Health Statistics. Third Report, page 36. *WHO Technical Report Series No. 53.* Geneva, 1952.
10. Expert Committee on Health Statistics. Fourth Report, page 4. *Paper WHO/HS/56.* World Health Organization, Geneva, 1954.
11. Report of the International Conference for the Seventh Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death. *Paper WHO/HS/7 Rev. Conf./17 Rev. 1.* World Health Organization, Geneva, 1955.
12. Measurement of Morbidity. A Report of the Statistics Sub-Committee of the Registrar General's Advisory Committee on Medical Nomenclature and Statistics. *Studies on Medical and Population Subjects No. 8,* Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1954.
13. Code of Surgical Operations, with classifications of radio-therapy and anaesthetic procedures. Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1956.
14. Tuberculosis Control. Plans for intensified inter-country action in Europe. *Paper EURO—84/18 Corr. 1.* World Health Organization, Geneva, 1955.
15. Seventh International Conference of Labour Statisticians.
16. Record of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Resolution II.
17. *Ibid*, Resolution IX.
18. International Labour Organisation: 129th Session of the Governing Body of ILO.
19. McKellar, Neil. Some aspects of the International Standard Classification of Occupations. *International Labour Review*, Vol. LXXIV, No. 1, July 1956. International Labour Office, Geneva.
20. Demographic Trends in Western Europe 1951–1971. O.E.E.C. Paris, 1956.

THE REGISTRATION SERVICE

Tables relating to searches made in the indexes to the registers in the General Register Office, issue of certified copies of entries in the registers, re-registration of births of legitimated persons, and adoption orders made by the Courts and recorded in the Adopted Children Register are published as Tables T.1 to T.5 of Part II of the *Statistical Review*.

Searches and Certificates

Table T.1 has been extended from the corresponding table for earlier years to include figures of searches undertaken for Government departments and numbers of certificates issued from the registers, information which has previously been given separately in the Commentary volume. This table shows that the number of searches paid for by members of the public was 216,036, a figure which shows little change from 1953 and 1954. The number of certificates issued, 288,145 in 1955, has also been fairly stable since 1952. The exceptional demands of the years 1946 to 1949, which were presumably caused by post-war resettlement and the introduction of new social legislation, thus appear to have settled down to a level substantially above that prevailing before the war. The number of searches made on behalf of public departments, mainly to verify ages for old age pensions, continued to decline to 324,876. Table T.2 shows the numbers of different types of certificate issued in each year since 1947, being an extension of Table XCII of the Commentary volume for 1954. The only point of particular interest in 1955 was the continued increase in the number of the short birth certificates issued, representing an increase from 45.4 per cent of all birth certificates issued from the General Register Office in 1954 to 47.3 per cent in 1955.

Re-registration of Births of Legitimated Persons

Table T.3 (corresponding to Table T.2 in earlier years) shows that there were 2,635 births re-registered under the statutory provisions relating to re-registration of births of legitimated persons. These provisions enable the birth of a person who was illegitimate at the time of birth to be re-registered if he has since become a legitimated person under the provisions of the Legitimacy Act, 1926, by the subsequent marriage of his parents. The number of re-registrations in 1955 was the highest since 1950, but this does not necessarily reflect the number of persons legitimated in that year since application for re-registration is frequently delayed until the need to produce a birth certificate arises, e.g. for school purposes.

Adoptions

Table T.4 (corresponding to Table T.3 in earlier years) shows that the total number of entries made in the Adopted Children Register in 1955 was, at 13,005, practically the same as in 1953 and 1954. There has, however, been an almost continuous increase in the proportion of the total orders made by the County Courts, having been 7 per cent in the period 1927-30, 18 per cent in 1946 and 37 per cent in 1955; the remaining orders are almost all made by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. Table T.5 shows the relationship of the adoptive parents to the children adopted under orders dealt with in 1955, distinguishing the child's sex, age and legitimacy. It is worthy of note that nearly 13,000 children who were born illegitimate were either registered as adopted children or re-registered as legitimated in the year; this is more than a third of the number of illegitimate births in any year since 1948.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CENTRAL REGISTER

During the year 1955, the National Health Service Central Register (which is maintained by the General Register Office on an agency basis) received notifications of 1,513,055 persons who were reported as having registered with doctors for the first time. It was found from the register that 167,992 of these were already on doctors' lists.

The Central Register also notified Executive Councils of the names of 928,812 persons for removal from doctors' lists by reason of death (511,442), enlistment (215,262), embarkation (198,832), or becoming long-term patients in mental hospitals (3,276). In addition, 1,374,025 persons were notified as having changed their doctor on removal from the area of one Executive Council to another.

PARLIAMENTARY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTORS

Electoral Registers

As required by the Electoral Registers Act, 1949, and the Representation of the People Act, 1949, a local register based on a canvass is prepared in the autumn of each year, distinguishing between those who are parliamentary and local government electors by virtue of residence on the qualifying date, and local government electors who on the qualifying date had a non-resident qualification by occupying as owner or tenant any rateable land or premises of not less than £10 rateable value per occupier. There is also a service register for any members of the forces and other persons employed in the service of the Crown in a post outside the United Kingdom, and for their wives if with them.

A person not of full age on the qualifying date but of full age on the following 15th June is to be included on the register though there is no entitlement to vote in any election before the 2nd October of the following year. Such persons are shown separately as "Young Electors" in Table CXVII; the 1951 register was the first to be affected in this way.

The qualifying date is 10th October in England and Wales and the registers must be used for elections falling within the twelve months beginning on 16th February of the following year.

Total Electorate

The particulars recorded in Tables U and V for 1955 have been taken from statements furnished to the Registrar General by the Electoral Registration Officers of the several areas and relate to the register which came into force on 16th February, 1955.

Table U refers to parliamentary and Table V to local government electors and elections. From these tables has been extracted the summary in Table CXVII.

Table CXVII.—Parliamentary and Local Government Electors, 1951 to 1955, England and Wales

Register (Qualifying date in brackets)	Parliamentary Register				Local Government Register
	Total at qualifying date	Services Register (included in col. 2)	“ Young Electors ” (not included in cols. 2 and 3)		
			Total	Services (included in col. 4)	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1951 (20th Nov. 1950) ..	30,392,459	216,749	233,601	9,581	30,501,106
1952 (20th Nov. 1951) ..	30,472,288	272,264	238,150	10,732	30,584,434
1953 (20th Nov. 1952) ..	30,491,691	274,646	225,429	11,145	30,606,472
1954 (20th Nov. 1953) ..	30,525,190	276,156	212,229	15,001	30,640,141
1955 (10th Oct. 1954) ..	30,590,931	285,376	242,907	19,578	30,707,251

The number of parliamentary electors registered in England and Wales corresponds almost exactly with the estimated total population aged 21 and over excluding aliens resident here. This indicates that the discrepancies in different constituencies, due mostly to time lags in adding names to the registers or removing them, largely cancel out when aggregated for the country as a whole. The percentages which the total parliamentary electorate represented of the estimated total population in the years 1951 to 1955 were :—

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
69·1	69·0	68·8	68·6	68·6

The proportion of the total population included in the local government register was 68·8 per cent in 1955. This is a slightly higher proportion than the parliamentary register mainly because of the local government electors with non-resident qualifications. There are about 116 thousand of these in the whole country.

Central Index of Service Voters

During 1955, the Central Index of Service Voters (which is maintained by the General Register Office on an agency basis) received from Electoral Registration Officers 163,046 declarations by persons qualified to be included in the electoral registers as service voters. A further 61,003 declarations were received in respect of persons under the age of 21 years. The Central Index notified Electoral Registration Officers of 21,149 persons who had made declarations before reaching the age of 21 years, but who, during 1955, attained that age. Altogether 184,195 new service voters were added to the electoral registers.

In the same period Electoral Registration Officers were notified of 103,504 names of persons whose declarations ceased to be in force because of death, release from the forces, return from abroad of wives, government servants, etc., and 22,985 declarations by persons under full age were cancelled because they ceased to have a service qualification before attaining full age.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A FERTILITY BY YEAR OF MARRIAGE, 1920-1955 Women Married Once Only, England and Wales 1. Mean Family Size

Table 1 (a).—All Marriage Ages under 45

Table 1 (a).—All Marriage Ages under 45																															Mean Family Size																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Calendar Year of Marriage																															Calendar Year of Marriage																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Marriage Duration (exact years)																															Mean Family Size																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
-.04	-.42	-.74	-.97	1.17	1.35	1.51	1.65	1.77	1.87	1.97	2.05	2.12	2.18	2.24	2.28	2.32	2.36	2.38	2.41	2.43	2.44	2.45	2.46	2.46	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47	2.47

Table 1 (b).—Marriage Age under 20

Mean Family Size

Calendar Year of Marriage	Marriage Duration (exact years)																														Calendar Year of Marriage	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30
1920	-.03	-.55	-.92	1.22	1.47	1.72	1.95	2.14	2.32	2.49	2.65	2.79	2.93	3.05	3.14	3.24	3.33	3.42	3.49	3.56	3.62	3.67	3.71	3.74	3.77	3.80	3.81	3.82	3.83	3.83	3.83	1920
1921	-.03	-.57	-.92	1.21	1.44	1.68	1.87	2.06	2.24	2.40	2.54	2.68	2.80	2.91	3.03	3.13	3.23	3.31	3.39	3.47	3.53	3.58	3.62	3.66	3.69	3.72	3.74	3.74	3.73	3.73	3.75	1921
1922	-.03	-.55	-.90	1.17	1.41	1.63	1.84	2.01	2.20	2.36	2.48	2.62	2.74	2.85	2.96	3.05	3.14	3.22	3.30	3.36	3.42	3.47	3.51	3.55	3.57	3.60	3.61	3.62	3.62	3.62	3.62	1922
1923	-.03	-.58	-.91	1.17	1.40	1.59	1.77	1.92	2.09	2.24	2.38	2.51	2.62	2.74	2.84	2.94	3.03	3.10	3.18	3.24	3.30	3.35	3.40	3.44	3.48	3.50	3.51	3.52	3.52	3.52	3.52	1923
1924	-.03	-.58	-.92	1.19	1.41	1.61	1.80	1.98	2.15	2.29	2.43	2.57	2.69	2.81	2.91	3.02	3.10	3.18	3.26	3.33	3.40	3.45	3.50	3.53	3.56	3.58	3.59	3.59	3.60	3.60	3.60	1924
1925	-.04	-.58	-.89	1.16	1.39	1.59	1.78	1.94	2.10	2.25	2.38	2.50	2.62	2.72	2.82	2.91	2.97	3.06	3.13	3.21	3.27	3.34	3.39	3.43	3.46	3.48	3.49	3.49	3.50	3.50	3.50	1925
1926	-.04	-.60	-.91	1.17	1.38	1.58	1.76	1.91	2.06	2.20	2.34	2.48	2.59	2.70	2.79	2.88	2.96	3.04	3.12	3.19	3.26	3.33	3.37	3.41	3.43	3.44	3.45	3.46	3.46	3.46	3.46	1926
1927	-.05	-.63	-.92	1.16	1.37	1.57	1.74	1.90	2.05	2.18	2.33	2.44	2.56	2.66	2.76	2.85	2.94	3.02	3.10	3.17	3.24	3.31	3.34	3.37	3.39	3.40	3.41	3.42	3.42	3.42	3.42	1927
1928	-.04	-.60	-.94	1.18	1.42	1.60	1.77	1.93	2.09	2.22	2.36	2.47	2.58	2.68	2.79	2.88	2.98	3.07	3.15	3.23	3.31	3.36	3.40	3.43	3.46	3.46	3.47	3.47	3.47	3.47	3.47	1928
1929	-.03	-.65	-.95	1.20	1.41	1.60	1.77	1.94	2.10	2.24	2.37	2.50	2.62	2.71	2.81	2.90	3.00	3.09	3.17	3.24	3.29	3.33	3.36	3.38	3.40	3.41	3.42	3.42	3.42	3.42	3.42	1929
1930	-.03	-.63	-.96	1.20	1.42	1.61	1.80	1.97	2.12	2.25	2.38	2.50	2.60	2.71	2.81	2.92	2.99	3.09	3.16	3.23	3.26	3.30	3.33	3.35	3.37	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	3.38	1930
1931	-.02	-.63	-.92	1.15	1.37	1.57	1.75	1.91	2.06	2.21	2.33	2.45	2.56	2.67	2.78	2.87	2.98	3.07	3.14	3.20	3.24	3.28	3.30	3.33	3.35	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	1931
1932	-.03	-.62	-.92	1.17	1.37	1.56	1.74	1.91	2.04	2.17	2.30	2.43	2.55	2.67	2.79	2.92	3.03	3.11	3.18	3.23	3.27	3.31	3.34	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.36	1932
1933	-.03	-.64	-.94	1.17	1.38	1.57	1.75	1.90	2.03	2.15	2.28	2.42	2.55	2.68	2.82	2.94	3.03	3.10	3.16	3.20	3.24	3.28	3.30	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	1933
1934	-.03	-.64	-.94	1.18	1.38	1.58	1.76	1.90	2.05	2.19	2.34	2.48	2.63	2.78	2.90	3.01	3.09	3.15	3.21	3.25	3.29	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	3.32	1934
1935	-.03	-.62	-.92	1.16	1.36	1.55	1.72	1.88	2.03	2.18	2.31	2.46	2.61	2.74	2.84	2.93	3.00	3.06	3.11	3.16	3.19	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	1935
1936	-.04	-.62	-.93	1.17	1.38	1.56	1.75	1.89	2.03	2.19	2.34	2.50	2.64	2.76	2.85	2.93	2.99	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.19	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	1936
1937	-.03	-.59	-.89	1.13	1.32	1.50	1.68	1.84	2.01	2.18	2.36	2.51	2.64	2.74	2.83	2.91	2.98	3.03	3.10	3.15	3.19	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	1937
1938	-.03	-.61	-.92	1.15	1.34	1.54	1.71	1.87	2.06	2.24	2.39	2.51	2.63	2.73	2.81	2.86	2.92	2.98	3.03	3.10	3.15	3.19	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	3.23	1938
1939	-.02	-.43	-.70	-.93	1.12	1.32	1.51	1.69	1.91	2.08	2.23	2.35	2.46	2.56	2.64	2.71	2.77	2.82	2.88	2.93	2.98	3.03	3.08	3.13	3.18	3.23	3.28	3.33	3.38	3.43	3.48	1939
1940	-.02	-.32	-.59	-.81	1.00	1.18	1.39	1.62	1.82	1.96	2.08	2.20	2.29	2.38	2.45	2.51	2.56	2.61	2.66	2.71	2.76	2.81	2.86	2.91	2.96	3.01	3.06	3.11	3.16	3.21	3.26	1940
1941	-.02	-.30	-.58	-.79	.99	1.20	1.45	1.68	1.84	1.98	2.11	2.22	2.32	2.40	2.47	2.54	2.59	2.64	2.69	2.74	2.79	2.84	2.89	2.94	2.99	3.04	3.09	3.14	3.19	3.24	3.29	1941
1942	-.02	-.30	-.55	-.78	1.00	1.25	1.49	1.68	1.83	1.97	2.08	2.19	2.28	2.36	2.43	2.50	2.55	2.60	2.65	2.70	2.75	2.80	2.85	2.90	2.95	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.20	3.25	1942
1943	-.02	-.34	-.62	-.86	1.11	1.36	1.56	1.74	1.88	2.01	2.12	2.23	2.31	2.38	2.45	2.52	2.59	2.66	2.73	2.80	2.87	2.94	3.01	3.08	3.15	3.22	3.29	3.36	3.43	3.50	3.57	1943
1944	-.03	-.38	-.68	-.96	1.23	1.46	1.65	1.82	1.95	2.07	2.18	2.28	2.38	2.47	2.56	2.64	2.71	2.78	2.85	2.92	2.99	3.06	3.13	3.20	3.27	3.34	3.41	3.48	3.55	3.62	3.69	1944
1945	-.04	-.35	-.70	1.01	1.26	1.48	1.67	1.84	1.99	2.11	2.22	2.32	2.42	2.51	2.60	2.69	2.78	2.87	2.96	3.05	3.14	3.23	3.32	3.41	3.50	3.59	3.68	3.77	3.86	3.95	4.04	1945
1946	-.04	-.42	-.80	1.09	1.33	1.54	1.73	1.90	2.05	2.18	2.30	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.69	2.78	2.87	2.96	3.05	3.14	3.23	3.32	3.41	3.50	3.59	3.68	3.77	3.86	3.95	4.04	4.13	1946
1947	-.04	-.46	-.84	1.11	1.35	1.56	1.75	1.92	2.07	2.20	2.32	2.44	2.56	2.67	2.78	2.89	2.99	3.09	3.18	3.27	3.36	3.45	3.54	3.63	3.72	3.81	3.90	3.99	4.08	4.17	4.26	1947
1948	-.04	-.48	-.84	1.11	1.35	1.57	1.78	1.95	2.10	2.24	2.37	2.50	2.63	2.76	2.89	3.01	3.13	3.25	3.37	3.49	3.61	3.73	3.85	3.97	4.09	4.21	4.33	4.45	4.57	4.69	4.81	1948
1949	-.04	-.48	-.84	1.12	1.38	1.60	1.81	2.00	2.19	2.38	2.57	2.76	2.95	3.14	3.33	3.52	3.71	3.90	4.09	4.28	4.47	4.66	4.85	5.04	5.23	5.42	5.61	5.80	5.99	6.18	6.37	1949
1950	-.04	-.52	-.83	1.11	1.38	1.61	1.82	2.01	2.20	2.39	2.58	2.77	2.96	3.15	3.34	3.53	3.72	3.91	4.10	4.29	4.48	4.67	4.86	5.05	5.24	5.43	5.62	5.81	6.00	6.19	6.38	1950
1951	-.04	-.46	-.78	1.06	1.32	1.58	1.84	2.09	2.34	2.59	2.84	3.09	3.34	3.59	3.84	4.09	4.34	4.59	4.84	5.09	5.34	5.59	5.84	6.09	6.34	6.59	6.84	7.09	7.34	7.59	7.84	1951
1952	-.04	-.47	-.79	1.06	1.32	1.58	1.84	2.09	2.34	2.59	2.84	3.09	3.34	3.59	3.84	4.09	4.34	4.59	4.84	5.09	5.34	5.59	5.84	6.09	6.34	6.59	6.84	7.09	7.34	7.59	7.84	1952
1953	-.04	-.48	-.80	1.06	1.32	1.58	1.84	2.09	2.34	2.59	2.84	3.09	3.34	3.59	3.84	4.09	4.34	4.59	4.84	5.09	5.34	5.59	5.84	6.09	6.34	6.59	6.84	7.09	7.34	7.59	7.84	1953
1954	-.04	-.47	-.79	1.06	1.32	1.58	1.84	2.09	2.34	2.59	2.84	3.09	3.34	3.59	3.84	4.09	4.34	4.59	4.84	5.09	5.34	5.59	5.84	6.09	6.34	6.59	6.84	7.09	7.34	7.59	7.84	1954

APPENDIX A—continued

Table 1 (c).—Marriage Age 20-24

Mean Family Size

Calendar Year of Marriage	Marriage Duration (exact years)																														Calendar Year of Marriage	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30
1920	-.03	-.46	-.80	1.05	1.28	1.47	1.65	1.81	1.95	2.07	2.18	2.28	2.37	2.44	2.51	2.57	2.63	2.67	2.70	2.74	2.76	2.78	2.79	2.80	2.80	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	1920
1921	-.03	-.47	-.78	1.04	1.25	1.44	1.60	1.74	1.88	2.01	2.11	2.21	2.30	2.37	2.43	2.49	2.54	2.58	2.62	2.64	2.66	2.68	2.69	2.70	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.72	2.72	2.72	1921
1922	-.03	-.43	-.75	-.98	1.17	1.36	1.53	1.68	1.81	1.93	2.04	2.13	2.21	2.28	2.34	2.40	2.45	2.49	2.52	2.55	2.57	2.59	2.60	2.61	2.61	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	1922
1923	-.03	-.42	-.73	-.96	1.16	1.34	1.49	1.63	1.76	1.88	1.98	2.06	2.13	2.20	2.27	2.32	2.37	2.41	2.44	2.47	2.49	2.51	2.52	2.53	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54	1923
1924	-.03	-.42	-.72	-.95	1.15	1.32	1.48	1.62	1.75	1.86	1.96	2.05	2.13	2.20	2.26	2.31	2.36	2.40	2.43	2.46	2.49	2.51	2.52	2.53	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54	1924
1925	-.03	-.43	-.73	-.95	1.15	1.31	1.47	1.60	1.72	1.83	1.93	2.01	2.09	2.16	2.22	2.27	2.32	2.36	2.40	2.43	2.46	2.48	2.49	2.50	2.50	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	1925
1926	-.03	-.42	-.70	-.92	1.11	1.28	1.43	1.56	1.68	1.79	1.88	1.97	2.04	2.11	2.16	2.22	2.27	2.32	2.36	2.40	2.43	2.46	2.48	2.49	2.50	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	2.51	1926
1927	-.03	-.42	-.70	-.91	1.10	1.27	1.41	1.53	1.66	1.76	1.86	1.93	2.00	2.07	2.12	2.16	2.21	2.25	2.29	2.33	2.35	2.37	2.38	2.39	2.40	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.41	1927
1928	-.02	-.38	-.68	-.89	1.08	1.24	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.82	1.91	1.98	2.04	2.09	2.14	2.19	2.24	2.28	2.30	2.33	2.34	2.35	2.36	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	1928
1929	-.02	-.41	-.70	-.90	1.08	1.24	1.39	1.52	1.64	1.74	1.84	1.92	1.99	2.05	2.11	2.17	2.22	2.26	2.29	2.32	2.34	2.36	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	1929
1930	-.02	-.39	-.68	-.88	1.07	1.23	1.38	1.51	1.62	1.72	1.81	1.88	1.95	2.02	2.08	2.15	2.20	2.24	2.28	2.30	2.32	2.33	2.34	2.34	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	1930
1931	-.02	-.38	-.66	-.86	1.04	1.20	1.35	1.48	1.59	1.69	1.77	1.85	1.92	2.00	2.08	2.14	2.21	2.25	2.28	2.31	2.33	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	1931
1932	-.02	-.38	-.64	-.84	1.02	1.19	1.33	1.46	1.57	1.66	1.74	1.83	1.92	2.01	2.09	2.16	2.21	2.25	2.28	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	1932
1933	-.02	-.37	-.64	-.84	1.02	1.18	1.32	1.45	1.55	1.64	1.73	1.83	1.93	2.01	2.10	2.16	2.21	2.24	2.27	2.29	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	1933
1934	-.02	-.37	-.63	-.84	1.02	1.18	1.31	1.42	1.52	1.61	1.75	1.85	1.94	2.03	2.10	2.15	2.19	2.22	2.25	2.26	2.28	2.29	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	1934
1935	-.02	-.36	-.62	-.82	1.01	1.16	1.27	1.39	1.52	1.65	1.76	1.87	1.96	2.06	2.12	2.17	2.21	2.24	2.26	2.28	2.30	2.31	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	1935
1936	-.03	-.35	-.60	-.80	-.98	1.12	1.24	1.37	1.50	1.63	1.75	1.87	1.96	2.03	2.08	2.13	2.16	2.19	2.21	2.23	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	1936
1937	-.03	-.33	-.58	-.78	-.93	1.07	1.22	1.37	1.50	1.64	1.77	1.88	1.96	2.03	2.08	2.13	2.16	2.18	2.20	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	1937
1938	-.02	-.32	-.57	-.75	-.92	1.08	1.25	1.40	1.54	1.69	1.82	1.91	1.99	2.05	2.10	2.14	2.17	2.19	2.20	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	1938
1939	-.02	-.24	-.47	-.66	-.84	1.03	1.20	1.36	1.53	1.67	1.78	1.87	1.94	2.00	2.05	2.08	2.12	2.15	2.17	2.19	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	1939
1940	-.02	-.20	-.43	-.62	-.81	-.98	1.16	1.35	1.51	1.63	1.73	1.81	1.87	1.92	1.97	2.00	2.02	2.03	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	1940
1941	-.02	-.20	-.44	-.65	-.84	1.02	1.23	1.42	1.55	1.66	1.76	1.83	1.89	1.95	1.99	2.00	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	1941
1942	-.02	-.21	-.47	-.67	-.86	1.09	1.29	1.44	1.58	1.69	1.78	1.85	1.92	1.97	2.00	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	1942
1943	-.02	-.27	-.55	-.75	-.95	1.20	1.38	1.53	1.65	1.75	1.84	1.91	1.96	2.00	2.02	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	2.03	1943
1944	-.04	-.28	-.58	-.85	1.08	1.28	1.44	1.58	1.69	1.79	1.87	1.94	1.99	2.01	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	1944
1945	-.03	-.27	-.61	-.88	1.09	1.28	1.43	1.56	1.67	1.77	1.85	1.89	1.92	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1.93	1945
1946	-.03	-.33	-.68	-.92	1.13	1.31	1.47	1.61	1.73	1.82	1.85	1.87	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1946
1947	-.03	-.34	-.67	-.90	1.10	1.28	1.45	1.58	1.70	1.78	1.82	1.84	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1947
1948	-.03	-.33	-.64	-.86	1.07	1.25	1.42	1.55	1.67	1.75	1.80	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1948
1949	-.03	-.32	-.62	-.84	1.04	1.23	1.40	1.55	1.69	1.79	1.87	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1949
1950	-.03	-.32	-.60	-.83	1.05	1.25	1.40	1.55	1.69	1.79	1.87	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1950
1951	-.03	-.32	-.60	-.83	1.05	1.25	1.40	1.55	1.69	1.79	1.87	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1951
1952	-.03	-.32	-.60	-.83	1.05	1.25	1.40	1.55	1.69	1.79	1.87	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1952
1953	-.03	-.32	-.60	-.83	1.05	1.25	1.40	1.55	1.69	1.79	1.87	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1953
1954	-.03	-.32	-.60	-.83	1.05	1.25	1.40	1.55	1.69	1.79	1.87	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1954

Table 1 (d).—Marriage Age 25-29

Mean Family Size

Calendar Year of Marriage	Marriage Duration (exact years)																														Calendar Year of Marriage	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30
1920	-.03	-.35	-.66	-.88	1.06	1.22	1.36	1.49	1.59	1.68	1.76	1.83	1.88	1.92	1.95	1.98	2.00	2.01	2.02	2.03	2.03	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04	1920
1921	-.03	-.35	-.63	-.84	1.02	1.18	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.60	1.68	1.73	1.78	1.82	1.84	1.87	1.88	1.90	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1921
1922	-.03	-.32	-.61	-.80	1.07	1.25	1.36	1.46	1.54	1.61	1.68	1.73	1.78	1.81	1.84	1.87	1.88	1.90	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1922
1923	-.04	-.33	-.60	-.80	1.06	1.23	1.35	1.45	1.55	1.61	1.68	1.73	1.78	1.81	1.84	1.87	1.88	1.90	1.90	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	1923
1924	-.04	-.32	-.60	-.78	1.04	1.20	1.31	1.40	1.48	1.54	1.61	1.66	1.70	1.74	1.77	1.79	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1924
1925	-.03	-.30	-.56	-.73	1.03	1.15	1.26	1.35	1.42	1.48	1.54	1.58	1.62	1.64	1.66	1.68	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1925
1926	-.02	-.27	-.54	-.72	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1926
1927	-.02	-.27	-.50	-.68	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1927
1928	-.03	-.27	-.52	-.70	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1928
1929	-.03	-.26	-.50	-.68	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1929
1930	-.02	-.27	-.50	-.68	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1930
1931	-.02	-.26	-.49	-.66	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1931
1932	-.02	-.25	-.47	-.64	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1932
1933	-.03	-.25	-.49	-.67	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1933
1934	-.03	-.25	-.48	-.65	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1934
1935	-.02	-.25	-.47	-.66	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1935
1936	-.02	-.24	-.47	-.64	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1936
1937	-.03	-.23	-.45	-.62	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1937
1938	-.03	-.24	-.45	-.61	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1938
1939	-.02	-.20	-.40	-.57	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1939
1940	-.02	-.17	-.37	-.55	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1940
1941	-.02	-.18	-.40	-.58	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1941
1942	-.03	-.20	-.44	-.62	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1942
1943	-.04	-.26	-.51	-.72	1.00	1.13	1.23	1.32	1.39	1.45	1.51	1.55	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.65	1.66	1.66	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1943
1944	-.04	-.26	-.55	-.79	1.00	1.17	1.31	1.42	1.51	1.59	1.66	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1944
1945	-.05	-.27	-.59	-.83	1.02	1.19	1.33	1.44	1.54	1.62	1.69	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1945
1946	-.05	-.32	-.63	-.86	1.04	1.20	1.34	1.45	1.55	1.63	1.69	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1946
1947	-.05	-.33	-.62	-.84	1.02	1.20	1.35	1.47	1.57	1.63	1.69	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1947
1948	-.05	-.31	-.59	-.81	1.00	1.17	1.32	1.44	1.54	1.60	1.66	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1948
1949	-.05	-.29	-.56	-.76	1.00	1.17	1.31	1.42	1.51	1.59	1.66	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1949
1950	-.05	-.30	-.57	-.79	1.00	1.17	1.31	1.42	1.51	1.59	1.66	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1950
1951	-.05	-.28	-.54	-.74	1.00	1.17	1.31	1.42	1.51	1.59	1.66	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1951
1952	-.05	-.28	-.54	-.74	1.00	1.17	1.31	1.42	1.51	1.59	1.66	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1952
1953	-.05	-.28	-.54	-.74	1.00	1.17	1.31	1.42	1.51	1.59	1.66	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1953
1954	-.05	-.28	-.54	-.74	1.00	1.17	1.31	1.42	1.51	1.59	1.66	1.71	1.72	1.73	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1954

APPENDIX A—continued

Table 1 (e).—Marriage Age 30-34

Mean Family Size

Calendar Year of Marriage	Marriage Duration (exact years)																														Calendar Year of Marriage			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30		
1920	.06	.34	.61	.79	.96	.109	1.20	1.30	1.37	1.42	1.46	1.50	1.52	1.53	1.54	1.55	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1920	
1921	.04	.32	.57	.72	.92	.104	1.14	1.22	1.29	1.34	1.37	1.39	1.41	1.43	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1921	
1922	.06	.32	.57	.72	.91	.103	1.13	1.21	1.28	1.33	1.37	1.39	1.41	1.43	1.42	1.43	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1922
1923	.05	.31	.54	.71	.86	.98	1.08	1.16	1.23	1.27	1.30	1.32	1.34	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1923
1924	.05	.35	.56	.74	.87	.98	1.08	1.15	1.22	1.26	1.29	1.31	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1924
1925	.06	.32	.56	.72	.87	.98	1.07	1.13	1.20	1.25	1.28	1.30	1.32	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1925
1926	.06	.29	.50	.66	.78	.88	.96	1.02	1.08	1.12	1.14	1.16	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1926
1927	.07	.31	.53	.70	.82	.93	1.03	1.09	1.14	1.18	1.21	1.24	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1927
1928	.06	.28	.50	.65	.76	.85	.93	.99	1.04	1.07	1.10	1.12	1.13	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1928
1929	.06	.28	.49	.63	.75	.84	.92	.99	1.04	1.08	1.11	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1929
1930	.05	.26	.48	.63	.75	.85	.93	.99	1.03	1.08	1.10	1.13	1.14	1.15	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17	1930
1931	.07	.28	.46	.61	.73	.83	.90	.97	1.02	1.05	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1931
1932	.06	.30	.48	.65	.78	.87	.96	1.02	1.08	1.12	1.14	1.17	1.20	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1932
1933	.04	.26	.46	.60	.74	.84	.93	.99	1.04	1.09	1.13	1.17	1.19	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1933
1934	.04	.25	.44	.58	.71	.80	.88	.94	.98	1.02	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.13	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1934
1935	.04	.25	.46	.60	.72	.81	.89	.95	1.02	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.17	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.19	1935
1936	.04	.23	.42	.57	.69	.77	.84	.92	.99	1.05	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.17	1.17	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	1936
1937	.05	.26	.46	.60	.69	.78	.87	.96	1.03	1.09	1.13	1.16	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1937
1938	.06	.26	.46	.60	.71	.81	.91	.93	1.02	1.08	1.14	1.19	1.21	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1938
1939	.06	.23	.41	.55	.67	.80	.91	1.00	1.08	1.14	1.18	1.20	1.22	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1939
1940	.04	.19	.38	.54	.67	.80	.92	1.01	1.08	1.13	1.16	1.17	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1940
1941	.05	.20	.42	.58	.71	.84	.95	1.05	1.11	1.15	1.18	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1941
1942	.04	.19	.39	.53	.69	.84	.96	1.05	1.11	1.16	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1.22	1942
1943	.07	.24	.44	.64	.81	.95	1.06	1.15	1.20	1.24	1.27	1.29	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1943
1944	.06	.26	.51	.72	.89	1.03	1.13	1.21	1.26	1.30	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1944
1945	.08	.27	.54	.74	.90	1.03	1.13	1.20	1.26	1.30	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1945
1946	.08	.27	.55	.74	.89	1.01	1.12	1.20	1.25	1.29	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1946
1947	.08	.27	.53	.72	.87	.99	1.09	1.17	1.22	1.26	1.30	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.31	1947
1948	.08	.25	.50	.68	.84	.97	1.07	1.15	1.20	1.24	1.27	1.29	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1948
1949	.08	.26	.50	.68	.84	.97	1.08	1.15	1.20	1.24	1.27	1.29	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1949
1950	.08	.31	.57	.76	.93	1.07	1.19	1.26	1.30	1.33	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1950
1951	.08	.29	.53	.70	.86	1.00	1.12	1.20	1.25	1.29	1.33	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.34	1951
1952	.08	.30	.54	.72	1.00	1.14	1.26	1.31	1.35	1.39	1.43	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.44	1952
1953	.08	.29	.53	1.00	1.14	1.26	1.31	1.35	1.39	1.43	1.47	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1953
1954	.08	.30	1.00	1.14	1.26	1.31	1.35	1.39	1.43	1.47	1.51	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1954

Table 1 (f).—Marriage Age 35-39

Table 1 (g).—Marriage Age 40-44

Mean Family Size

Calendar Year of Marriage	Marriage Duration (exact years)																Marriage Duration (exact years)																Calendar Year of Marriage			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15		
1920	06	29	48	62	71	78	83	86	88	90	90	92	92	92	92	92	92	12	25	29	33	34	36	37	38	38	39	39	39	40	41	41	41	1920		
1921	07	26	44	55	67	74	78	82	84	86	86	86	86	87	87	87	87	09	27	34	37	39	40	40	41	42	44	45	46	47	47	48	48	1921		
1922	06	28	46	55	67	74	77	80	82	83	83	83	84	84	85	85	85	12	17	23	26	29	30	32	33	34	34	35	35	36	36	36	36	1922		
1923	09	28	46	57	64	69	73	76	78	79	80	80	80	80	81	81	81	07	16	23	25	27	29	30	30	30	30	31	32	32	32	32	32	1923		
1924	08	30	45	54	62	68	72	73	74	76	77	77	78	78	78	78	78	18	30	36	38	40	42	42	43	43	44	44	44	44	45	45	45	1924		
1925	11	32	46	57	64	68	72	75	77	78	79	80	80	80	80	81	81	22	27	32	35	37	37	38	39	39	39	39	40	40	40	40	40	1925		
1926	11	31	45	54	60	63	66	68	70	71	72	72	72	73	73	74	74	13	24	28	30	32	33	34	34	35	36	36	36	37	37	37	37	1926		
1927	08	29	41	50	56	60	63	65	66	67	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	23	34	37	38	39	39	40	41	42	44	45	46	47	47	48	48	1927		
1928	10	28	41	50	56	59	62	63	64	65	65	66	66	66	66	66	66	07	14	17	19	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	1928	
1929	11	28	40	50	54	58	60	62	64	64	65	65	66	66	66	66	66	07	18	20	21	22	22	22	22	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	1929	
1930	07	23	39	48	56	60	64	65	66	67	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	07	17	21	24	24	25	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	1930	
1931	08	27	40	48	54	61	64	66	67	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	12	21	22	24	24	25	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	1931	
1932	12	28	42	50	54	59	62	63	65	65	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	10	21	22	24	24	25	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	1932	
1933	06	24	38	46	50	54	57	58	59	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	61	16	23	25	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	1933	
1934	08	26	40	49	55	59	62	64	65	65	65	65	66	66	66	66	66	17	28	32	34	35	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	1934	
1935	07	21	31	39	44	47	50	51	53	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	17	24	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	1935	
1936	07	24	38	46	53	57	60	63	64	65	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	12	21	22	24	24	25	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	1936	
1937	08	21	35	44	49	52	54	56	59	60	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	08	11	14	16	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	1937	
1938	10	25	37	46	52	56	59	63	65	66	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	04	10	14	16	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	1938	
1939	07	19	31	38	45	50	52	56	58	59	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	04	10	13	14	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	1939	
1940	08	18	30	38	47	51	55	58	60	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	13	16	20	21	22	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	1940	
1941	08	20	33	43	50	56	60	63	65	65	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	11	14	19	21	22	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	1941	
1942	07	18	32	41	48	54	58	61	62	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	09	13	19	21	22	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	1942	
1943	07	19	33	43	52	58	62	64	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	06	12	17	19	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	1943	
1944	09	20	37	49	58	63	67	68	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	08	13	18	21	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	1944	
1945	09	23	40	53	61	66	70	71	72	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	11	15	20	23	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	1945	
1946	09	22	41	52	60	66	69	71	72	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	11	15	20	23	24	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	1946	
1947	09	21	39	50	58	63	66	68	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	11	15	20	22	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	1947	
1948	09	21	38	49	57	62	65	67	69	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	11	14	19	21	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	1948	
1949	09	21	37	48	55	61	64	66	68	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	11	14	18	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	1949
1950	09	24	41	52	60	66	69	71	72	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	11	15	19	21	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	1950	
1951	09	22	37	48	55	61	64	66	68	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	11	15	18	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	1951	
1952	09	22	37	47	55	61	64	66	68	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	11	15	18	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	1952	
1953	09	23	40	51	58	63	66	68	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	11	15	18	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	1953
1954	09	23	40	51	58	63	66	68	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	11	15	18	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	1954

APPENDIX A—continued

2. Fertility Rates

Table 2 (a).—All Marriage Ages under 45

Table 2 (a).—All Marriage Ages under 45																															Fertility Rates		
Calendar Year of Marriage	Marriage Duration (completed years)																														Calendar Year of Marriage		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30	
1920	.381	.319	.235	.203	.176	.159	.138	.123	.105	.096	.084	.069	.062	.052	.048	.039	.031	.027	.024	.020	.012	.011	.007	.005	.004	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1920
1921	.388	.296	.232	.196	.167	.144	.128	.120	.106	.089	.080	.067	.056	.051	.046	.039	.031	.027	.021	.017	.013	.011	.008	.006	.004	.002	.001	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	1921
1922	.352	.300	.215	.180	.165	.150	.126	.119	.102	.087	.072	.064	.055	.050	.040	.038	.031	.024	.019	.017	.015	.009	.007	.004	.004	.001	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1922
1923	.352	.287	.215	.184	.158	.137	.123	.115	.097	.080	.068	.062	.055	.051	.041	.035	.029	.024	.021	.016	.014	.010	.009	.006	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1923
1924	.359	.279	.209	.178	.153	.137	.122	.111	.094	.081	.074	.063	.055	.046	.042	.034	.028	.026	.022	.020	.014	.011	.009	.004	.003	.001	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1924
1925	.351	.274	.200	.178	.149	.140	.117	.105	.090	.080	.073	.062	.053	.044	.040	.032	.030	.027	.024	.019	.016	.012	.009	.004	.003	.001	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1925
1926	.338	.265	.199	.170	.150	.133	.114	.097	.092	.080	.072	.058	.053	.045	.042	.037	.031	.031	.025	.022	.017	.013	.007	.005	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1926
1927	.342	.256	.193	.170	.150	.126	.111	.104	.090	.079	.066	.061	.049	.041	.037	.036	.032	.031	.024	.019	.015	.009	.006	.004	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1927
1928	.319	.276	.194	.168	.141	.126	.107	.103	.089	.080	.070	.059	.046	.044	.039	.038	.037	.030	.025	.018	.014	.009	.006	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1928
1929	.338	.260	.192	.162	.143	.133	.115	.100	.090	.082	.070	.058	.049	.047	.045	.040	.032	.029	.021	.016	.011	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1929
1930	.332	.263	.193	.167	.149	.134	.115	.102	.089	.073	.062	.058	.055	.053	.050	.041	.035	.027	.018	.015	.009	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1930
1931	.329	.250	.184	.166	.146	.133	.116	.101	.087	.068	.066	.063	.065	.056	.051	.049	.036	.025	.019	.014	.008	.006	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1931
1932	.326	.239	.187	.165	.149	.128	.116	.097	.074	.074	.075	.074	.073	.061	.057	.045	.031	.025	.016	.012	.009	.007	.004	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1932
1933	.315	.249	.183	.163	.145	.130	.113	.082	.079	.083	.083	.079	.066	.066	.052	.038	.028	.020	.014	.011	.009	.006	.006	.006	.006	.006	.006	.006	.006	.006	.006	.006	1933
1934	.314	.244	.186	.166	.144	.125	.093	.089	.096	.097	.088	.073	.072	.057	.042	.032	.025	.018	.013	.011	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1934
1935	.306	.240	.191	.168	.132	.108	.103	.111	.113	.095	.089	.084	.067	.050	.038	.030	.022	.017	.013	.011	.009	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1935
1936	.294	.237	.188	.161	.123	.115	.118	.121	.110	.100	.096	.076	.056	.044	.034	.025	.021	.018	.013	.010	.009	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1936
1937	.279	.239	.180	.137	.125	.139	.136	.122	.119	.116	.094	.068	.055	.042	.032	.026	.020	.017	.013	.010	.009	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1937
1938	.291	.236	.169	.150	.151	.149	.139	.128	.134	.106	.079	.064	.053	.030	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.006	.006	.006	.006	.006	.006	.006	.006	.006	.006	.006	.006	.006	1938
1939	.229	.217	.179	.171	.168	.154	.145	.157	.126	.094	.076	.064	.054	.038	.031	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1939
1940	.189	.215	.185	.176	.161	.164	.177	.145	.107	.086	.069	.053	.048	.038	.032	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1940
1941	.186	.236	.192	.178	.172	.194	.166	.124	.101	.084	.065	.056	.050	.038	.032	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1941
1942	.196	.241	.192	.190	.207	.186	.147	.121	.099	.083	.067	.059	.049	.038	.032	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1942
1943	.241	.259	.204	.222	.203	.165	.138	.112	.088	.081	.066	.055	.044	.033	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1943
1944	.246	.288	.255	.222	.183	.153	.130	.103	.088	.079	.063	.054	.038	.031	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1944
1945	.237	.322	.258	.204	.176	.150	.121	.107	.090	.078	.069	.053	.048	.038	.032	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1945
1946	.283	.330	.234	.194	.168	.149	.125	.109	.091	.078	.069	.053	.048	.038	.032	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1946
1947	.301	.313	.227	.190	.171	.153	.128	.108	.091	.078	.069	.053	.048	.038	.032	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1947
1948	.293	.298	.221	.197	.178	.157	.128	.091	.078	.069	.053	.048	.038	.032	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1948
1949	.290	.291	.213	.201	.182	.158	.128	.091	.078	.069	.053	.048	.038	.032	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1949
1950	.303	.276	.224	.213	.191	.168	.138	.091	.078	.069	.053	.048	.038	.032	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1950
1951	.267	.266	.214	.203	.181	.158	.128	.091	.078	.069	.053	.048	.038	.032	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1951
1952	.273	.267	.214	.203	.181	.158	.128	.091	.078	.069	.053	.048	.038	.032	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1952
1953	.274	.266	.214	.203	.181	.158	.128	.091	.078	.069	.053	.048	.038	.032	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1953
1954	.275	.266	.214	.203	.181	.158	.128	.091	.078	.069	.053	.048	.038	.032	.026	.020	.014	.011	.009	.008	.007	.005	.003	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1954

Table 2 (b).—Marriage Age under 20

Fertility Rates

Calendar Year of Marriage	Marriage Duration (completed years)																				Calendar Year of Marriage													
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
1920	.518	.373	.304	.249	.245	.230	.190	.187	.163	.163	.144	.135	.119	.094	.096	.096	.082	.072	.074	.059	.045	.040	.035	.031	.025	.017	.010	.004	.002	.001	.001	.000	.000	1920
1921	.542	.352	.289	.235	.233	.195	.189	.180	.163	.137	.143	.116	.112	.121	.101	.100	.080	.078	.078	.059	.052	.042	.036	.031	.022	.019	.009	.004	.001	.001	.001	.000	.000	1921
1922	.521	.354	.266	.247	.219	.204	.175	.168	.159	.128	.135	.116	.113	.126	.104	.099	.083	.073	.061	.060	.048	.045	.035	.027	.021	.016	.007	.002	.001	.001	.001	.000	.000	1922
1923	.541	.334	.263	.224	.193	.185	.151	.168	.147	.140	.128	.122	.112	.100	.098	.089	.075	.081	.055	.055	.052	.058	.040	.032	.022	.014	.007	.003	.001	.001	.001	.000	.000	1923
1924	.554	.342	.269	.220	.196	.189	.176	.172	.147	.134	.142	.119	.119	.100	.110	.086	.073	.082	.067	.072	.052	.045	.039	.026	.017	.011	.006	.002	.002	.001	.001	.000	.000	1924
1925	.545	.307	.273	.230	.198	.193	.152	.162	.155	.126	.123	.120	.100	.100	.084	.068	.086	.073	.075	.064	.064	.055	.041	.026	.017	.011	.006	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	1925
1926	.556	.315	.256	.209	.199	.182	.156	.145	.146	.138	.133	.111	.110	.095	.090	.082	.077	.076	.072	.075	.063	.047	.032	.022	.015	.009	.004	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	1926
1927	.580	.295	.235	.213	.205	.169	.155	.152	.127	.149	.119	.112	.104	.098	.091	.093	.072	.101	.075	.067	.051	.036	.026	.018	.013	.009	.004	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	1927
1928	.564	.342	.240	.231	.186	.171	.154	.160	.136	.140	.112	.111	.099	.102	.099	.091	.092	.091	.085	.066	.050	.036	.028	.017	.012	.009	.005	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	1928
1929	.614	.307	.248	.211	.191	.170	.164	.160	.144	.130	.133	.119	.091	.100	.090	.091	.095	.084	.066	.050	.037	.030	.024	.015	.011	.008	.005	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	1929
1930	.596	.332	.241	.219	.190	.191	.168	.147	.128	.139	.116	.099	.106	.100	.109	.079	.093	.075	.056	.044	.035	.031	.024	.017	.011	.008	.005	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	1930
1931	.609	.292	.226	.218	.199	.180	.165	.152	.144	.120	.118	.110	.114	.107	.095	.111	.089	.069	.054	.044	.037	.028	.023	.017	.011	.008	.005	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	1931
1932	.591	.298	.244	.205	.194	.172	.169	.137	.128	.130	.125	.127	.113	.125	.128	.107	.081	.075	.052	.040	.038	.030	.022	.017	.011	.008	.005	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	1932
1933	.595	.298	.232	.205	.199	.173	.154	.129	.122	.133	.136	.127	.131	.139	.117	.091	.073	.059	.046	.038	.035	.027	.021	.015	.011	.008	.005	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	1933
1934	.613	.297	.239	.200	.197	.182	.144	.148	.141	.149	.146	.142	.150	.128	.101	.081	.067	.053	.045	.038	.033	.027	.021	.015	.011	.008	.005	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	1934
1935	.591	.298	.246	.201	.186	.169	.160	.153	.155	.128	.145	.151	.131	.105	.085	.070	.058	.052	.045	.038	.035	.027	.021	.015	.011	.008	.005	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	1935
1936	.581	.306	.241	.216	.173	.159	.170	.148	.153	.159	.160	.140	.113	.093	.077	.065	.058	.052	.044	.038	.035	.027	.021	.015	.011	.008	.005	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	1936
1937	.562	.298	.239	.221	.182	.179	.166	.163	.172	.179	.154	.126	.105	.089	.077	.069	.063	.056	.050	.043	.038	.030	.022	.017	.011	.008	.005	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	1937
1938	.580	.312	.229	.194	.195	.173	.158	.184	.182	.152	.124	.106	.096	.078	.069	.062	.055	.050	.043	.038	.035	.027	.021	.015	.011	.008	.005	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	1938
1939	.412	.265	.233	.194	.191	.190	.184	.216	.178	.142	.122	.110	.101	.076	.071	.061	.058	.052	.045	.038	.033	.027	.021	.015	.011	.008	.005	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	1939
1940	.308	.267	.219	.186	.187	.208	.228	.196	.146	.124	.110	.094	.086	.072	.066	.058	.052	.045	.038	.035	.027	.021	.015	.011	.008	.005	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	1940
1941	.289	.272	.216	.198	.208	.251	.225	.169	.140	.127	.111	.097	.086	.066	.066	.058	.052	.044	.038	.035	.027	.021	.015	.011	.008	.005	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	1941
1942	.280	.252	.229	.221	.251	.237	.187	.157	.134	.114	.107	.093	.082	.082	.082	.076	.069	.063	.056	.050	.043	.038	.030	.022	.017	.011	.008	.005	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	1942
1943	.218	.274	.242	.254	.246	.205	.174	.147	.127	.115	.102	.085	.085	.085	.085	.076	.069	.063	.056	.050	.043	.038	.030	.022	.017	.011	.008	.005	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	1943
1944	.346	.302	.285	.269	.225	.193	.168	.134	.118	.109	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	1944
1945	.311	.358	.305	.253	.217	.191	.167	.149	.128	.110	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	1945
1946	.382	.386	.285	.238	.209	.192	.173	.153	.131	.110	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	1946
1947	.429	.376	.274	.238	.209	.193	.169	.148	.127	.110	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	1947
1948	.440	.363	.268	.247	.221	.205	.173	.152	.131	.110	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	1948
1949	.449	.359	.274	.258	.229	.203	.173	.152	.131	.110	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	1949
1950	.481	.315	.281	.265	.234	.203	.173	.152	.131	.110	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	1950
1951	.429	.318	.277	.258	.228	.203	.173	.152	.131	.110	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	1951
1952	.437	.318	.272	.253	.228	.203	.173	.152	.131	.110	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	1952
1953	.444	.316	.272	.253	.228	.203	.173	.152	.131	.110	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	1953
1954	.432	.316	.272	.253	.228	.203	.173	.152	.131	.110	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	.099	1954

Fertility Rates

Marriage Duration (completed years)

248

Table 2 (d).—Marriage Age 25-29

Calendar Year of Marriage	Marriage Duration (completed years)																																
	Calendar Year of Marriage																																
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
1920	325	301	224	186	159	140	122	105	089	080	068	050	046	030	031	015	012	009	008	005	001	001	000	000	000	001	—	—	—	—	—	1920	
1921	318	283	212	182	151	133	102	103	089	075	056	050	033	028	023	018	012	008	005	001	001	001	000	000	000	000	—	—	—	—	—	1921	
1922	282	291	197	168	146	131	111	104	080	065	052	047	035	029	018	019	008	006	003	002	002	001	000	000	000	000	—	—	—	—	—	1922	
1923	291	275	200	176	148	125	112	101	083	062	051	044	034	033	020	014	008	007	003	002	001	001	002	001	000	000	—	—	—	—	—	1923	
1924	290	270	188	160	140	116	111	094	074	064	052	044	031	025	021	012	009	006	004	002	001	002	002	000	000	000	—	—	—	—	—	1924	
1925	263	261	173	160	143	118	114	086	072	062	060	040	032	027	019	012	008	007	004	001	003	003	001	000	000	000	—	—	—	—	—	1925	
1926	254	247	190	156	128	125	100	084	071	064	053	041	029	026	020	019	008	006	005	004	005	002	001	000	000	000	—	—	—	—	—	1926	
1927	244	236	178	151	132	108	105	086	077	062	051	048	031	024	021	017	011	007	006	006	004	004	000	000	000	000	—	—	—	—	—	1927	
1928	238	251	180	154	132	112	093	084	074	062	054	040	030	026	021	017	012	008	008	006	003	002	000	000	000	000	—	—	—	—	—	1928	
1929	233	238	181	154	132	125	097	084	069	065	055	040	033	033	022	021	014	012	007	005	003	001	000	000	000	000	—	—	—	—	—	1929	
1930	245	231	182	156	136	126	104	100	078	057	046	042	040	035	026	022	016	010	007	005	001	000	000	000	000	000	—	—	—	—	—	1930	
1931	233	229	174	156	132	122	104	088	074	052	049	047	046	033	025	024	015	009	006	002	002	000	000	000	000	—	—	—	—	—	—	1931	
1932	230	217	173	151	137	120	101	080	059	061	057	059	054	036	034	025	015	009	004	002	001	000	000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1932	
1933	227	231	174	153	137	120	097	064	061	073	065	062	043	037	028	019	012	006	003	002	001	000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1933	
1934	224	228	172	155	139	112	080	070	083	082	078	053	046	036	024	017	011	005	003	002	001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1934	
1935	226	220	184	163	119	102	085	093	109	089	070	061	044	031	022	014	008	005	003	002	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1935
1936	218	225	175	153	109	110	110	120	096	081	079	057	038	027	018	012	008	005	003	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1936
1937	199	223	170	118	112	141	139	123	108	105	081	054	037	027	017	012	007	005	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1937
1938	216	208	156	134	144	149	139	123	125	097	068	049	038	025	017	012	007	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1938
1939	178	204	168	165	161	144	135	142	112	080	061	046	036	024	017	013	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1939
1940	153	195	185	178	147	158	161	131	095	074	054	038	034	025	017	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1940
1941	157	219	180	174	163	175	148	110	088	066	045	040	032	022	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1941
1942	170	236	177	187	188	164	130	104	081	065	049	041	031	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1942
1943	217	249	214	212	187	152	123	097	069	064	049	041	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1943
1944	215	290	248	205	168	141	114	090	078	069	048	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1944
1945	213	319	245	193	167	139	110	099	081	068	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1945
1946	262	317	223	185	158	137	113	101	081	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1946
1947	272	298	219	182	171	155	121	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1947
1948	255	283	217	192	173	148	118	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1948
1949	238	268	201	185	172	147	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1949
1950	249	269	216	203	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1950
1951	235	257	204	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1951
1952	227	257	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1952
1953	225	257	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1953
1954	228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1954

Fertility Rates

Table 2 (e).—Marriage Age 30-34

Calendar Year of Marriage		Marriage Duration (completed years)																														Calendar Year of Marriage							
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		30						
1920	.284	.264	.184	.166	.135	.109	.099	.069	.051	.045	.032	.025	.013	.010	.007	.004	.002	.003	.002	.001	.002	.002	.001	.002	.002	.001	.002	.002	.001	.002	.002	.001	.002	.002	.001	1920			
1921	.282	.248	.198	.148	.121	.101	.081	.069	.047	.033	.024	.019	.015	.008	.007	.004	.002	.001	.002	.001	.002	.001	.002	.001	.002	.001	.002	.001	.002	.001	.002	.001	.002	.001	.002	.001	1921		
1922	.256	.236	.180	.157	.119	.105	.081	.067	.051	.035	.024	.018	.009	.006	.005	.004	.003	.004	.003	.004	.003	.004	.003	.004	.003	.004	.003	.004	.003	.004	.003	.004	.003	.004	.003	.004	.003	1922	
1923	.254	.235	.169	.149	.119	.100	.077	.072	.042	.032	.022	.022	.015	.005	.003	.002	.002	.003	.004	.003	.002	.002	.003	.004	.003	.002	.002	.003	.004	.003	.002	.002	.003	.004	.003	.002	.002	.003	1923
1924	.301	.212	.175	.138	.110	.101	.069	.061	.040	.031	.020	.021	.009	.006	.003	.004	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1924	
1925	.268	.238	.160	.144	.116	.083	.068	.063	.050	.032	.025	.019	.010	.005	.002	.002	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1925	
1926	.228	.207	.156	.121	.099	.072	.063	.057	.044	.021	.020	.008	.009	.007	.004	.003	.002	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1926	
1927	.241	.221	.164	.130	.101	.100	.062	.055	.038	.031	.028	.015	.007	.002	.001	.001	.002	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1927	
1928	.211	.222	.151	.114	.084	.082	.059	.054	.027	.031	.019	.010	.006	.003	.004	.002	.002	.002	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1928	
1929	.226	.208	.135	.119	.094	.081	.070	.047	.045	.031	.018	.016	.007	.001	.002	.001	.003	.002	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1929	
1930	.207	.220	.153	.118	.104	.076	.062	.044	.041	.028	.024	.015	.009	.005	.006	.004	.004	.002	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1930	
1931	.211	.186	.142	.122	.098	.073	.072	.049	.029	.026	.024	.016	.009	.007	.006	.006	.004	.002	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1931	
1932	.239	.188	.162	.130	.097	.082	.067	.056	.039	.027	.023	.029	.008	.011	.009	.006	.003	.002	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1932	
1933	.223	.196	.139	.135	.101	.091	.061	.049	.035	.035	.039	.023	.014	.012	.008	.005	.003	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1933	
1934	.210	.194	.142	.123	.096	.078	.055	.048	.033	.038	.026	.019	.017	.012	.008	.005	.002	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1934	
1935	.211	.206	.148	.117	.092	.076	.060	.067	.052	.036	.028	.023	.015	.010	.007	.002	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1935	
1936	.196	.189	.151	.117	.080	.074	.077	.075	.060	.042	.031	.022	.013	.008	.004	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1936	
1937	.207	.200	.140	.098	.088	.090	.089	.073	.055	.042	.029	.019	.012	.005	.002	.002	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1937	
1938	.202	.207	.130	.116	.103	.115	.093	.061	.061	.042	.025	.017	.010	.005	.002	.002	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1938	
1939	.171	.184	.134	.122	.133	.113	.083	.085	.061	.037	.023	.014	.009	.004	.002	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1939	
1940	.150	.189	.156	.133	.135	.113	.094	.071	.047	.029	.017	.012	.008	.004	.002	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1940	
1941	.154	.215	.159	.130	.126	.118	.094	.063	.042	.028	.014	.011	.009	.003	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	1941	
1942	.152	.193	.142	.160	.148	.121	.090	.063	.043	.029	.016	.012	.009	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001	.001</							

Table 2 (f).—Marriage Age 35-39

Table 2 (g).—Marriage Age 40-44

Fertility Rates

Calendar Year of Marriage	Marriage Duration (completed years)															Marriage Duration (completed years)															Calendar Year of Marriage	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
1920	.239	.189	.136	.089	.067	.053	.036	.015	.016	.007	.013	.001	.004	.002	.000	.002	.131	.041	.038	.017	.019	.011	.005	.006	.008	.000	.000	.008	.006	.003	.000	1920
1921	.191	.185	.104	.123	.073	.041	.033	.021	.020	.000	.006	.001	.003	.000	.000	.002	.177	.067	.033	.022	.011	.008	.010	.024	.008	.007	.006	.003	.003	.003	.000	1921
1922	.223	.175	.095	.094	.060	.032	.028	.034	.016	.010	.008	.008	.003	.001	.002	.000	.051	.058	.031	.029	.019	.013	.012	.007	.007	.003	.004	.007	.000	.004	.000	1922
1923	.192	.178	.109	.068	.053	.038	.028	.024	.011	.008	.001	.003	.002	.003	.000	.000	.094	.071	.015	.026	.014	.008	.000	.010	.000	.007	.003	.004	.000	.000	.000	1923
1924	.217	.148	.090	.087	.056	.036	.017	.011	.014	.011	.003	.002	.000	.006	.000	.000	.122	.056	.027	.021	.011	.008	.005	.006	.004	.000	.003	.004	.003	.000	.000	1924
1925	.216	.141	.108	.066	.047	.036	.031	.023	.008	.009	.008	.001	.002	.001	.002	.001	.048	.056	.029	.017	.002	.007	.012	.000	.000	.000	.006	.000	.000	.003	.000	1925
1926	.199	.142	.083	.061	.031	.030	.026	.015	.007	.009	.008	.002	.005	.003	.003	.001	.109	.034	.028	.013	.008	.004	.007	.006	.003	.013	.006	.000	.003	.004	.000	1926
1927	.208	.124	.088	.059	.038	.029	.019	.012	.010	.007	.001	.003	.000	.002	.003	.001	.107	.030	.008	.005	.007	.004	.002	.011	.006	.007	.004	.000	.000	.000	.000	1927
1928	.182	.131	.089	.064	.025	.034	.013	.008	.010	.008	.003	.003	.004	.002	.001	.000	.065	.037	.012	.010	.005	.002	.003	.000	.006	.000	.004	.003	.000	.003	.000	1928
1929	.177	.118	.094	.047	.038	.017	.027	.017	.003	.004	.008	.003	.002	.004	.000	.000	.106	.020	.009	.007	.006	.000	.001	.006	.006	.000	.003	.000	.002	.003	.000	1929
1930	.160	.156	.092	.078	.045	.039	.014	.007	.010	.003	.001	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.108	.038	.023	.009	.009	.010	.004	.003	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1930
1931	.187	.125	.082	.065	.067	.033	.015	.011	.008	.007	.000	.001	.000	.002	.000	.000	.087	.013	.015	.005	.000	.004	.000	.000	.004	.004	.003	.000	.000	.000	.000	1931
1932	.160	.131	.085	.041	.045	.030	.018	.015	.004	.005	.000	.000	.000	.001	.001	.000	.109	.007	.007	.004	.005	.001	.007	.000	.004	.003	.004	.000	.000	.000	.000	1932
1933	.178	.140	.076	.043	.037	.032	.010	.013	.001	.005	.001	.002	.001	.001	.000	.000	.097	.006	.003	.006	.001	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1933
1934	.180	.143	.086	.059	.041	.031	.021	.003	.002	.005	.002	.003	.002	.002	.000	.000	.114	.038	.020	.014	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1934
1935	.136	.107	.072	.057	.029	.029	.011	.016	.007	.002	.001	.002	.002	.001	.001	.000	.078	.010	.009	.006	.004	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1935
1936	.166	.137	.085	.067	.041	.027	.032	.013	.013	.006	.004	.002	.002	.001	.000	.000	.061	.029	.014	.005	.010	.001	.002	.003	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1936
1937	.134	.134	.094	.044	.030	.024	.024	.028	.010	.005	.004	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.032	.026	.019	.008	.007	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1937
1938	.151	.124	.087	.058	.043	.033	.039	.017	.011	.006	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.077	.031	.024	.008	.003	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1938
1939	.123	.118	.076	.063	.056	.023	.035	.018	.011	.005	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.053	.031	.009	.013	.004	.000	.004	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1939
1940	.103	.124	.077	.093	.042	.036	.029	.019	.009	.004	.001	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.026	.041	.014	.010	.005	.006	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1940
1941	.117	.137	.095	.076	.056	.044	.029	.015	.006	.003	.001	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.033	.045	.023	.017	.010	.003	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1941
1942	.109	.137	.089	.071	.065	.043	.024	.015	.005	.002	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.041	.055	.024	.012	.007	.005	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1942
1943	.116	.145	.102	.089	.062	.038	.022	.012	.005	.003	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.056	.050	.023	.016	.008	.004	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1943
1944	.112	.171	.120	.086	.056	.034	.019	.010	.006	.002	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.047	.046	.029	.016	.007	.003	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1944
1945	.140	.176	.122	.081	.056	.033	.016	.010	.006	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.040	.049	.030	.014	.007	.003	.001	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1945
1946	.156	.183	.113	.082	.053	.035	.021	.012	.006	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.038	.051	.028	.014	.007	.003	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1946
1947	.125	.174	.116	.076	.049	.034	.021	.014	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.036	.050	.029	.012	.003	.003	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1947
1948	.121	.169	.116	.077	.050	.034	.020	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.036	.040	.021	.007	.006	.002	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1948
1949	.121	.160	.105	.079	.053	.037	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.045	.034	.025	.008	.006	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1949
1950	.152	.172	.110	.081	.057	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.042	.033	.020	.007	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1950
1951	.130	.155	.101	.075	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.039	.035	.024	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1951
1952	.132	.151	.095	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.041	.035	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1952
1953	.145	.164	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.042	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1953
1954	.145	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.042	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	1954

APPENDIX B

FERTILITY OF WOMEN MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE AND OF ALL MARRIED WOMEN IN 1952

Supplements to Tables HH, I, KK, MM and OO of 1952, Part II

SUPPLEMENT 1 TO TABLE HH.—Legitimate Maternities to women married *more than once* by } { England and Wales
mother's age at maternity and the number of her previous liveborn children (*of all marriages*). } 1952 Occurrences

Note : Cases in which the mother's age or the number of her previous children were *not stated* have been proportionally distributed and included with the stated cases.

Age of Mother at Maternity	Legitimate Maternities, the number of previous liveborn children of all marriages being :											Previous liveborn children	
												Total Number	Average
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*10-14	*15 and over
All Ages	20,769	3,423	6,395	4,979	2,781	1,511	721	450	243	130	59	74	3
18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 20	6	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	10	2	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	38	12	18	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	82	20	32	21	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	171	45	74	40	12	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
24	307	78	120	69	29	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20-24	608	157	249	140	47	12	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
25	465	113	188	106	41	16	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
26	700	177	270	160	64	22	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
27	919	193	334	228	98	51	11	2	1	—	—	—	—
28	1,114	195	423	269	128	68	19	11	1	1	—	—	—
29	1,409	285	467	331	183	81	38	14	8	2	—	—	—
25-29	4,607	963	1,682	1,094	514	238	71	30	12	3	—	—	—
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
													(15)
													(16)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
30	1,704	324	582	416	217	91	41	25	3	5	—	—	—	2,845	1·67
31	1,928	323	644	464	260	147	54	24	8	2	1	1	—	3,445	1·79
32	2,047	346	647	535	262	134	72	31	11	3	1	5	—	3,747	1·83
33	1,366	201	404	382	183	104	48	25	10	5	2	2	—	2,671	1·96
34	1,311	183	397	329	186	108	47	28	19	11	2	1	—	2,697	2·06
30-34	8,356	1,377	2,674	2,126	1,108	584	262	133	51	26	6	9	—	15,405	1·84
35	1,221	189	346	291	181	98	48	39	19	4	5	1	—	2,557	2·09
36	1,156	169	332	249	185	110	46	25	17	15	6	2	—	2,521	2·18
37	1,104	148	295	250	161	99	70	35	22	10	6	8	—	2,608	2·36
38	986	125	258	232	155	79	54	37	28	7	7	4	—	2,353	2·39
39	760	96	172	168	129	77	38	33	18	16	6	6	1	1,984	2·61
35-39	5,227	727	1,403	1,190	811	463	256	169	104	52	30	21	1	12,023	2·30
40	655	63	127	148	112	74	41	38	20	12	7	13	—	1,928	2·94
41	457	54	101	96	65	52	35	20	14	10	4	6	—	1,266	2·77
42	359	41	66	90	51	32	21	18	21	5	4	9	1	1,074	2·99
43	203	13	40	44	29	27	11	14	4	9	3	8	1	694	3·42
44	138	17	19	22	20	14	13	18	5	7	1	2	—	476	3·45
40-44	1,812	188	353	400	277	199	121	108	64	43	19	38	2	5,438	3·00
45	78	1	17	19	13	5	3	4	7	4	3	2	—	283	3·63
46	50	4	8	8	7	8	4	3	3	2	1	2	—	186	3·72
47	17	1	6	1	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	54	3·18
48	5	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	28	5·60
49 and over	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2·00
45 and over	153	7	32	29	24	15	10	9	11	6	4	6	—	557	3·64

* Distribution of total maternities in these columns as follows :—

10 children	34	14 children	2
11 "	24	15 "	2
12 "	10	17 "	1
13 "	4		

APPENDIX B—continued

SUPPLEMENT 2 TO TABLE HH.—Legitimate Maternities to all married women by mother's age at maternity and the number of her previous liveborn children (*of all marriages*).

{ England and Wales
1952 Occurrences }

Note: Cases in which the mother's age or the number of her previous children were *not stated* have been proportionally distributed and included with the stated cases.

Age of Mother at Maternity	Legitimate Maternities, the number of previous liveborn children of all marriages being :													Previous liveborn children	
	Total	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	*10-14	*15 and over	Total Number	Average
All Ages	647,627	250,775	194,830	102,801	47,774	23,699	11,521	6,597	3,832	2,351	1,429	1,906	112	817,134	1.26
15	1	1												—	—
16	460	457	3											3	0.01
17	2,557	2,458	95	4										103	0.04
18	7,246	6,563	652	31										714	0.10
19	14,085	11,693	2,104	269	15	3		1						2,705	0.19
Under 20	24,349	21,172	2,854	304	15	3		1						3,525	0.14
20	23,084	17,650	4,497	834	85	14	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	6,501	0.28
21	33,210	23,156	7,835	1,900	263	49	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	12,656	0.38
22	39,202	25,228	10,239	2,935	632	139	14	11	1	1	2	—	—	18,730	0.48
23	41,933	23,836	12,613	4,080	1,122	227	45	9	1	—	—	—	—	25,333	0.60
24	44,040	21,986	14,425	5,381	1,680	449	80	26	8	5	—	—	—	32,675	0.74
20-24	181,469	111,856	49,609	15,130	3,782	878	147	47	11	7	2	—	—	95,895	0.53
25	43,606	19,429	15,020	6,126	2,152	671	140	57	4	5	2	—	—	37,540	0.86
26	45,204	17,713	16,262	7,221	2,704	932	259	78	18	9	2	6	—	44,583	0.99
27	41,256	14,700	15,011	7,125	2,825	1,084	340	113	38	6	6	8	—	44,903	1.09
28	40,223	12,616	14,578	7,660	3,253	1,375	432	207	67	21	6	7	1	49,344	1.23
29	38,152	10,776	13,678	7,682	3,425	1,539	624	283	90	34	13	7	1	51,399	1.35
25-29	208,441	75,234	74,549	35,814	14,359	5,601	1,795	738	217	75	29	28	2	227,769	1.09
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
30	36,581	9,135	12,984	7,787	3,664	1,674	729	372	137	65	17	17	—	53,938	1.47
31	33,998	7,646	11,823	7,492	3,660	1,866	803	376	188	83	35	25	1	54,092	1.59
32	31,814	6,334	10,325	7,530	3,766	1,934	966	502	241	109	54	51	2	55,888	1.76
33	20,183	3,613	6,217	4,800	2,535	1,423	769	430	203	113	44	33	3	38,657	1.92
34	17,531	3,024	5,120	4,050	2,376	1,320	713	409	248	138	72	59	2	35,803	2.04
30-34	140,107	29,752	46,469	31,659	16,001	8,217	3,980	2,089	1,017	508	222	185	8	238,378	1.70
35	16,832	2,869	4,717	3,834	2,351	1,335	721	452	262	161	73	52	5	35,527	2.11
36	15,795	2,351	4,242	3,598	2,287	1,402	755	446	296	192	110	107	9	36,287	2.30
37	14,290	2,013	3,545	3,163	2,094	1,267	842	522	335	213	137	156	3	35,615	2.50
38	13,071	1,669	2,985	2,865	1,968	1,297	810	537	367	239	150	180	4	34,947	2.67
39	10,019	1,341	2,062	2,050	1,525	1,079	660	459	294	207	136	196	10	28,382	2.83
35-39	70,007	10,243	17,551	15,510	10,225	6,380	3,788	2,416	1,554	1,012	606	691	31	170,758	2.44
40	7,717	895	1,440	1,592	1,174	845	543	379	267	188	148	235	11	24,016	3.11
41	5,458	628	927	1,067	822	616	418	300	222	154	114	175	15	17,867	3.27
42	4,290	471	682	784	630	474	361	244	191	145	105	190	13	15,075	3.51
43	2,653	248	386	465	350	307	231	162	150	106	74	162	12	10,314	3.89
44	1,542	155	176	250	209	207	118	112	91	61	53	106	4	6,236	4.04
40-44	21,660	2,397	3,611	4,158	3,185	2,449	1,671	1,197	921	654	494	868	55	73,508	3.39
45	818	55	97	125	117	81	71	51	56	52	40	67	6	3,702	4.53
46	462	40	55	65	51	59	40	30	35	22	23	35	7	2,091	4.53
47	187	13	17	18	27	19	17	22	13	15	8	17	1	926	4.95
48	78	10	11	12	8	7	5	4	4	5	1	10	1	342	4.38
49 and over	49	3	7	6	4	5	7	2	4	1	4	5	1	240	4.90
45 and over	1,594	121	187	226	207	171	140	109	112	95	76	134	16	7,301	4.58

* Distribution of total maternities in these columns as follows :—

10 children	850	13 children	174	16 children	26	20 children	3
11	485	14	99	17	17	21	3
12	298	15	47	18	18	22	2
				19	19	23	2

APPENDIX B—continued

{ England and Wales
1952 Occurrences }

SUPPLEMENT 1 TO TABLE II.—Legitimate Maternities to women married *more than once* by mother's age at maternity and duration of current marriage.

Note : Cases in which the mother's age or year of marriage were *not stated* have been proportionally distributed and included with the stated cases.

(a) Classification by marriage duration and maternity age in single years.

Age of Mother at Maternity	Legitimate Maternities, the duration of current marriage in completed years being :																				Age of Mother at Maternity					
	All Dura- tions																									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		20	21	22	23	
All Ages	20,769	4,444	3,670	3,008	2,558	2,496	1,829	1,072	584	298	243	190	112	74	56	54	32	15	11	7	7	4	2	2	1	
18	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Under 20	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	10	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	38	18	11	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	82	48	18	11	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23	171	99	44	16	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24	307	143	78	51	16	10	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20-24	608	312	154	84	30	14	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25	465	180	132	75	41	17	13	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26	700	224	193	120	65	53	34	9	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27	919	272	191	141	120	96	49	34	12	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28	1,114	256	243	180	161	139	84	29	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29	1,409	331	269	220	179	171	110	74	32	7	7	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25-29	4,607	1,263	1,028	736	566	476	290	151	62	15	10	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30	1,704	354	305	245	245	230	161	92	41	11	13	4	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31	1,928	374	347	291	244	265	182	97	61	29	18	9	5	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32	2,047	379	347	289	284	279	215	140	54	26	12	12	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33	1,366	252	220	195	185	180	146	92	43	17	12	13	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34	1,311	225	182	198	176	161	159	79	52	25	30	13	4	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30-34	8,356	1,584	1,401	1,218	1,134	1,115	863	500	251	108	85	51	23	10	6	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)
35	1,221	190	197	181	144	172	133	75	45	22	25	15	13	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
36	1,156	196	172	165	159	140	104	80	40	29	27	20	9	6	3	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	36
37	1,104	221	168	138	131	121	108	71	48	28	18	17	12	6	3	8	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	37
38	986	188	169	140	120	120	89	59	26	19	13	14	10	8	3	4	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	38
39	760	154	94	90	81	107	73	44	28	21	20	10	9	8	8	6	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	39
35-39	5,227	949	800	714	635	660	507	329	187	119	103	76	53	32	20	22	12	3	—	3	2	1	—	—	—	35-39
40	655	114	91	98	64	88	56	27	37	13	12	12	10	9	11	5	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	40
41	457	79	75	64	59	42	36	18	12	15	10	14	7	8	3	6	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
42	359	61	54	40	27	52	34	17	15	9	8	16	5	5	3	5	3	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	42
43	203	32	26	22	25	20	14	11	8	8	10	6	4	4	1	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	43
44	138	20	23	16	8	8	12	5	6	5	2	1	2	3	8	8	4	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	44
40-44	1,812	306	269	240	183	210	152	78	78	50	42	49	28	29	26	27	16	8	8	4	2	3	1	2	1	40-44
45	78	11	13	5	8	12	6	6	2	1	1	2	—	1	2	2	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	45
46	50	10	1	7	2	2	1	4	4	2	2	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	46
47	17	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
48	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
49 and over	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49 and over
45 and over	153	25	17	16	10	21	7	10	6	6	3	9	4	2	4	2	1	3	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	45 and over

APPENDIX B—continued

SUPPLEMENT 1 TO TABLE I I.—continued

(b) Monthly divisions of durations under 2 years.

Age of Mother at Maternity	Legitimate Maternities, the marriage duration in completed months being :																	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	0-8	9-11	12-14	15-17	18-20	21-23
All Ages	238	217	229	268	330	405	444	405	403	545	514	446	2,939	1,505	1,134	892	841	803
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21	1	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	7	3	—	3	3
22	8	4	1	3	5	4	1	6	4	2	2	3	11	10	11	6	1	—
23	8	4	6	9	12	12	8	10	8	2	5	5	38	8	12	14	9	—
24	5	13	9	14	8	11	10	9	11	27	14	12	77	22	28	20	15	15
20-24	22	23	16	27	27	34	21	25	23	42	29	23	218	94	57	42	28	27
25	16	8	9	9	11	11	19	13	16	18	32	18	112	68	44	25	36	27
26	15	11	14	12	19	19	21	25	22	19	32	15	158	66	65	54	39	35
27	15	15	20	16	24	23	25	23	23	36	34	18	184	88	52	50	46	43
28	16	13	10	12	14	27	25	22	25	32	32	28	164	92	70	54	49	43
29	15	14	16	21	28	32	24	34	37	44	38	28	221	110	93	65	55	56
25-29	77	61	69	70	96	112	114	117	123	149	168	107	839	424	324	248	246	210
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
30	19	13	14	17	21	34	29	34	34	55	50	34	215	139	93	69	68	75
31	19	19	19	21	20	37	39	33	35	53	46	33	242	132	110	81	80	76
32	20	15	13	19	35	35	43	33	32	41	47	46	245	134	113	91	77	66
33	13	9	11	16	24	19	28	21	21	30	23	37	162	90	62	53	58	47
34	12	6	9	12	14	23	28	30	16	31	26	18	150	75	52	53	27	50
30-34	83	62	66	85	114	148	167	151	138	210	192	168	1,014	570	430	347	310	314
35	7	10	14	10	13	14	24	12	19	34	16	17	123	67	68	41	47	41
36	8	7	10	11	15	13	19	23	22	25	12	31	128	68	53	37	45	37
37	11	4	11	14	14	18	25	21	19	28	30	26	137	84	43	31	51	43
38	11	10	8	13	14	13	17	15	22	18	24	23	123	65	48	41	42	38
39	7	10	7	15	6	19	18	12	16	10	17	17	110	44	35	21	11	27
35-39	44	41	50	63	62	77	103	83	98	115	99	114	621	328	247	171	196	186
40	5	10	6	8	13	15	7	9	8	8	11	14	81	33	23	25	18	25
41	2	8	7	7	8	9	10	6	4	9	2	7	61	18	20	23	15	17
42	—	3	7	5	5	5	10	8	3	6	3	6	46	15	12	14	15	13
43	—	3	7	1	2	2	6	4	3	1	1	2	28	4	7	9	5	5
44	1	5	2	1	—	1	3	—	3	2	1	1	16	4	6	10	5	2
40-44	11	29	26	22	28	32	36	27	21	26	18	30	232	74	68	81	58	62
45	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	1	4	5	6	5	2	3	3
46	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	7	3	—	—	—	1
47	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
49 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45 and over	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	—	3	3	4	15	10	7	3	3	4

{ England and Wales 1952 Occurrences

Note : (i) The marriage duration in the case of a woman married more than once is calculated from the date of her current marriage.

(ii) Cases in which the mother's age or year of marriage were not stated have been proportionally distributed and included with the stated cases.

Note : (i) The marriage duration in the case of a from the date of her current marriage.

(ii) Cases in which the mother's age or year of marriage were not stated have been proportionally distributed and included with the stated cases.

(a) Classification by marriage duration and maternity age in single years.

Age of Mother at Maternity	Legitimate Maternities, the marriage duration in completed years being :																													Age of Mother over 29		
	All Durations	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		28	
All Ages	647627	90071	85091	72123	65840	60516	51251	41756	28582	20628	20888	21404	19122	18910	11369	8817	7442	6047	4835	3633	2735	2137	1580	1126	730	457	262	151	70	34	20	
15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
16	460	457	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
17	2557	2334	215	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
18	7246	5853	1156	228	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
19	14085	9115	3588	1164	208	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Under 20	24349	17760	4962	1400	217	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under 20
20	23084	11328	7277	3197	1043	224	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
21	33210	12071	10396	6304	3170	1047	199	23	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
22	39202	10445	11744	8175	5297	2535	826	164	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22
23	41933	7699	10236	9417	7136	4566	2050	668	142	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
24	44040	5977	8075	8689	8459	6563	3825	1778	556	98	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
20-24	181469	47520	47728	35782	25105	14935	6915	2633	714	117	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20-24
25	44366	4542	6342	6986	7837	7410	5342	3192	1369	431	120	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
26	45204	3795	5271	5857	7011	7514	6599	4755	2595	1150	481	131	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
27	41256	2915	4028	4389	5414	6219	6003	5172	3434	1967	718	144	14	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
28	40223	2451	3134	3546	4351	5401	5579	5161	3910	2751	2052	1134	120	22	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
29	38152	2058	2764	3424	3478	4323	4807	4548	3699	2567	2852	2078	1079	403	82	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
25-29	208441	15761	21539	23732	28091	30867	28350	22828	15007	9266	6866	3859	1615	566	104	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25-29
30	36581	1740	2251	2406	2933	3505	4057	4050	3233	2746	3176	3115	1887	1092	292	83	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
31	33998	1494	1916	2067	2508	3269	3189	3336	2657	2343	2960	3496	2619	1769	658	255	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
32	30184	1304	1700	1988	2111	2566	2426	2821	2180	1895	2414	3243	3076	2738	1154	597	234	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
33	25314	1044	1357	1588	1721	2237	2166	1822	1422	1172	1073	1332	1113	739	422	123	42	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
34	17531	674	759	819	890	1005	1054	1074	860	771	1079	1444	1790	2082	1272	875	601	314	125	34	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
30-34	140107	5999	7503	7984	9183	10866	12233	12703	10102	8828	10961	13136	11511	9983	4489	2549	1334	517	174	43	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30-34
30-34	(32)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)
35	16832	628	723	698	758	946	953	918	644	615	796	1166	1590	2075	1420	1072	810	573	304	113	24	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
36	15795	521	620	615	605	777	735	756	599	511	638	979	1370	1766	1373	1176	1051	805	500	270	96	23	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
37	14290	509	504	495	549	566	631	580	474	393	482	764	960	1457	1143	1160	1137	942	720	458	244	88	29	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
38	13071	420	499	450	430	496	497	434	351	294	425	561	789	1191	1033	1014	1010	976	816	636	398	239	79	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
39	10019	335	313	297	310	369	339	342	269	222	276	361	483	733	705	673	741	763	758	584	483	368	198	78	18	1	—	—	—	—	—	39
35-39	70007	2413	2659	2555	2652	3154	3155	3030	2337	2035	2617	3831	5192	7222	5675	5095	4749	4059	3098	2061	1245	724	313	115	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	35-39
40	7717	223	261	267	225	252	223	224	171	138	143	229	345	481	479	470	552	582	558	529	466	392	276	156	57	10	8	—	—	—	—	40
41	5458	150	164	169	162	166	147	133	88	99	115	139	195	315	270	316	349	377	381	371	327	349	296	207	117	39	14	3	—	—	—	41
42	4290	107	133	115	91	136	119	95	77	64	81	112	132	166	162	176	233	279	303	304	337	304	273	229	147	84	25	5	1	—	—	42
43	2653	60	68	55	58	70	52	55	39	39	44	47	72	93	97	115	132	106	188	179	183	188	198	192	154	107	43	13	6	—	—	43
44	1542	33	47	33	28	25	45	28	24	23	21	22	33	45	47	53	47	71	73	86	86	101	118	127	131	93	54	35	10	2	1	44
40-44	21660	573	673	639	564	649	586	535	399	363	404	549	777	1100	1055	1130	1313	1415	1503	1469	1399	1334	1161	911	606	333	144	56	17	2	1	40-44
45	818	19	20	11	19	22	22	15	12	9	8	13	12	23	27	15	31	32	28	38	53	45	61	53	57	62	61	29	15	5	1	45
46	462	19	3	12	7	7	6	9	6	7	10	9	5	9	10	8	11	14	19	18	19	26	29	31	30	38	40	32	15	7	6	46
47	187	5	1	5	1	4	3	1	2	2	1	3	5	3	3	7	3	7	7	3	8	5	11	13	8	17	9	18	16	12	4	47
48	78	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	4	3	3	3	1	2	5	—	1	2	3	2	6	5	5	9	5	4	5	48
49 & over	49	1	—	2	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	1	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	7	2	4	5	49 & over
45 & over	1594	45	27	31	28	35	32	27	23	19	20	29	27	39	46	33	46	56	60	60	82	79	106	100	104	123	118	95	53	32	19	45 & over

SUPPLEMENT 2 TO TABLE II.—continued.

(b) Monthly divisions of durations under 2 years.

Age of Mother at Maternity	Legitimate Maternities, the marriage duration in completed months being :															
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12-14	15-17	18-20	21-23
All Ages	1,538	1,944	2,985	4,803	7,387	10,749	11,008	6,361	6,904	13,090	12,417	10,885	26,008	21,256	18,960	18,867
15	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16	34	42	53	94	82	69	51	16	7	3	3	3	88	73	45	9
17	79	116	170	296	382	496	403	163	75	68	57	29	372	360	260	164
18	117	205	316	561	876	1,232	1,128	453	230	292	249	194	1,263	973	775	577
19	175	209	409	666	1,087	1,608	1,625	697	539	805	713	582	2,100	1,407	1,081	750
Under 20	405	572	948	1,617	2,428	3,405	3,207	1,329	851	1,168	1,022	808	1,724	1,407	1,081	750
20	127	224	401	675	1,109	1,665	1,659	886	765	1,405	1,268	1,144	2,500	1,899	1,545	1,333
21	145	204	322	604	928	1,406	1,522	893	981	1,872	1,720	1,474	3,344	2,676	2,233	2,143
22	116	155	238	405	700	1,072	1,104	707	922	1,737	1,722	1,567	3,794	2,967	2,597	2,386
23	87	108	185	274	432	778	781	515	699	1,326	1,360	1,154	3,062	2,453	2,319	2,402
24	74	111	135	220	336	467	562	385	562	1,101	1,054	970	2,351	1,953	1,831	1,940
20-24	549	802	1,281	2,178	3,505	5,388	5,628	3,386	3,929	7,441	7,124	6,309	15,051	11,948	10,525	10,204
25	77	64	127	172	225	401	402	280	357	826	877	734	1,764	1,526	1,512	1,540
26	62	70	94	137	245	281	348	241	327	719	652	619	1,442	1,265	1,183	1,381
27	56	58	80	110	189	213	251	182	240	557	518	461	1,099	983	940	1,006
28	57	57	54	91	102	190	212	161	223	476	447	381	1,044	749	677	764
29	43	47	65	87	107	162	162	132	179	415	371	288	822	663	615	664
25-29	295	296	420	597	868	1,247	1,375	996	1,326	2,993	2,865	2,483	6,071	5,186	4,927	5,355
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
30	46	44	54	62	119	138	146	113	148	322	293	255	870	870	631	574	495	551
31	35	40	47	57	85	120	135	108	146	259	250	212	721	721	557	473	422	464
32	40	40	33	68	87	97	119	92	113	216	201	198	689	615	494	388	360	378
33	22	18	34	38	55	55	69	50	75	131	124	116	416	371	263	250	240	204
34	30	19	19	34	29	55	60	58	56	118	106	90	360	314	229	183	155	192
30-34	173	161	187	259	375	465	529	421	538	1,046	974	871	3,108	2,891	2,174	1,868	1,672	1,789
35	22	18	29	27	44	54	53	36	54	114	107	70	337	291	222	185	163	153
36	16	11	27	21	39	30	48	47	59	81	57	85	298	223	179	167	123	151
37	20	14	18	23	33	36	49	38	42	69	91	76	273	236	147	100	135	122
38	18	13	15	22	28	33	35	32	33	59	71	61	229	191	128	144	116	111
39	15	13	15	24	16	29	30	29	26	44	49	45	197	138	102	64	71	76
35-39	91	69	104	117	160	182	215	182	214	367	375	337	1,334	1,079	778	660	608	613
40	8	16	10	10	18	25	14	18	19	28	28	29	138	85	86	70	48	57
41	6	12	15	10	13	13	12	11	8	19	13	18	100	50	45	40	42	37
42	1	3	9	5	8	14	13	9	9	12	7	17	71	36	39	33	26	35
43	5	3	4	3	4	5	5	6	5	7	4	7	42	18	17	22	16	13
44	1	7	5	1	2	1	3	—	5	4	2	2	25	8	15	14	9	9
40-44	21	41	43	29	45	58	49	44	46	70	54	73	376	197	202	179	141	151
45	2	1	—	2	2	1	3	1	—	2	1	4	12	7	6	5	5	4
46	1	2	2	1	4	2	1	2	—	3	1	—	15	4	—	2	—	1
47	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	—
48	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
49 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45 and over	4	3	2	6	6	4	5	3	—	5	3	4	33	12	8	8	6	5

APPENDIX B—continued

SUPPLEMENT 1 TO TABLE KK.—Legitimate Maternity Rates for Women Married More than Once, }
per year of risk in the current calendar year, by age at maternity and duration of current marriage. } England and Wales
1952

Age of Married Woman	Legitimate Maternity Rates per year of risk, the Marriage Duration being :																
	All Durations	Completed Months		Completed Years													
		0-8	9-11	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25 and over
All ages under 50	.064	.125	.174	.138	.113	.092	.069	.063	.053	.044	.037	.026	.024	.014	.005	.002	—
Under 20	.600	—	.500	.500	—	—	—	—	.333	.400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	.131	.234	.303	.252	.132	.080	.036	.045	.099	.071	.055	.032	.071	.500	—	—	—
25-30	.128	.192	.249	.208	.169	.120	.092	.101	.083	.078	.070	.056	.069	.072	—	—	—
30-35	.120	.176	.268	.201	.180	.152	.118	.095	.083	.078	.070	.056	.069	.072	—	—	—
35-40	.072	.125	.178	.140	.114	.097	.073	.064	.053	.052	.046	.040	.041	.031	.027	—	—
40-45	.025	.056	.048	.054	.046	.041	.027	.028	.022	.015	.021	.016	.014	.013	.008	.012	—
45-50	.002	.004	.009	.005	.004	.004	.002	.004	.001	.002	.002	.002	.001	.001	.001	.000	—

SUPPLEMENT 2 TO TABLE KK.—Legitimate Maternity Rates for All Women, per year of risk }
in the current calendar year, by age at maternity and duration of current marriage. } England and Wales
1952

Age of Married Woman	Legitimate Maternity Rates per year of risk, the Marriage Duration being :																	
	All Durations	Completed Months			Completed Years													
		0-8	9-11	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25 and over	
All ages under 50	.087	.208	.416	.261	.244	.211	.183	.164	.141	.122	.099	.086	.077	.049	.020	.007	.001	
Under 20	.406	.460	.419	.452	.314	.323	.339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20-25	.250	.203	.467	.270	.277	.248	.226	.214	.192	.191	.206	.229	—	—	—	—	—	
25-30	.168	.151	.440	.232	.242	.211	.192	.182	.163	.142	.122	.111	.110	.114	.072	—	—	
30-35	.103	.155	.384	.218	.225	.198	.169	.152	.137	.122	.099	.090	.084	.072	.072	—	—	
35-40	.052	.117	.257	.154	.152	.132	.110	.105	.092	.085	.070	.062	.057	.043	.036	.041	—	
40-45	.016	.047	.067	.053	.057	.052	.038	.038	.031	.030	.025	.023	.020	.017	.013	.012	.008	
45-—	.001	.006	.006	.006	.004	.004	.003	.003	.003	.002	.002	.002	.002	.002	.001	.001	.001	

APPENDIX B—continued

SUPPLEMENT 1 TO TABLE MM.—Legitimate Maternities
to women married *more than once* by mother's calendar
year of current marriage, age at marriage and the number
of her previous liveborn children (*of all marriages*).

{ England and Wales
1952 Occurrences

Note : Cases in which the mother's age, year of marriage or number of previous children were not stated have been proportionally distributed and included with the stated cases.

Age at (current) Marriage	Legitimate Maternities, the number of previous liveborn children (of all marriages) being :													Previous live-born children	
	All Categories	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10-14	15 and over	Total Number	Average
By Single Years of Marriage															
Calendar Year of (current) Marriage . . . 1952															
All Ages	1,857	411	659	412	196	95	39	30	8	5	—	2	—	2,942	1.58
Under 20	11	2	4	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	1.73
20—	211	70	94	31	12	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	210	1.00
25—	551	156	224	118	37	11	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	645	1.20
30—	595	110	214	159	65	27	12	6	2	—	—	—	—	945	1.59
35—	370	55	99	77	60	39	20	12	3	5	—	—	—	822	2.22
40—	107	17	22	22	17	11	7	6	3	—	—	2	—	273	2.55
45 and over	12	1	2	3	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	2.33
1951															
All Ages	4,403	1,150	1,666	907	394	163	66	29	14	10	3	1	—	6,035	1.37
Under 20	33	9	11	5	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	1.55
20—	460	152	200	71	28	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	466	1.01
25—	1,404	412	592	250	103	31	7	5	—	4	—	—	—	1,622	1.15
30—	1,485	379	541	347	134	55	23	3	2	1	—	—	—	2,012	1.35
35—	843	178	279	181	104	50	23	16	7	3	1	1	—	1,458	1.73
40—	164	18	37	52	21	16	9	3	4	2	2	—	—	393	2.40
45 and over	14	2	6	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	33	2.36
1950															
All Ages	3,321	725	1,102	807	365	163	77	40	16	9	9	7	1	5,440	1.64
Under 20	23	8	6	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	1.17
20—	369	86	146	94	27	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	482	1.31
25—	1,195	283	419	295	114	53	22	4	2	1	—	2	—	1,739	1.46
30—	1,048	240	350	224	126	47	29	16	8	5	2	1	—	1,730	1.65
35—	585	97	158	156	85	39	21	17	4	2	4	2	—	1,188	2.03
40—	100	11	23	30	12	9	4	2	2	1	3	2	1	272	2.72
45 and over	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.00
1949															
All Ages	2,733	446	873	679	365	212	78	44	20	5	6	5	—	5,116	1.87
Under 20	20	5	5	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	1.45
20—	328	46	106	102	43	23	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	574	1.75
25—	1,140	196	393	297	143	75	18	12	4	1	1	—	—	1,923	1.69
30—	835	142	256	191	116	68	41	11	5	1	2	2	—	1,610	1.93
35—	366	53	101	76	53	43	11	15	9	1	2	2	—	840	2.30
40—	43	4	12	7	6	3	2	3	2	2	1	1	—	135	3.14
45 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5.00
1948															
All Ages	2,499	279	708	667	427	204	102	60	30	13	3	6	—	5,417	2.17
Under 20	13	1	2	4	1	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	39	3.00
20—	407	33	141	113	72	34	6	4	3	1	—	—	—	802	1.97
25—	1,080	133	321	307	170	84	38	17	4	3	1	2	—	2,156	2.00
30—	701	85	196	177	119	53	30	22	12	6	—	1	—	1,544	2.20
35—	266	25	41	60	58	31	22	15	7	3	1	3	—	775	2.91
40—	30	2	5	6	7	1	3	2	3	—	1	—	—	99	3.30
45 and over	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.00

APPENDIX B—continued

SUPPLEMENT 1 TO TABLE MM—continued

Age at (current) Marriage	Legitimate Maternities, the number of previous liveborn children (of all marriages) being :													Previous live-born children	
	All Categories	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10-14	15 and over	Total Number	Average

By Single Years of Marriage

Calendar Year of (current) Marriage 1947

All Ages	2,286	202	650	594	384	220	111	61	34	12	8	10	—	5,304	2·32
Under 20	18	1	5	5	3	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	50	2·78
20—	399	31	133	116	62	32	17	5	1	2	—	—	—	817	2·05
25—	1,082	105	305	294	183	105	51	22	12	2	1	2	—	2,378	2·20
30—	590	50	164	135	105	60	28	23	9	4	6	6	—	1,482	2·51
35—	188	15	41	43	29	22	14	8	10	3	1	2	—	544	2·89
40—	8	—	2	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	30	3·75
45 and over	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3·00

1946

All Ages	1,479	99	367	411	263	176	87	33	24	11	5	3	—	3,650	2·47
Under 20	26	5	2	4	9	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	66	2·54
20—	355	29	95	108	59	44	14	3	2	—	—	1	—	778	2·19
25—	642	36	177	183	115	67	41	15	4	3	1	—	—	1,512	2·36
30—	368	22	84	89	68	48	29	6	14	4	4	—	—	1,005	2·73
35—	86	7	9	25	12	13	3	8	3	4	—	2	—	285	3·31
40—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2·00
45 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1945

All Ages	843	57	180	221	166	101	46	29	19	12	5	7	—	2,275	2·70
Under 20	15	3	2	3	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	2·20
20—	270	17	60	76	57	32	16	11	1	—	—	—	—	664	2·46
25—	345	23	81	93	71	41	13	9	7	4	2	1	—	872	2·53
30—	175	13	30	42	29	19	14	8	11	3	2	4	—	557	3·18
35—	37	1	7	7	5	7	2	—	—	5	1	2	—	143	3·86
40—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	6·00
45 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1944

All Ages	397	13	71	100	67	51	34	19	23	14	2	3	—	1,281	3·23
Under 20	10	—	—	4	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	3·30
20—	110	3	19	33	33	10	5	4	2	1	—	—	—	295	2·68
25—	154	4	26	42	19	19	12	4	15	10	1	2	—	541	3·51
30—	105	5	22	17	13	18	12	9	5	2	1	1	—	351	3·34
35—	18	1	4	4	1	1	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	61	3·39
40—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

1943

All Ages	252	11	42	49	45	42	21	22	9	5	3	3	—	843	3·35
Under 20	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1·75
20—	73	2	12	14	20	11	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	224	3·07
25—	103	5	20	20	15	19	9	7	5	1	2	—	—	329	3·19
30—	58	3	6	12	9	9	6	4	4	3	—	2	—	221	3·81
35—	14	—	3	2	1	2	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	62	4·43
40—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX B—continued

SUPPLEMENT 1 TO TABLE MM—continued

Age at (current) Marriage	Legitimate Maternities, the number of previous liveborn children (of all marriages) being :														Previous live- born children	
	All Cate- gories	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10- 14	15 and over	Total Num- ber	Ave- age	
By Quinquennia of Marriage																
Calendar Quinquennium of (current) Marriage 1946-50																
All Ages	12,318	1,751	3,700	3,158	1,804	975	455	238	124	50	31	31	1	24,927	2.02	
Under 20	100	20	20	26	18	6	4	2	3	1	—	—	—	211	2.11	
20—	1,858	225	621	533	263	147	43	16	6	3	—	—	—	3,453	1.86	
25—	5,139	753	1,615	1,376	725	384	170	70	26	10	4	6	—	9,708	1.89	
30—	3,542	539	1,050	816	534	276	157	78	48	20	14	10	—	7,371	2.08	
35—	1,491	197	350	360	237	148	71	63	33	13	8	11	—	3,632	2.44	
40—	183	17	42	46	26	14	9	9	8	3	5	3	1	540	2.95	
45 and over	5	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	2.40	
1941-45																
All Ages	1,869	98	341	448	340	242	136	108	74	46	15	20	1	5,804	3.11	
Under 20	47	6	4	11	10	9	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	131	2.79	
20—	565	29	106	151	129	64	35	35	9	6	1	—	—	1,556	2.75	
25—	760	37	147	189	129	102	48	36	38	19	8	6	1	2,346	3.09	
30—	416	23	69	84	62	56	41	29	24	14	4	10	—	1,447	3.48	
35—	80	3	15	13	10	11	8	5	2	7	2	4	—	318	3.98	
40—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	6.00	
45 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1936-40																
All Ages	279	12	25	48	43	34	21	41	18	15	8	14	—	1,212	4.34	
Under 20	23	1	4	8	4	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	61	2.65	
20—	83	3	6	16	14	12	4	15	1	7	3	2	—	350	4.22	
25—	140	5	11	22	21	14	12	21	13	6	4	11	—	659	4.71	
30—	31	3	4	2	4	4	2	4	4	2	1	1	—	134	4.32	
35—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4.00	
40—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1931-35																
All Ages	40	1	3	5	4	2	4	4	5	4	2	5	1	235	5.88	
Under 20	6	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	27	4.50	
20—	17	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	—	96	5.65	
25—	16	—	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	100	6.25	
30—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	12.00	
35—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
40—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1926-30																
All Ages	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	13	4.33	
Under 20	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.00	
20—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	5.50	
25—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
40—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

APPENDIX B—continued

SUPPLEMENT 2 TO TABLE MM.—Legitimate Maternities
to all married women by mother's calendar year of
marriage, age at marriage and the number of her previous
liveborn children (of all marriages).

{ England and Wales
1952 Occurrences

Note : (i) Mothers married more than once are assigned to the calendar year
and age pertaining to the current marriage.

(ii) Cases in which the mother's age, year of marriage or number of
previous children were not stated have been proportionally
distributed and included with the stated cases.

Age at (current) Marriage	Legitimate Maternities, the number of previous liveborn children (of all marriages) being :													Previous live- born children	
	All Cate- gories	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10- 14	15 and over	Total Num- ber	Aver- age
By Single Years of Marriage															
Calendar Year of (current) Marriage 1952															
All Ages	31,177	29,382	930	455	212	105	43	33	9	6	—	2	—	3,440	0.11
Under 20	10,267	10,215	45	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	0.01
20—	14,103	13,827	216	44	12	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	358	0.03
25—	4,090	3,609	293	129	39	14	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	760	0.19
30—	1,752	1,214	241	171	74	30	13	7	2	—	—	—	—	1,046	0.60
35—	759	420	110	81	63	42	22	12	4	5	—	—	—	879	1.16
40—	181	85	23	23	18	12	8	6	3	1	—	2	—	296	1.64
45 and over	25	12	2	3	5	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	37	1.48
1951															
All Ages	102,640	94,503	6,279	1,127	427	171	71	30	16	11	3	2	—	11,282	0.11
Under 20	22,331	20,676	1,597	47	5	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1,734	0.08
20—	53,239	50,703	2,321	164	38	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2,819	0.05
25—	18,059	16,340	1,245	305	115	32	10	6	1	5	—	—	—	2,461	0.14
30—	6,213	4,891	728	366	140	56	25	3	2	1	—	1	—	2,279	0.37
35—	2,377	1,643	337	189	106	51	23	16	7	3	1	1	—	1,542	0.65
40—	404	245	45	55	22	17	9	3	4	2	2	—	—	414	1.02
45 and over	17	5	6	1	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	33	1.94
1950															
All Ages	76,105	47,889	24,789	2,578	479	201	81	40	16	12	9	10	1	33,238	0.44
Under 20	15,879	7,980	7,364	512	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,462	0.53
20—	39,145	26,292	11,838	917	70	26	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	13,997	0.36
25—	14,393	9,700	3,833	610	147	65	26	4	2	3	—	3	—	5,976	0.42
30—	4,717	2,851	1,288	329	136	52	29	16	8	5	2	1	—	2,928	0.62
35—	1,718	930	422	176	95	44	21	17	4	2	4	3	—	1,553	0.90
40—	248	134	42	33	13	9	4	2	2	2	3	3	1	318	1.28
45 and over	5	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	0.80
1949															
All Ages	68,453	27,763	31,643	7,458	1,036	346	105	57	24	8	6	7	—	52,279	0.76
Under 20	14,346	3,906	7,861	2,369	176	28	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	13,275	0.93
20—	35,953	15,852	16,308	3,333	365	75	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	24,476	0.68
25—	12,943	5,968	5,383	1,161	274	103	28	17	6	2	1	—	—	9,248	0.71
30—	3,843	1,485	1,597	449	151	90	45	13	6	3	2	2	—	3,715	0.97
35—	1,250	500	462	137	62	46	12	16	10	1	2	2	—	1,380	1.10
40—	116	52	32	9	8	4	2	3	2	2	1	1	—	169	1.46
45 and over	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	16	8.00
1948															
All Ages	63,836	18,106	30,641	11,595	2,607	592	139	93	35	16	4	8	—	65,772	1.03
Under 20	12,357	2,177	6,056	3,294	716	93	13	7	1	—	—	—	—	15,278	1.24
20—	33,361	10,315	16,188	5,515	1,096	206	15	19	4	2	—	1	—	31,575	0.95
25—	13,560	4,375	6,383	2,054	494	168	49	23	6	5	1	2	—	13,141	0.97
30—	3,552	958	1,635	573	217	84	37	26	14	6	1	1	—	4,275	1.20
35—	946	266	361	150	76	40	22	16	7	3	1	4	—	1,382	1.46
40—	58	15	16	9	8	1	3	2	3	—	1	—	—	119	2.05
45 and over	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1.00

APPENDIX B—continued

SUPPLEMENT 2 TO TABLE MM.—continued

Age at (current) Marriage	Legitimate Maternities, the number of previous liveborn children (of all marriages) being :														Previous live- born children	
	All Cate- gories	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10- 14	15 and over	Total Num- ber	Aver- age	
By Single Years of Marriage																
Calendar Year of (current) Marriage 1947																
All Ages	56,029	11,173	26,258	12,934	4,203	1,035	233	115	38	20	9	11	—	71,355	1.27	
Under 20	10,174	1,281	4,462	2,991	1,177	227	21	12	1	2	—	—	—	15,083	1.48	
20—	29,599	6,403	14,174	6,536	1,965	409	70	34	2	5	1	—	—	35,394	1.20	
25—	12,531	2,703	6,019	2,596	790	273	94	32	14	6	1	3	—	15,521	1.24	
30—	3,053	627	1,355	669	219	96	34	27	10	4	6	6	—	4,288	1.40	
35—	638	153	236	135	48	28	14	8	10	3	1	2	—	1,004	1.57	
40—	33	6	12	7	3	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	62	1.88	
45 and over	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3.00	
1946																
All Ages	46,715	6,875	19,904	12,542	5,167	1,643	396	110	43	23	5	7	—	70,305	1.50	
Under 20	8,660	848	3,151	2,756	1,371	440	71	17	3	2	—	1	—	15,040	1.74	
20—	25,900	3,971	11,512	6,735	2,663	766	187	46	12	5	—	3	—	37,402	1.44	
25—	9,132	1,568	4,042	2,283	814	296	87	29	7	5	1	—	—	12,941	1.42	
30—	2,598	404	1,047	659	286	118	46	10	16	7	4	1	—	4,199	1.62	
35—	411	79	149	105	32	23	5	8	4	4	—	2	—	702	1.71	
40—	14	5	3	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	21	1.50	
45 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1945																
All Ages	37,456	4,518	14,925	10,627	4,832	1,811	503	148	47	26	10	9	—	62,042	1.66	
Under 20	7,936	716	2,712	2,457	1,346	512	146	31	10	3	2	1	—	14,750	1.86	
20—	20,892	2,626	8,693	5,782	2,525	940	232	73	14	6	1	—	—	33,345	1.60	
25—	6,841	924	2,869	1,894	745	276	86	27	9	7	3	1	—	10,744	1.57	
30—	1,618	219	592	459	196	73	37	16	14	4	3	5	—	2,881	1.78	
35—	160	32	55	33	19	10	2	—	6	1	—	2	—	305	1.91	
40—	7	1	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	14	2.00	
45 and over	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1.50	
1944																
All Ages	22,918	2,144	8,075	6,824	3,411	1,638	535	179	56	36	8	12	—	43,129	1.88	
Under 20	5,021	313	1,495	1,533	925	494	193	44	11	7	1	5	—	10,733	2.14	
20—	13,507	1,340	5,060	4,013	1,880	850	236	96	17	10	2	3	—	24,129	1.79	
25—	3,436	363	1,233	1,009	479	221	70	22	21	14	2	2	—	6,351	1.85	
30—	862	120	265	239	110	67	31	15	6	4	3	2	—	1,707	1.98	
35—	92	8	22	30	17	6	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	209	2.27	
40—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1943																
All Ages	19,437	1,736	6,126	5,834	3,188	1,536	639	252	66	39	5	16	—	39,195	2.02	
Under 20	5,374	339	1,447	1,636	1,031	576	220	97	19	6	—	3	—	12,009	2.23	
20—	10,969	1,041	3,697	3,294	1,706	742	325	109	33	14	2	6	—	21,074	1.92	
25—	2,469	283	807	730	352	174	68	32	9	10	2	2	—	4,733	1.92	
30—	572	63	164	164	93	39	22	12	5	6	—	4	—	1,234	2.16	
35—	53	10	11	10	6	5	4	—	3	1	1	—	—	145	2.74	
40—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

SUPPLEMENT 2 TO TABLE MM—continued

270

SUPPLEMENT 1 TO TABLE OO.—Legitimate Maternity Rates per Woman Married more than }
 Once, classified by age at, and year of, current marriage. { England and Wales
 1952

Age at Marriage	Legitimate Maternity Rates per married woman, the Woman's Year of Marriage being :															
	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1946 to 1950	1941 to 1945	1936 to 1940	1931 to 1935	1926 to 1930	before 1926
Under 20	*	*	*	*	.433	.450	.650	.300	.333	.133	.667	.261	.575	.200	*	—
20—	.160	.351	.228	.160	.141	.122	.112	.106	.069	.070	.143	.086	.047	.013	.002	—
25—	.090	.222	.159	.122	.090	.085	.074	.067	.051	.044	.102	.050	.017	.002	—	—
30—	.074	.189	.138	.097	.067	.053	.045	.034	.030	.019	.077	.023	.002	—	—	—
35—	.054	.124	.087	.050	.034	.024	.015	.009	.005	.005	.042	.005	—	—	—	—
40—	.019	.030	.020	.008	.006	.002	.000	.000	—	—	.007	—	—	—	—	—
45-49	.003	.003	.000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* These rates are not reliable.

SUPPLEMENT 2 TO TABLE OO.—Legitimate Maternity Rates per Married Woman, }
 classified by age at, and year of, current marriage. { England and Wales
 1952

Age at Marriage	Legitimate Maternity Rates per married woman, the Woman's Year of Marriage being :															
	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1946 to 1950	1941 to 1945	1936 to 1940	1931 to 1935	1926 to 1930	before 1926
Under 20	.191	.408	.301	.266	.233	.197	.184	.165	.125	.124	.238	.125	.079	.044	.016	.001
20—	.085	.310	.244	.210	.191	.167	.151	.120	.105	.090	.192	.094	.044	.017	.003	.000
25—	.070	.291	.226	.180	.171	.155	.117	.105	.083	.061	.167	.070	.023	.003	—	—
30—	.070	.245	.198	.148	.120	.092	.081	.060	.044	.029	.123	.034	.005	—	—	—
35—	.052	.152	.114	.076	.053	.035	.024	.011	.008	.005	.058	.006	—	—	—	—
40—	.018	.038	.026	.011	.005	.003	.001	.001	—	—	.009	—	—	—	—	—
45—49	.003	.002	.001	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX C

MEMBERSHIP OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE AND STATISTICS AND ITS SUB-COMMITTEES, 1955

Sir Ernest Rock Carling, LL.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., F.F.R., (*Chairman*).

Professor W. M. Arnott, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Professor A. L. Banks, M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

E. W. Bedford-Turner, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. Boyd, Esq., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Sir Allen Daley, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Miss Joan M. Faulkner, M.B., D.P.H. (From 5th August, 1955).

Sir Ernest Finch, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.

F. H. K. Green, Esq., C.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

Professor F. Grundy, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

C. F. Harris, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

Surgeon Commander J. M. Holford, O.B.E., Ch. B., F.R.C.P., R.N.

Professor A. Bradford Hill, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

T. Lloyd Hughes, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.

A. E. Joll, Esq.

Professor A. J. Lewis, M.D., F.R.C.P.

W. P. D. Logan, Esq., M.D., Ph.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

E. K. Macdonald, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., Q.H.P.

A. Massey, Esq., C.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

P. L. McKinlay, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. (Ed.).

Professor W. C. W. Nixon, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

W. N. Pickles, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Ed.).

A. H. T. Robb-Smith, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P.

D. Thomson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.

Professor R. E. Tunbridge, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Joint Secretaries: R. M. Blaikley, Esq. } *General Register Office.*
G. Price-Jones, Esq.

Sub-Committee on Cancer Registration

A. H. T. Robb-Smith, M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., (*Chairman*).

A. Cruickshank, Esq., O.B.E., M.D.

W. R. S. Doll, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.

Sir Ernest Finch, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.

A. McKenzie, Esq., M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H.

Professor R. McWhirter, F.R.S. (Ed.), F.R.C.S. (Ed.), F.F.R.

Professor R. Milnes Walker, M.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

J. R. K. Paterson, Esq., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.F.R.

Professor R. W. Scarff, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.S. (Ed.).

E. G. Slesinger, Esq., O.B.E., M.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

P. Stocks, Esq., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P.

R. M. Vick, Esq., O.B.E., M.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Secretary: E. G. Donohoe, Esq., (General Register Office).

Sub-Committee on Statistics

Professor A. Bradford Hill, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., (*Chairman*).
N. T. J. Bailey, Esq., M.A.
E. A. Cheeseman, Esq., B.Sc., Ph.D.
J. Knowelden, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
W. P. D. Logan, Esq., M.D., Ph.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.
P. L. McKinlay, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. (Ed.).
Miss Vera Norris, M.B., Ch.B., Ph. D.
Mrs. Lilli Stein, Ph.D.

Secretary : R. M. Blaikley, Esq., (General Register Office).

APPENDIX D

STATISTICS DIVISION OF THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, 1st JANUARY, 1957

Administrative : A. E. Joll, Assistant Secretary and Deputy to Registrar
General

W. J. Littlewood
F. A. Rooke-Matthews

Professional : B. Benjamin, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.A. } Chief
W. P. D. Logan, M.D., Ph.D., B.Sc., D.P.H. } Statisticians
A. J. Boreham, B.A.
Miss E. M. Brooke, M.Sc.
M. A. Heasman, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
A. McKenzie, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H.
J. R. L. Schneider, B.Sc.(Econ.)

APPENDIX E

COMMITTEES ON WHICH OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE SERVED DURING 1955

Accidents in the Home :

Standing Interdepartmental Committee.

Boundary Commission for England.

Boundary Commission for Wales.

British Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine :

Editorial Committee.

European Working Group on Censuses of Population.

Industrial Classification :

Interdepartmental Committee on Industrial Classification, and

Working Party on 1954 Review of the Standard Industrial Classification.

International Labour Organization :

Working Group of Experts on the International Standard Classification of
Occupations.

International Union against Cancer :

Committee on Clinical Stage Classification and Applied Statistics.

Medical Nomenclature and Statistics Committee, and

Sub-Committee on Cancer Registration, and

Sub-Committee on Statistics.

Medical Research Council :

Committee for Research on Social and Environmental Health, and
Statistics Committee.

- Ministry of Health :
Study Group on Preventive Medicine.
- Ministry of Labour and National Service :
Industrial Health Advisory Committee, and
Sub-Committee on Surveys and Statistics.
- National Coal Board :
Advisory Panel on Epidemiology.
- National Health Service :
Records Committee.
- Organization for European Economic Co-operation :
Manpower Committee—Group of Experts on Future Population Trends.
- Population Investigation Committee.
- Social and Economic Research :
Interdepartmental Committee, and
Sub-Committee on the Ministry of Food.
- Society of Medical Officers of Health :
Advisory Committee on Research.
- World Health Organization :
Regional Committee for Europe—Study Group on Tuberculosis Control.

APPENDIX F

ARTICLES BY OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE PUBLISHED DURING 1955

- | | |
|--|--|
| Benjamin, B. | Quality of Response in Census Taking. <i>Population Studies</i> , Vol. 8, No. 3, page 288, March, 1955. |
| Benjamin, B. | Expectation of Life. <i>Monthly Bulletin of the Ministry of Health</i> , Vol. 14, page 60, April, 1955. |
| Logan, W. P. D. | Vital Statistics of Reproduction. <i>British Obstetric and Gynaecological Practice: Obstetrics</i> , Chapter XXXIX, page 1122, Heinemann, London, 1955. |
| McKenzie, A. | Cancer of the Female Breast, Mortality and the Menopause. <i>The Lancet</i> , Vol. II, No. 6900, page 1129, November, 1955. |
| McKenzie, A. | Treatment of Cancer and Mortality Rates. <i>British Journal of Cancer</i> , Vol. IX, No. 1, page 1, March, 1955. |
| Benjamin, B., with Sorsby, A., and Yudkin, J. | Incidence of Defects in Visual Function in Children and Adults. <i>British Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine</i> , Vol. 9, No. 1, page 1, January, 1955. |
| Benjamin, B., with Grenville-Mathers, R., and Trenchard, H. J. | The Control of Tuberculosis—House to House Spread: Further Observations. <i>Tubercle</i> , Vol. XXXVI, page 307, 1955. |

PAPERS ON THE ROYAL COMMISSION
ON POPULATION

Volume VI

TREND AND PATTERN
OF FERTILITY
IN
GREAT BRITAIN

A Report on the Family Census of 1946

By

D. V. GLASS AND E. GREBENIK

Based on an analysis of fertility experience of a 10 per cent sample of the women of Great Britain who, in 1946, were or had been married, this report contains the most comprehensive analysis of fertility that has yet been made.

PART I : REPORT PART II : TABLES

Price £3 10s. the set By Post £3 11s. 6d.

Obtainable from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on cover page iv or through any bookseller

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S STATISTICAL REVIEW
of
ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE TWO YEARS 1950-1951

Supplement on
General Morbidity,
Cancer and Mental
Health

This volume contains statistics and commentary for the Survey of Sickness, Cancer Registration and Mental Hospitals. The Survey of Sickness data relate to sickness in 1950 and 1951 reported by a sample of the population, and include the frequencies with which different illnesses were reported, whether they required consultation with a doctor and the duration of incapacity caused. The Cancer data relate mainly to the survival after five years of nearly 40,000 cases registered in 1945 and 1946; the figures for four important sites of cancer are fully discussed. The data for Mental and Mental Deficiency Hospitals relate to admissions and discharges in 1950 and 1951; the figures are discussed in relation to diagnosis, region, sex, age, marital status, etc.

Price 8s. 6d. net *By Post 9s.*

Obtainable from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on cover page iv or through any bookseller

